



**STATE TECHNICAL COLLEGE**  
OF MISSOURI

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING  
VIOLENCE, AND STALKING PREVENTION PROCESS AND  
PROCEDURES



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## **STATE TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI'S SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES**

### **POLICY STATEMENT**

State Technical College of Missouri does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs. Sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination, as well as other acts also considered forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited, whether sexually based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, State Technical College of Missouri issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to a College official. In this context, State Technical College of Missouri prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the College community. This policy applies equally to all students and employees regardless of the sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression of any of the individuals involved. No officer, employee, or agent of an institution participating in any program under this title shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under any provision of this policy.

### **DEFINITIONS**

#### ***Comparison of Missouri and Federal Sexual Assault Definitions***

Section 304 of VAWA stipulates that an Institution of Higher Education must provide the local statutory definition of consent for its jurisdiction in its Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Policy. Sexual Assault is considered a sexual offense or non-forcible sex offense under the Uniform Crime Reporting System of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Crime Reporting program. After completion of the negotiated federal rule making these definitions will be codified in 34 CFR 668 Appendix A (See 34 CFR 668 Subpart D for more info).

Definitions of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking can be found in section 304 of Public Law 113-4 "The Violence Against Women Act 2013" (VAWA). However, institutions must also abide by the state statutes that reflect the federal definitions.

The Missouri legislature updated the laws regarding Sexual Assaults and Orders of Protection with HB21 5. HB215 was an emergency clause signed by the Missouri Governor on July 02, 2013, which became effective on that date. Missouri sexual offenses statutes can be found in RSMo. 566 (see Sexual Offense and VAWA Crimes Tables and 566.010 Definitions of Sexual Offenses for more info). "\*" indicates laws updated in the August 2013 Missouri legislative session

**Consent:** is a knowing, voluntary, and affirmatively communicated willingness to participate in a particular sexual activity or behavior.

Individuals that engage in sexual activity or behavior must understand that:

- consent must be mutually understood;
- past consent does not imply future consent;
- silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent;
- consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another;
- consent to engage in one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to engage in other forms of sexual activity;
- consent can be withdrawn at any time; and
- consent by coercion or threat invalidates consent.

Consent also includes the elements under Missouri statute found in RSMo. 556.061(5)

1. Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied.
  2. Assent does not constitute consent if:
    - a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or
    - b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or
    - c) It is induced by force, duress or deception;
- ✓ “No” means “No”
  - ✓ “Yes” or “No” can be expressed or implied (**can be given verbally or by actions**)
  - ✓ “Yes” means “No” if conditions **a, b, or c** listed above exist

***\*Note on consent and age (reason of youth) in regards to sexual activity in Missouri***

- Sexual intercourse with someone under the **age of 14** is Statutory Rape 1<sup>st</sup> Degree (RSMo. 566.032)
- Sexual intercourse with someone under the **age of 17** is Statutory Rape 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree, if you are **21 or older** (RSMo. 566.034)
- Sexual contact with someone between the **ages of 14 -16** is Child molestation 2<sup>nd</sup> degree, (RSMo. 566.068) (**based on current statutes, consult your legal counsel for more info**)

***Incapacitation:*** the physical or mental condition, temporary or permanent, in which a person is unconscious, unable to appraise the nature of such person's conduct, or unable to communicate unwillingness to an act (RSMo. 556.061(13))

**Sex Offenses (FBI UCR)** – Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

**A. Rape (FBI UCR)** – The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim (Definition effective 01/01/13 from FBI UCR).

Also see “Frequently Asked Questions about the Change in the UCR Definition of Rape May 20, 2013 ”

**Corresponding Missouri Statutes**

***Rape (No longer forcible rape in Mo Statute)***

566.030 Rape in the first degree, penalties —suspended sentences not granted, when.\* 566.031 Rape in the second degree, penalties.\* (Included former Sexual Assault Definition 566.40) **(Count statutory rape as rape if it is without consent)**

**Sodomy** - Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Corresponding Missouri Statutes**

566.060 Sodomy 1<sup>st</sup> Degree, penalties--suspended sentence not granted, when.\* 566.061 Sodomy 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree (Formerly Deviate Sexual Assault 566.70), penalties-- suspended sentence not granted, when.\*  
566.062 Statutory Sodomy 1<sup>st</sup> Degree  
566.064 Statutory Sodomy 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree

**Sexual Assault With An Object** -The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (Please note that a finger or hand is also considered an object).

