

SoutheastHEALTH College of Nursing & Health Sciences

2022 ANNUAL SECURITY 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 and employees of Southeast Missouri Hospital College of Nursing and Health Sciences ("College") with information on: the College's security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees 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 the Institutional Research Officer in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College's campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. 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 Rhonda Vandergriff, College of Nursing & Health Sciences, 2001 William St, Cape Girardeau, MO 573-334-6825. The College is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. 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 College does not have a campus security or police department.

While the College does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it does maintain a close working relationship with local police.

Campus Security Authorities

The College 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 College's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the College would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Title IX Coordinator at 573-334-6825
- President at 573-334-6825
- Dean of Student Affairs and General Education at 573-334-6825
- Institutional Research Officer at 573-334-6825
- Director of Security at 573-334-4822

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the College, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police 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.

- First: Remove yourself to a safe place. Call 911 if necessary. 911 should be called when urgent help is needed. By dialing 911, immediate and direct access is given to local police, fire, and ambulance services.
- Call the SE Health Security Department at (573) 334-4822 (ext. 5525). Security will respond promptly. Security personnel will call the police department and will notify appropriate College personnel.
- You may also contact one of the campus security authorities listed above.

Confidential Reporting

The College 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 College's sexual misconduct 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. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the College 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 College without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the College take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the College 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 College.

The College does not employ any pastoral or professional counselors and thus does not have procedures for these positions to inform the persons they are counseling of any procedures to

report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Not Applicable

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

A keyless-entry system has been installed to allow students, faculty, and staff badge access to the building during times that are appropriate to their course, enrollment status, or work schedules.

- Loss of Badge Access Cards must be reported immediately to the Student Services during day hours and the Security Office during evenings and weekends.
- Students, faculty, and staff have the responsibility to each other to maintain a safe and secure environment.
- Update your contact information in SONIS Web.
- Report suspicious activity by calling Security at 334-4822 or 651-5525. Call 911 if necessary.
- Review Emergency Procedures in the Student Handbook.
- Seek help or refer a friend in crisis.

Students and employees are asked to be alert and not to 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 badge access cards to nonstudents or nonemployees and do not leave keys /badge access cards unattended
- Do not share access codes with anyone who does not belong to the campus community

Keys to the offices, laboratories, and classrooms on campus are issued to employees only as needed and after receiving the proper authorization.

Employee and student identification cards may be used to verify the identity of persons in campus facilities.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure pathways are well lighted, egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells, outside lights are working, and timers are working correctly. SEHealth Security checks the lighting of the building exterior and parking lots during their security checks. College personnel report any lights that are not working and send work orders.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The College 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.

- Campus Administrative Team (CAT) works in conjunction with the SE Health Security Department to promote strategies to prevent violence.
- Students are strongly encouraged to view an active shooter education presentation, “Run, Hide, Fight.” This video is on Brightspace, the College’s online platform and is shown in First Year Seminar
- New students receive education in First Year Seminar on alcohol and drug abuse, smoking, and sexual violence prevention.
- Students are encouraged to view a sexual assault prevention video, “Sexual Assault: Prevention Tips.” This video is on Brightspace, the College's online platform and is shown in First Year Seminar.
- Students and employees are reminded every semester by email, bulletin board notices, and Facebook posts about the importance of keeping the doors secure and not to allow other people to "piggyback" into the security door with them.
- New students receive their access ID badges during New Student Orientation and are educated on how to use the badges and their badge access PINs.
- New employees are educated during New Employee Orientation on the importance of keeping their badges and security PINs secure.
- The SEHealth Compliance Officer meets with students in First Year Seminar to discuss safety and compliance issues. There is also a video recording that can be shown in classes.
- The SEHealth Compliance Officer meets annually with employees to discuss security and compliance issues.

Noncampus locations

The College 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. The College itself is a one-building facility owned by the Southeast Missouri Hospital Association. The main hospital campus and other clinics are not reasonably accessible within walking distance from the College. Students participate in clinical activities and employees and students may also attend meetings at these off-campus locations. Southeast Security provides crime statistics for all facilities.

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

Upon written request, the College 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 College 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 College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The College prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages on campus or as any part of the College's activities, and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

The College also enforces federal and state drug laws. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the College's activities. Violators of the College's policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.04.2022)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction. Federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions, successful completion of a drug treatment program, including periodic testing, and appropriate community service, or any combination of the three.

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.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB, or flunitrazepam, 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.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statues)
Possession of Marijuana	The use of recreational marijuana is illegal and marijuana is 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). 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.
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 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. <i>Id.</i> ; § 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).

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statues)
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. <i>Id.</i>

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the College has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program, which includes an annual notification to students and employees regarding certain drug/alcohol-related information (such legal sanctions for violations of applicable laws, health risks, etc.) and a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness and assess whether sanctions are being consistently enforced. More information about the program, including the College’s drug and alcohol policies, can be located in the Student Handbook 2022-23, page 32. The Faculty alcohol/drug policy can be located in the Faculty Handbook Brightspace.

The following information is available on our website at www.sehcollege.edu For specific links, please see below:

- Student alcohol/drug policy in the student handbook: <https://www.sehcollege.edu/resources>
- Employee alcohol/drug policy: <http://southeastmissourihospitalcollege.mrooms.net/course/view.php?id=45>
- Annual notification: <https://www.sehcollege.edu/about-us/consumer-information>

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

Consistent with applicable laws, the College prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The College's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found in the Student Handbook which is given to every student and is available online at <https://www.sehcollege.edu/current-students/resource-center/>

The Sexual Misconduct Policy reads as follows:

I. POLICY STATEMENT

Consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; Clery Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f); and the Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”), 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a), Southeast Missouri Hospital College of Nursing & Health Sciences (the “College”) prohibits discrimination based on sex in its educational programs and activities; such discrimination includes sexual harassment, sexual violence (including sexual assault), and acts of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The College also prohibits any retaliation, intimidation, threats, or any other discrimination against any individuals

exercising their rights or responsibilities pursuant to these laws and institutional policy. The College's Sexual Misconduct Policy is used to address complaints of this nature.

II. SCOPE

This policy applies to administrators, faculty, and other College employees; students; applicants for employment; customers; third-party contractors; and all other persons that participate in the College's educational programs and activities, including third-party visitors on campus (the "College Community"). This policy prohibits Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, and Sexual Violence/Assault when the complainant and alleged perpetrator are members of the same or opposite sex, and it applies regardless of national origin, immigration status, or citizenship status. The College's prohibition on Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, and Sexual Violence/Assault extends to all aspects of its educational programs and activities, including, but not limited to, admissions, employment, academics, student services, and College sponsored student activities. The College has jurisdiction over Title IX-related complaints regarding conduct that occurred on campus, during or at an official College program or activity (regardless of location), or off campus when the conduct could create a hostile environment on campus. The college's "education program or activity" includes situations over which the school exercises substantial control, and also buildings owned or controlled by organizations officially recognized by college. The College will investigate all complaints made under this policy and, if necessary, take action to prevent the recurrence of Sex Discrimination and remedy its effects. In response to any claim of sex discrimination under Title IX, the College's intent is not to deprive an individual of rights guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution. The College must investigate every formal complaint and the interplay of Title IX, Title VII, and FERPA when: (1) the school has actual knowledge of sexual harassment; (2) that occurred within the school's education program or activity; (3) against a person in the United States. Any person (e.g., the alleged victim or any third party) may report to a Title IX Coordinator in person or by e-mail, phone, or mail. The Title IX Coordinator may also file the complaint. If the alleged conduct does not fall under Title IX, then the college may address the allegations under the school's own code of conduct and provide supportive measures. Supportive measures must be offered even if a complainant does not wish to initiate or participate in a grievance process. Every situation is unique, and individuals react to sexual harassment differently. Therefore, the policy gives complainants control over the college-level response best meeting their needs. It respects complainants' wishes and autonomy by giving them the clear choice to file a formal complaint, separate from the right to supportive measures.

III. TITLE IX STATEMENT

The College will comply with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA), and implementing regulations, which prohibit Sex Discrimination in the College's educational programs and activities. Those laws also prohibit retaliation for asserting claims of Sex Discrimination. The College has designated the following Title IX Coordinator to coordinate its compliance with these laws and to receive inquiries regarding Title IX and VAWA, including complaints of Sex Discrimination: Registrar & Title IX Coordinator 573-334-6825 ext. 2215 A person may also file a complaint of Sex Discrimination with the United States Department of

Education's Office for Civil Rights regarding an alleged violation of Title IX by visiting <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintintro.html> or by calling 1-800-421-3481.