**Corresponding Missouri Statutes**

566.060 Sodomy 1<sup>st</sup> Degree, penalties--suspended sentence not granted, when.\* 566.061 Sodomy 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree (Formerly Deviate Sexual Assault 566.70), penalties-- suspended sentence not granted, when.\*  
566.062 Statutory Sodomy 1<sup>st</sup> Degree  
566.064 Statutory Sodomy 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree

**34 CFR 668 Appendix A was updated during the 2013 rulemaking process to correspond with the 2013 UCR expanded definition of Rape (which includes the crimes of sodomy and sexual assault with an object).**

- B. Fondling (FBI UCR)** - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

**Corresponding Missouri Statutes**

Sexual Abuse

5 66. 100 Sexual abuse in the first degree, penalties.\*

5 66. 101 Sexual abuse, second degree, penalties.\* Formerly 566.90

Sexual Misconduct 1<sup>st</sup> Degree and 566.068 Child Molestation 2<sup>nd</sup> degree\*

- C. Incest (FBI UCR)** - Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

**Corresponding Missouri**

**Statutes** 568.020 Incest

- D. Statutory Rape (FBI NIBRS)** – Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent (See page 40 of “The National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program 2013 Handbook (NIBRS)”.

**Corresponding Missouri Statutes (Counted only if crime is non-forcible)**

566.032 Statutory Rape 1<sup>st</sup> Degree (twenty-one years of age or older, that has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.)

566.034 Statutory Rape 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree

(Sexual Intercourse with a person who is under the age of 14 in Missouri)

**Federal Law Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Crime Categories**

**Additions**

**Definitions used in section the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C.**

**13925(a)** After completion of the negotiated federal rule making these definitions will be codified in 34 CFR 668.48(a).

***Domestic Violence:***

1. A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed--
  - (i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
  - (ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
  - (iii) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
  - (iv) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred,

or

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

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

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
2. For the purpose of this definition-
  - (i) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
  - (ii) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

***Stalking:***

1. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to –
  - (i) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
  - (ii) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
2. For the purpose of this definition –
  - (i) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
  - (ii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
  - (iii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

***Applicable Missouri Laws (Revised Statutes of Missouri***

***(RSMo.)* DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE IN STATUTES CONCERNING  
ORDERS OF PROTECTION RSMo. 455**

**Domestic Violence** (455.010(5) RSMo.) is “**abuse**” or “**stalking**” committed by a “**family or household member**” (In reference to Orders of Protection). In Missouri the punishment for the crime of domestic violence can be found in the charges that govern domestic assault and sexual offenses.

**"Abuse"** (455.010(1) RSMo.) includes but is not limited to the occurrence of any of the following acts, attempts or threats against a person who may be protected pursuant to this chapter, except abuse shall not include abuse inflicted on a child by accidental means by an adult household member or discipline of a child, including spanking, in a reasonable manner:

- a. **"Assault"**, purposely or knowingly placing or attempting to place another in fear of physical harm;
- b. **"Battery"**, purposely or knowingly causing physical harm to another with or without a deadly weapon;
- c. **"Coercion"**, compelling another by force or threat of force to engage in conduct from which the latter has a right to abstain or to abstain from conduct in which the person has a right to engage;
- d. **"Harassment"**, engaging in a purposeful or knowing course of conduct involving more than one incident that alarms or causes distress to an adult or child and serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct must be such as would cause a reasonable adult or child to suffer substantial emotional distress and must actually cause substantial emotional distress to the petitioner or child.
  - i. Such conduct might include, but is not limited to:
  - ii. Following another about in a public place or places;
  - iii. Peering in the window or lingering outside the residence of another; but does not include constitutionally protected activity;
- e. **"Sexual assault"**, causing or attempting to cause another to engage involuntarily in any sexual act by force, threat of force, or duress;
- f. **"Unlawful imprisonment"**, holding, confining, detaining or abducting another person against that person's will;