IV. SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

- A. **Definition of Sexual Misconduct**—"Sexual Misconduct" is an umbrella term covering Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence/Assault, as well as domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. This term will be used throughout the remainder of this policy and the Complaint Resolution Procedures when collectively referring to these types of conduct.
- B. **Sex Discrimination**--The College prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex ("Sex Discrimination") in all the College's programs and activities. Sex Discrimination occurs when a person is excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, any College program or activity because of their sex. The College has implemented this policy to eliminate, prevent and address conduct that constitutes Sex Discrimination. Sexual Harassment, and Sexual Violence/Assault may constitute prohibited Sex Discrimination in violation of this policy.
- C. **Definition of Sexual Harassment and Examples**--Sexual Harassment is any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual Harassment constitutes Sex Discrimination when it denies or limits a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's programs and activities. Sexual Harassment denies or limits a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's programs and activities, when:
- A school employee conditioning an educational benefit or service upon a person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (often called "quid pro quo" harassment);
 - Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the school's education program or activity;
 - Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking (as those offenses are defined in the Clery Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), and the Violence Against Women Act, 34 U.S.C. § 12291(a)).
 - o Submission to or rejection of such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of any aspect of the College's programs and activities;
 - o Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for any decision adversely affecting such person with respect to the College's programs and activities; or
 - o Such conduct is severe or pervasive, such that, it interferes with an individual's academic or professional performance or by creating what a reasonable person would perceive as an intimidating, hostile, or offensive employment or education environment.
 - o A hostile environment exists when unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature is sufficiently serious to deny or limit a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's programs and activities. In determining whether a hostile environment exists, the College will consider the totality of circumstances viewed from the perspective of a reasonable person in the alleged victim's position, including both objective and subjective factors. Examples of factors the College will consider include the type, frequency, and

duration of the conduct, the severity of the conduct, whether the conduct is repeated, the age of the alleged victim, any power differential between the alleged victim and alleged perpetrator, and the number of persons (“hostile environment” sexual harassment).

The College encourages members of the College Community to report any and all instances of Sexual Harassment, even if they are unsure whether the Sexual Harassment constitutes Sex Discrimination.

Sexual Harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, physical, or visual conduct of a sexual nature, such as:

- Pressure for a dating, romantic, or intimate relationship
- Unwelcome touching, kissing, hugging, or massaging
- Pressure for sexual activity □ Unnecessary references to parts of the body
- Sexual innuendos or sexual humor □ Obscene gestures □ Sexual graffiti, pictures, or posters
- Sexually explicit profanity
- Asking about, or talking about, sexual fantasies
- E-mail and Internet use that violates this policy
- Sexual Violence/Assault (as defined below)

Further examples of Sexual Harassment may be found in the Frequently Asked Questions below.

D. Definition of Sexual Violence/Assault and Examples-- Sexual Violence/Assault is a form of Sexual Harassment. Sexual Violence/Assault includes physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person’s will or where a person is incapable of giving consent because of his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity, because he or she is below the minimum age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction, or because of his or her incapacitation due to the use of drugs and/or alcohol. A single instance of Sexual Violence/Assault may be sufficiently severe to deny or limit a person’s ability to participate in or benefit from the College’s programs or activities, and, therefore, constitute Sex Discrimination.

Some examples of Sexual Violence/Assault include:

- Rape or sexual assault: Sexual intercourse (anal, oral, or vaginal) by a man or woman upon a man or woman without consent
- Unwilling sexual penetration (anal, vaginal, or oral) with any object or body part that is committed by force, threat, or intimidation
- Sexual touching with an object or body part, by a man or woman upon a man or woman, without consent
- Sexual touching with an object or body part, by a man or woman upon a man or woman, committed by force, threat, or intimidation
- Prostituting another person
- Non-consensual video or audiotaping of sexual activity
- Knowingly transmitting a sexually transmitted disease to another

Further examples of Sexual Violence/Assault may be found in the Frequently Asked Questions below.

- E. **Definition of Consent**--Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether Sexual Violence/Assault has occurred. Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each participant. Consent is not passive.

If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent.

- Coercion is direct or implied threat of danger, hardship, or retribution sufficient to persuade a reasonable person to engage in sexual activity in which they otherwise would not engage or submit. Coercion is different from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get another to engage in sexual activity. A person's words or conduct cannot amount to coercion unless they wrongfully impair the other's free will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity. Coercion can include unreasonable and sustained pressure for sexual activity. When someone makes clear to you that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive; once a person has made it clear that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, you should be absolutely clear that they have changed their mind and are consenting before proceeding in sexual activity with them.
- If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired by alcohol or drugs such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent.
- Following are warning signs that a person may be incapacitated or impaired by alcohol or drugs such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, such that there is no consent.
 - If a person is asleep or unconscious, there is no consent.
 - If a person is below the minimum age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction, there cannot be consent.
 - Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
 - Consent to past sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity
 - Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another.
 - Being in a romantic relationship with someone does not imply consent.
 - Consent can be withdrawn. A person who initially consents to sexual activity is deemed not to have consented to any sexual activity that occurs after he or she withdraws consent.
 - Effective consent may not exist when there is a disparity in power between the parties (e.g., faculty/student, supervisor/employee).

F. **Definition of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking**-- The crimes of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking can also constitute Sexual

Misconduct when motivated by a person's sex. These crimes, no matter the motivation behind them, are a violation of this policy.

1. Domestic Violence "Domestic Violence" includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of a victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse or the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction [...], or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

- Missouri's definition of domestic violence can be found at Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010. Under Missouri law, domestic violence also includes the crime of "domestic assault" which can be found at Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 565.072-565.074.

2. Dating Violence "Dating Violence" means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

- Missouri law does not specifically define dating violence, but conduct of this nature is covered by Missouri's definitions of domestic violence and domestic assault.

3. Stalking "Stalking" means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

- Missouri's definition of stalking can be found at Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010 and § 565.225.

G. Reservation of Right to Address Conduct of a Sexual Nature that Does Not Rise to the Level of Sexual Misconduct--Notwithstanding the aforementioned definitions, the College reserves the right to resolve, investigate, and/or take disciplinary action against any improper conduct of a sexual nature even though such conduct is not of the type, severity, or pervasiveness that constitutes Sexual Misconduct under this policy.

V. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Title IX Coordinator

The Title IX Coordinator has the responsibility to coordinate dissemination of information and education and training programs to:

1. Oversee all Title IX complaints at the College;
2. Identify and address any patterns or systemic problems that arise during the review of such complaints;
3. Assist members of the College Community in understanding that Sexual Misconduct is prohibited by this policy;
4. Ensure that investigators are trained to respond to and investigate complaints of Sexual Misconduct;
5. Ensure that employees and students are aware of the procedures for reporting and addressing complaints of Sexual Misconduct; and to implement the Title IX Complaint Resolution Procedures or to

designate appropriate persons for implementing the Title IX Complaint Resolution Procedures.

B. Administrators, Deans, Department Chairs, and Other Managers

Administrators, deans, department chairs, and other managers (i.e., those that formally supervise other employees) have the responsibility to:

1. Inform employees under their direction or supervision of this policy
2. Work with the Title IX Coordinator to implement education and training programs for employees and students
3. Implement any corrective actions that are imposed as a result of findings of a violation of this policy

C. All Employees

All employees have the responsibility to review this policy and comply with it.

D. Students

All students and employees have the responsibility to review this policy and comply with it.

E. The College

When the College is aware that a member of the College Community may have been subjected to or affected by conduct that constitutes Sex Discrimination, the College must take prompt action, including a review of the matter and, if necessary, an investigation and appropriate steps to stop and remedy the prohibited conduct. The College will act in accordance with its Title IX Complaint Resolution Procedures, described below.

V. COMPLAINTS

The College is to obtain the persons' voluntary, written consent before using any kind of "informal resolution" process, such as mediation or restorative justice, and not use an informal process where an employee allegedly sexually harassed a student.

The College is required to investigate and adjudicate formal complaints of sexual harassment using a grievance process that incorporates due process principles, treats all parties fairly, and reaches reliable responsibility determinations

A. Making a Complaint

1. Employees

All College employees have a duty to file a complaint with the Title IX Coordinator or the President when they believe or receive information indicating that a member of the College Community may have been subjected to conduct that constitutes Sexual Misconduct. This includes employees who may have a professional license requiring confidentiality if they are not employed by the College in that professional role. An employee not reporting Sexual Misconduct as required by this policy may be disciplined accordingly, up to and including termination.