**"Stalking"** (455.010(13) RSMo.) is when any person purposely and repeatedly engages in an unwanted course of conduct that causes alarm to another person when it is reasonable in that person's situation to have been alarmed by the conduct. As used in this subdivision:

- a. "Alarm" means to cause fear of danger of physical harm;
- b. "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of repeated acts over a period of time, however short, that serves no legitimate purpose. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to, following the other person or unwanted communication or unwanted contact; and
- c. "Repeated" means two or more incidents evidencing a continuity of purpose.

#### **MISSOURI STATUTE ON CRIMES THAT COVER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE AND STALKING**

**Domestic Assault** (RSMo. 565) (Similar to Domestic Violence in Federal but Domestic Violence includes Dating Violence in definition) (See Missouri Bar Handbook on

Domestic Violence)

**565.072 Domestic assault, first degree--penalty**

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

Domestic assault in the first degree is a class B felony unless in the course thereof the actor inflicts serious physical injury on the victim or has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of committing this crime, in which case it is a class A felony.

**565.078 Domestic assault, second degree--penalty**

A person commits the crime of domestic assault in the second degree if the act involves a family or household member, including any child who is a member of the family or household, as defined in section 455.010, and he or she:

1. Attempts to cause or knowingly causes physical injury to such family or household member by any means, including but not limited to, by use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or
2. Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such family or household member; or
3. Recklessly causes physical injury to such family or household member by means of any deadly weapon.

*Domestic assault in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree is a class C felony*

**565.074 Domestic assault, third degree--penalty**

A person commits the crime of domestic assault in the third degree if the act involves a family or household member, including any child who is a member of the family or household, as defined in section 455.010 and:

1. The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury to such family or household member; or
2. With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such family or household member by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; or
3. The person purposely places such family or household member in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means; or
4. The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death or serious physical injury to such family or household member; or
5. The person knowingly causes physical contact with such family or household member knowing the other person will regard the contact as offensive; or
6. The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such family or household member by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting such family or household member's access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.

*Domestic assault in the third degree is a class A misdemeanor unless a person who has pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of the crime of domestic assault in the third degree*

*more than two times against any family or household member as defined in section 455.010, or of any offense committed in violation of any county or municipal ordinance in any state, any state law, any federal law, or any military law which, if committed in this state, would be a violation of this section, is guilty of a class D felony for the third or any subsequent commission of the crime of domestic assault. The offenses described in this subsection may be against the same family or household member or against different family or household members.*

### **Dating Violence**

Dating violence is considered domestic violence under current Missouri law in the definition for domestic assault based on the definition of “Family” or “Household Member” in 455.010(7.) RSMo. *“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;”*

### **565.090. Harassment (Harassment is considered the precursory crime to stalking) 565.090. 1. A person commits the crime of harassment if he or she:**

- 1) Knowingly communicates a threat to commit any felony to another person and in so doing frightens, intimidates, or causes emotional distress to such other person; or
- 2) When communicating with another person, knowingly uses coarse language offensive to one of average sensibility and thereby puts such person in reasonable apprehension of offensive physical contact or harm; or
- 3) Knowingly frightens, intimidates, or causes emotional distress to another person by anonymously making a telephone call or any electronic communication; or
- 4) Knowingly communicates with another person who is, or who purports to be, seventeen years of age or younger and in so doing and without good cause recklessly frightens, intimidates, or causes emotional distress to such other person; or
- 5) Knowingly makes repeated unwanted communication to another person; or
- 6) Without good cause engages in any other act with the purpose to frighten, intimidate, or cause emotional distress to another person, cause such person to be frightened, intimidated, or emotionally distressed, and such person's response to the act is one of a person of average sensibilities considering the age of such person.