2. Students and Other Persons

Students who believe they or another member of the College Community may have been subjected to conduct that constitutes prohibited Sexual Misconduct should file a complaint with the Title IX Coordinator or President. Students and other persons may also file a complaint with the United States Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, as set forth in Section III above.

Students should be aware that all employees at the College, except those designated in Section VI.A.3., have an obligation to report information about Sexual Misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator or President for review and investigation, and they may not keep such information confidential.

3. Content of the Complaint

So that the College has sufficient information to investigate a complaint, the complaint should include: (1) the date(s) and time(s) of the alleged Sexual Misconduct; (2) the names of all person(s) involved in the alleged Sexual Misconduct, including possible witnesses; (3) all details outlining what happened; and (4) contact information for the complainant so that the College may follow up appropriately.

4. Information Provided to Complainant and Respondent

A complainant who makes a claim of Sexual Misconduct to the College will be given a copy of the document titled "Explanation of Rights and Options After Filing a Complaint Under the Title IX: Non-Discrimination and Harassment Policy." This document provides information about this policy and the Complaint Resolution Procedures used to investigate and resolve complaints of Sexual Misconduct, options for filing complaints with the local police, resources that are available on campus and in the community, etc. A person against whom a complaint has been filed will also be given information about the process.

5. Conduct that Constitutes a Crime

Any person who believes they have been subject to Sexual Misconduct that also constitutes a crime—including Sexual Violence/Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking—is encouraged to make a complaint to local law enforcement, as well as to the College's Title IX Coordinator. If requested, the College will assist the complainant in notifying the appropriate law enforcement authorities. In the event of an emergency, please contact 911. A victim may decline to notify such authorities.

6. Special Guidance Concerning Complaints of Sexual Violence/Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

If you are the victim of Sexual Violence/Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking, do not blame yourself. These crimes are never the victim's fault. The College recommends that you immediately go to the emergency room of a local hospital and contact

local law enforcement, in addition to making a prompt complaint under this policy.

If you are the victim of Sexual Violence/Assault, Domestic Violence, or Dating Violence, do everything possible to preserve evidence by making certain that the crime scene is not disturbed. Preservation of evidence may be necessary for proof of the crime or in obtaining a protection order. Victims of Sexual Violence/Assault, Domestic Violence, or Dating Violence should not bathe, urinate, douche, brush teeth, or drink liquids until after they are examined and, if necessary, a rape examination is completed. Clothes should not be changed.

When necessary, seek immediate medical attention at an area hospital and take a full change of clothing, including shoes, for use after a medical examination.

It is also important to take steps to preserve evidence in cases of Stalking, to the extent such evidence exists. In cases of Stalking, evidence is more likely to be in the form of letters, emails, text messages, etc. rather than evidence of physical contact and violence. This type of non-physical evidence will also be useful in all types of Sexual Misconduct investigations.

Once a complaint of Sexual Violence/Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking is made, the complainant has several options such as, but not limited to:

1. contacting parents or a relative
2. seeking legal advice
3. seeking personal counseling (always recommended)
4. pursuing legal action against the perpetrator
5. pursuing disciplinary action
6. requesting that no further action be taken

7. Vendors, Contractors, and Third Parties

This policy applies to the conduct of vendors, contractors, and third parties. Persons who believe they have been discriminated against or harassed in violation of this policy should make a complaint in the manner set forth in this section.

8. Retaliation

It is a violation of this policy to retaliate against any member of the College Community who reports or assists in making a complaint of Sexual Misconduct or who participates in the investigation of a complaint in any way. Persons who believe they have been retaliated against in violation of this policy should make a complaint in the manner set forth in this section.

9. Protecting the Complainant

Pending final outcome of an investigation in accordance with the Title IX Complaint Resolution Procedures, the College will take steps to protect the complainant from further Sexual Misconduct or retaliation. This may include assisting and allowing the complainant to change his

or her academic, transportation, or work situation, to the extent the College controls these environments, if options to do so are reasonably available.

Such changes may be available regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. Requests of this nature should be made to the Title IX Coordinator. In the event such an accommodation is provided, the College will maintain it as confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide it.

If a complainant has obtained a temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court, the complainant should provide such information to the Title IX Coordinator.

The College will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order. Information about obtaining protection orders in Missouri can be found at: <https://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=69655>.

B. Timing of Complaints

The College encourages persons to make complaints of Sexual Misconduct as soon as possible because delayed reporting may constrain the College's ability to thoroughly investigate and respond to the complaint.

C. Investigation and Confidentiality

All complaints of Sexual Misconduct will be promptly and thoroughly investigated in accordance with the Title IX Complaint Resolution Procedures, and the College will take disciplinary and remedial action where appropriate.

The College will make reasonable and appropriate efforts to preserve an individual's privacy and protect the confidentiality of information when investigating and resolving a complaint. However, because of laws relating to reporting and other state and federal laws, the College cannot guarantee confidentiality to those who make complaints. In the event that the complainant's confidentiality cannot be ensured, the College will notify the complainant.

In the event a complainant requests confidentiality or asks that a complaint not be investigated, the College will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint consistent with the request for confidentiality or request not to pursue an investigation. If a complainant insists that his or her name not be disclosed to the alleged perpetrator, the College's ability to respond may be limited. The College is required to initiate and proceed with an investigation despite a complainant's request for confidentiality in limited circumstances involving serious or repeated conduct or where the alleged perpetrator may pose a continuing threat to the College Community.

To protect a person's privacy, the College is required to receive the person's written consent before using the person's medical, psychological, or similar treatment records during a grievance process. The Title IX Coordinator is the person responsible for evaluating requests for confidentiality.

D. Resolution

If a complaint of Sexual Misconduct is found to be substantiated, the College will take appropriate corrective and remedial action. Students, faculty, and employees found to be in violation of this policy will be subject to discipline up to and including written reprimand, suspension, probation, demotion, termination, or expulsion. Affiliates and program participants may be removed from College programs and/or prevented from returning to campus. Remedial steps may also include counseling for the complainant, academic, work, or transportation accommodations for the complainant, separation of parties, and training for the respondent and other persons.

F. Bad Faith Complaints

While the College encourages all good faith complaints of Sexual Misconduct, the College has the responsibility to balance the rights of all parties. Therefore, if the College's investigation reveals that a complaint was knowingly false, the complaint will be dismissed and the person who filed the knowingly false complaint may be subject to discipline.

G. Records

The College is required to document and keep records of all sexual harassment reports and investigations.

<https://www.sehcollege.edu/about-us/consumer-information>

The following sections of this report discuss the College'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 College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the College 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	<p>Missouri's protective order statutes provide the following definitions (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "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 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. <p>In addition, Missouri criminal statutes include various degrees of the crime "Domestic Assault," as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	<p>attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to such domestic victim; (2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; (3) The person purposely places such domestic victim in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means; (4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to such domestic victim; (5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with such domestic victim knowing he or she will regard the contact as offensive; or (6) The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such domestic victim by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting his or her access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.</p>
Stalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	<p>purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs, or follows with the intent to disturb another person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri's criminal statutes do not define the term sexual assault.</p> <p>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)).</p>
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rape in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.030.1): A person commits the offense of rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. Rape in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.030.1): A person commits the offense of rape in the second degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent. 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. § 566.032.1): 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. Statutory Rape, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.034.1): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the second degree

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	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	<p>Other crimes under Missouri law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sodomy in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.060.1): A person commits the offense of sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. • Sodomy in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.061.1): A person commits the offense of sodomy in the second degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent. • Statutory Sodomy, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.062.1): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age. • Statutory Sodomy, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.064.1): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age. • Child Molestation, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.067.1): 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. § 566.068.1): 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. • Child Molestation, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.069.1): 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. § 566.071.1): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the fourth

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083.1): 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. § 566.093.1): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the first degree if such person: (1) Exposes his or her genitals under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; (2) Has sexual contact in the presence of a third person or persons under circumstances in which he or she knows that such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; or (3) Has sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse in a public place in the presence of a third person. • Second Degree Sexual Misconduct (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.095.1): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the second degree if he or she solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct under circumstances in which he or she knows that such request or solicitation is likely to cause affront or alarm. • Sexual Abuse in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.100.1): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the first degree if he or she subjects another person to sexual contact when that person is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. • Sexual Abuse, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.101.1): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the second degree if he or she purposely subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.
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,

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	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.

College Definition of Consent

In addition to the definition of consent under Missouri law, the College uses the following definition of consent in its Sexual Misconduct Policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether Sexual Violence/Assault has occurred. Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each participant. Consent is not passive.