*Harassment is a class A misdemeanor unless it is committed by a person twenty-one years of age or older against a person seventeen years of age or younger; or the person has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of a violation of this section, or of any offense committed in violation of any county or municipal ordinance in any state, any state law, any federal law, or any military law which, if committed in this state, would be chargeable or indictable as a violation of any offense listed in this subsection. In such cases, harassment shall be a class D felony.*

**565.225 Crime of stalking--definitions--penalties.**

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

*"Course of conduct", a pattern of conduct composed of two or more acts, which may include communication by any means, over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of course of conduct. Such constitutionally protected activity includes picketing or other organized protests;*

*The crime of stalking shall be a class A misdemeanor unless the person has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of a violation of this section, or of any offense committed in violation of any county or municipal ordinance in any state, any state law, any federal law, or any military law which, if committed in this state, would be chargeable or indictable as a violation of any offense listed in this section, in which case stalking shall be a class D felony.*

***Aggravated Stalking***

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

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

*The crime of aggravated stalking shall be a class D felony unless the person has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of a violation of this section, or of any offense committed in violation of any county or municipal ordinance in any state, any state law, any federal law, or any military law which, if committed in this state, would be chargeable or indictable as a violation of any offense listed in this section, aggravated stalking shall be a class C felony.*

**Other Crimes Related to Stalking**

**565.252. Invasion of privacy, first degree, penalty**

A person commits the crime of invasion of privacy in the first degree if such person:

1. Knowingly photographs or films another person, without the person's knowledge

and consent, while the person being photographed or filmed is in a state of full or partial nudity and is in a place where one would have a reasonable expectation of privacy, and the person subsequently distributes the photograph or film to another or transmits the image contained in the photograph or film in a manner that allows access to that image via a computer; or

2. Knowingly disseminates or permits the dissemination by any means, to another person, of a videotape, photograph, or film obtained in violation of subdivision (1) of this subsection or in violation of section 565.253.

Invasion of privacy in the first degree is a class D felony.

**565.253. Crime of invasion of privacy, second degree, penalties**

A person commits the crime of invasion of privacy in the second degree if:

1. Such person knowingly views, photographs or films another person, without that person's knowledge and consent, while the person being viewed, photographed or filmed is in a state of full or partial nudity and is in a place where one would have a reasonable expectation of privacy; or
2. Such person knowingly uses a concealed camcorder or photographic camera of any type to secretly videotape, photograph, or record by electronic means another person under or through the clothing worn by that other person for the purpose of viewing the body of or the undergarments worn by that other person without that person's consent.

*Invasion of privacy in the second degree pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section is a class A misdemeanor; unless more than one person is viewed, photographed or filmed in full or partial nudity in violation of sections 565.250 to 565.257 during the same course of conduct, in which case invasion of privacy is a class D felony; and unless committed by a person who has previously pled guilty to or been found guilty of invasion of privacy, in which case invasion of privacy is a class D felony. Invasion of privacy in the second degree pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section is a class A misdemeanor; unless more than one person is secretly videotaped, photographed or recorded in violation of sections 565.250 to 565.257 during the same course of conduct, in which case invasion of privacy is a class D felony; and unless committed by a person who has previously pled guilty to or been found guilty of invasion of privacy, in which case invasion of privacy is a class C felony. Prior pleas or findings of guilt shall be pled and proven in the same manner required by the provisions of section 558.021.*

## Penalties and Fines

Felony Class	Penalties (Years of imprisonment 558.011	Fines (560.011
	RSMo.)	RSMo.)
A	10 – 30, or life	-
B	5 - 15	-
C	Up to 7	Up to \$5,000
D	Up to 4	Up to \$5,000
Misdemeanor Class	Penalties (Term of imprisonment 558.011	Fines (560.016
	RSMo.)	RSMo.)
A	1 year	\$1,000
B	6 month	\$500
C	15 days	\$300
Infraction	-	\$200

**(See Missouri Sexual Offenses & VAWA Crimes Tables for more info.)**

## ***BYSTANDER INTERVENTION INFORMATION***

Intervene! Stop these incidents before they occur, and talk to your friends about it so that they will intervene as well!

### **1. Notices the Incident**

Bystanders first must notice the incident taking place. Obviously, if they don't take note of the situation there is no reason to help.

### **2. Interpret incident as emergency**

Bystanders also need to evaluate the situation and determine whether it is an emergency—or at least one in which someone needs assistance. Again, if people do not interpret a situation as one in which someone needs assistance, then there is no need to provide help.

### **3. Assume Responsibility**

Another decision bystanders make is whether they should assume responsibility for giving help. One repeated finding in research studies on helping is that a bystander is less likely to help if there are other bystanders present. When other bystanders are present responsibility for helping is diffused. If a lone bystander is present he or she is more likely to assume responsibility.

### **4. Attempts to Help**

- Whether this is to help the person leave the situation, confront a behavior, diffuse a situation, or call for other support/security.
- The best way bystanders can assist in creating an empowering climate free of interpersonal violence is to diffuse the problem behaviors before they escalate.
- Educate yourself about interpersonal violence AND share this info with friends Confront friends who make excuses for other peoples abusive behavior Speak up against racist, sexist, and homophobic jokes or remarks

### **Tips for Intervening In a situation potentially involving sexual assault, relationship violence, or stalking:**

- Approach everyone as a friend
- Do not be antagonistic
- Avoid using violence
- Be honest and direct whenever possible
- Recruit help if necessary
- Keep yourself safe
- If things get out of hand or become too serious, contact the police

See “The Bystander Intervention Playbook” for more info on intervening techniques (Adapted from

information presented by the College of Wisconsin La Crosse)

## **WARNING SIGNS OF AN ABUSIVE PERSON**

This is a list of behaviors that are seen in people who abuse their partners. The first four behaviors (past abuse, threats of violence, breaking objects and any force during an argument) are almost always seen in an abusive person. If someone exhibits more than three of any of these warning signs, there is a strong potential for abuse in the relationship. An abuser may exhibit only a few of these behaviors, but they may be quite exaggerated.

- **Past abuse**  
An abuser may say, "I hit someone in the past, but she made me do it." An abusive person who minimizes what happened with a previous partner is likely to be violent with their current partner. Abusive behavior does not just go away; long-term counseling and a sincere desire to change are necessary.
- **Threats of violence or abuse**  
Threats can involve anything that is meant to control the victim. For example, "I'll tell your parents about your drug use if you don't do what I want." Healthy relationships do not involve threats, but an abusive person will try to excuse this behavior by saying that "everybody talks like that."
- **Breaking objects**  
An abuser may break things, beat on tables or walls or throw objects around or near the victim. This behavior terrorizes the victim and can send the message that physical abuse is the next step.
- **Use of force during an argument**  
An abuser may use force during arguments, including holding the victim down, physically restraining the victim from leaving the room, and pushing and shoving. For example, an abuser may hold a victim against the wall and say, "You're going to listen to me."
- **Jealousy**  
An abuser will say that jealousy is a sign of love. In reality, jealousy has nothing to do with love. It is a sign of insecurity and possessiveness. An abuser may question the victim about whom they talk to or be jealous of time spent with other people. As the jealousy progresses, the abuser will call the victim frequently, stop by unexpectedly or monitor the victim's activities.
- **Controlling behavior**  
An abuser will claim that controlling behavior is out of concern for the victim's welfare. They will be angry if the victim is late and will frequently interrogate the victim. As this behavior gets worse, the abuser will control the victim's appearance and activities.
- **Quick involvement**  
An abuser will often pressure someone to make a commitment after a very short

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

- **Unrealistic expectations**

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

- **Isolation**

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

- **Blames others for problems**

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

- **Blames others for their feelings**

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

- **Hypersensitivity**

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

- **Cruelty to animals or children**

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

- **"Playful" use of force during sex**

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

- **Rigid sex roles**

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

- **Jekyll-and-Hyde personality**

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

*Adapted from Wilson, K.J. When Violence Begins at Home: A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding and Ending Domestic Abuse. Alameda, CA: Hunter House Publishers, (1997).*

## **Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks**

No victim is ever to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, a person who is the victim of sexual or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, and how to avoid potential attacks.

If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up or intervene.