- If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent.
 - Coercion is direct or implied threat of danger, hardship, or retribution sufficient to persuade a reasonable person to engage in sexual activity in which they otherwise would not engage or submit. Coercion is different from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get another to engage in sexual activity. A person’s words or conduct cannot amount to coercion unless they wrongfully impair the other’s free will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity. Coercion can include unreasonable and sustained pressure for sexual activity. When someone makes clear to you that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive; once a person has made it clear that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, you should be absolutely clear that they have changed their mind and are consenting before proceeding in sexual activity with them.
- If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired by alcohol or drugs such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent.
 - Warning signs of when a person may be incapacitated or impaired by alcohol or drugs such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent.
- If a person is asleep or unconscious, there is no consent.
- If a person is below the minimum age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction, there cannot be consent.
- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
- Consent to past sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity
- Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another.
- Being in a romantic relationship with someone does not imply consent.

- Consent can be withdrawn. A person who initially consents to sexual activity is deemed not to have consented to any sexual activity that occurs after he or she withdraws consent.
- Effective consent may not exist when there is a disparity in power between the parties (e.g., faculty/student, supervisor/employee).

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- 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.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- 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:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- 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.
- 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

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- 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.

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 College 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.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the College. Methods include, but are not limited to: online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. Past programming and currently planned programming includes the following:

- Students participate in a module covering sexual harassment, sexual violence, sexual misconduct, and violence against women in FYS 101 the First Year Seminar which is required for all students during their first semester of enrollment.
- Students are encouraged to view a sexual assault prevention video, "Sexual Assault: Prevention Tips." This is available on Moodle, the online education module.

- All faculty and staff of the SEHealth College of Nursing and Health Sciences attend mandatory training for Sexual Harassment, FERPA, and Title IX during the annual professional development workshop.
- As part of the SEHealth System, all employees must take mandatory online training including Safety, Sexual Harassment and Abuse, and Physical abuse and violence.
- Prior to going to clinical training, faculty and SEHealth employees talk with students about discrimination, harassment, sexual violence, patient care, and other pertinent topics.
- As part of a health care institution, our Mental Health courses dedicate attention to sexual assault, harassment, abuse, and violence.

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 the SE Health Security Department at 573-334-4822. You may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator at 573-334-6825 ext. 2207.

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. You can obtain a forensic examination at SEHealth Hospital, 1701 Lacey, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701, 573-334-4822.

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.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- SEHealth Security, 573-334-4822, ext 5525
- 2530 Maria Louise LN, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701, 573-335-6621 or 911
- 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: <http://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 32nd Circuit of Cape Girardeau County Courthouse. The address is: 1001 Court St, Jackson, Missouri 63755. The phone number is (573) 331-2386. Or, the Common Pleas Courthouse, 44 North Lorimier, Suite 1, Cape Girardeau, Missouri 63701.
- 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.

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 institution will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order 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 Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the institution will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

- The institution does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the institution may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The institution 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 College and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

College Resources

- SEHealth Security Department: 573-334-4822
- Title IX Coordinator: Steven Ritter, 573-334-6825, Office 104, sritter@sehcollege.edu
- 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, he/she 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 for your campus can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The College's financial aid website can be found at: <https://www.sehcollege.edu/admissions/financial-aid/>.

State/Local Resources

- Southeast Health Hospital: 1701 Lacey, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701, 573-334-4822
- Cape Girardeau Police Department: 2530 Maria Louise LN, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701, 573-335-6621 or 911
- Community Counseling Center: 402 S. Silver Spring Road, Cape Girardeau, MO 63703, 573-334-1100, <http://www.ccntr.com>
- Heartland Counseling Center, 2909 Independence Street, Cape Girardeau, MO 63703, 573-803-1246, <http://www.heartlandcounselingcenter.com/>
- Safe House for Women, Inc. (Domestic Violence), P.O. Box 1167, Cape Girardeau, MO 67302, 573-335-7745, <http://www.semosafehouse.org/>, <https://www.facebook.com/semosafehouse>
 - Hotline/Crisis 573-651-1614
 - Hotline/Crisis 800-341-1830
- Missouri Coalition against Domestic and Sexual Violence: <https://www.mocadsv.org/>
- Missouri Legal Services: <https://www.lsmo.org/>

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. 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 College 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 College is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at 573-334-6825 ext. 2207. 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 College 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 alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College'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 College 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 College will inform the victim 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 will be processed through the institution's Sexual Misconduct Policy and the related complaint resolution procedures. The procedures are utilized whenever or wherever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and the respondent.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to the following individual:

Title IX Coordinator

Steven Ritter
Registrar
573-334-6825

Office 204
sritter@sehcollege.edu

Once a complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator will commence the investigatory process as soon as practicable, but not later than seven (7) days after the complaint is made. The Title IX Coordinator and/or designee will analyze the complaint and notify the respondent that a complaint has been filed. The formal process is described below, but informal resolution may also be utilized in appropriate circumstances when agreed to by both parties (except not in the form of mediation for cases involving sexual assault).

Formal Process

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present 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. Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator(s) make a determination as to whether any allegations in the complaint were found to be substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence. The investigator(s) will then prepare an investigation report outlining the findings and include, if necessary, sanctions or other remedial measures to impose. The parties will be notified of this determination in writing within three (3) days of it being made. The institution strives to complete investigations of this nature within sixty (60) calendar days.

Appeals

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal the determination by filing a written appeal with the President within ten (10) days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation. The President will resolve the appeal within fifteen (15) days of receiving it, and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision.

Special Procedure

If a complaint involves alleged conduct on the part of the College President, the College Board of Trustees ("Board") will designate the Investigating Officer. Based on the information gathered by the investigation, the Board will prepare and issue the written report determining the complaint. The determination of the Board is final and not subject to appeal.

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, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
- - The Title IX Coordinator attended a face-to-face workshop to train Title IX professionals to effectively investigate and resolve alleged incidents of sex and gender discrimination, sexual harassment, interpersonal violence, and sexual misconduct.
 - Faculty and staff attend Title IX training on a yearly basis.
 - Faculty and staff are trained on sexual harassment, discrimination, and misconduct in the required Edupath educational module through the SEHealth system.
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 College May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

Following a final determination in the institution's disciplinary proceeding that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include: warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; suspension or expulsion/termination; restriction on eligibility to represent the College at any official function. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the College President and SEHealth Vice President of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with their Program Director and Dean of Student Services (student) or the College President and SEHealth Vice President of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include: forbidding the accused from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

The College 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 College to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

When a student or employee reports to the College that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the College 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 College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Steven Ritter, Title IX Coordinator at Steven Ritter, Title IX Coordinator. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following

link: <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/PatrolDivisions/CRID/SOR/SORPage.html>

Timely Warnings and Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the College President or Designee, and SE Health Director of Security 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:

- College President or Designee, 573-334-6825
- SE Health Director of Security, 573-334-4822

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

Emergency Response

The College has an emergency management 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 College has communicated with local police and SEHealth Department of Security requesting their cooperation in informing the College about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Administrator or Director of Security or his deputy at Administrator or Director of Security or his deputy of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

A plan was developed in order to provide a safe environment for students and employees of the College.

Campus Administrative Team (CAT) works in conjunction with the SE Health Security Department to promote violence prevention strategies. The College President and/or College Administration and/or SE Health Security Department 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 College personnel or Hospital departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the President and/or College Administration will consult with other appropriate College officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the College community to be notified.

The College President / or designee in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification

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

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 President or College Administrator or Director of Security or his deputy 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 College’s Administrative Team 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.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

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

Method	Sign Up Instructions
College Facebook page	www.facebook.com/SoutheastCON
College website	www.sehcollege.edu
Text messaging	The use of text messaging is restricted to life-threatening or potentially life-threatening incidents. Students and employees are encouraged to register for emergency text messaging by updating their biographical information on Sonisweb (College's administrative software). The following information is required: 1. Cell phone number; 2. Cell phone provider name, & 2a. A check mark in the "Text Me Flag" box.
College provided email system	Provided upon admission to the college
Big voice broadcasting speaker system	Overhead speaker system at the college.
Postings on doors/bulletin boards	Posted at college

Testing & Documentation

The College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times the Emergency Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the College’s emergency response plan.

The Security Department 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 College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* The College does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

Hate crimes:

2021: No hate crimes reported.

2020: No hate crimes reported.

2019: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

2019: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

2019: 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 College's Clery Geography.