1. Get help by contacting a Campus Counselor and/or the Title IX Coordinator for support services
2. Learn how to look for “red flags” in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners
3. Consider getting a protective order or stay away order
4. Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
5. Trust your instincts—if something doesn’t feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

## **Sexual Assault Prevention (From RAINN)**

- Be aware of rape drugs
- Try not to leave your drink unattended
- Only drink from un-opened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls
- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested
- Keep track of how many drinks you have had
- Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take his/her number instead of giving out yours

## **Traveling around campus (walking)**

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged
- Be familiar with where emergency phones are installed on the campus

- Be aware of open buildings where you can use a phone
- Keep some change accessible just in case you need to use a pay phone
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts
- Avoid dimly lit places and notify the Reception Desk in the Information Technology Center if lights need to be replaced and/or installed in an area
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone
- Walking back from the library very late at night is sometimes unavoidable, so try to walk with a friend
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) on your keychain
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain

## **EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS**

State Technical College of Missouri engages in comprehensive educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and faculty that:

- a. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- b. Defines what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in federal and state laws in Missouri;
- c. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Missouri;
- d. Provides safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander;
- e. Provides information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.
- f. Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

State Technical College of Missouri has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students; participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation; participating in the Spring and Fall Faculty orientation program; presenting programs throughout the year on at least a quarterly basis, may include sessions such as: skits, a residence hall speaker series, an annual poster series.

**POSSIBLE SANCTIONS AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOLLOWING A CRIME OF RAPE, DATE/AQUAINTENCE RAPE, DOMESTICE VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**

Sexual offense, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking cases referred to the State Technical College of Missouri Student Code of Conduct system may result in the perpetrator being suspended from the university. All disciplinary sanctions are noted in the student's non-academic student file. Records of suspended students are kept indefinitely. Sanctions for students may involve change in living arrangements, counseling, community service, suspension, "No-Contact" order, or expulsion depending on the circumstances specific to the case.

Faculty or staff found to be in violation of this policy will be subject to discipline up to and including written reprimand, suspension, demotion, or termination. Any disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate counseling or other rehabilitation program. Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are criminal acts which also may subject the perpetrator to criminal and civil penalties under federal and state law (See Missouri Sexual Offenses & VA WA Crimes Tables).

## **PROCEDURES VICTIMS SHOULD FOLLOW IF A SEXUAL OFFENSE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT OR STALKING HAS OCCURED**

The first priority of a victim of sexual assault or domestic violence is to get to a place of safety, then to obtain necessary medical attention as soon as possible. Contact the Osage County Sheriff at 573-897-2285 or 911. Although State Technical College of Missouri strongly advocates that a victim of sexual assault or domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking report the incident to the Osage County Sheriff in a timely manner, it is the victim's choice to make such a report and the victim has a right to decline involvement with the police.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining orders of protection related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with the Osage County Sheriff or other law enforcement agency to preserve evidence in the event that the victim changes his or her mind at a later date.

### Preserving Evidence for Sexual Assaults

Physical evidence is crucial in helping to prosecute assailants in cases of rape or sexual assault. Physical evidence must be collected in a timely manner by a certified medical facility. Prior to a medical/legal exam victims of rape or assault should not bathe, change clothes, douche, use toilet (if possible), smoke, or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that the evidence may be preserved. If victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted diseases.

### Preserving Evidence for Victims of Violence

Victims of violence should not bathe or change clothes prior to documentation of physical evidence. Preserving evidence may be necessary to prove criminal domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or in obtaining a protection order. If victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries.

### Preserving Evidence for Victims of Stalking

Victims of stalking should save evidence such as any letters, notes, e-mails, phone calls, videos, photos, texts, social media postings (facebook, twitter, etc.), computer screenshots, voicemails, or any other form of evidence that would be helpful.

### Reporting an Incident to Osage County Sheriff

To report the incident to Osage County Sheriff, an individual should contact the department by calling (573) 897-2285 or by dialing 911.

If a report of an assault has been made to a College official, they will assist in making a

report to the Osage County Sheriff, if requested. Filing a police report with a Osage County Sheriff will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers.

However, filing a police report will do the following:

- Ensure that a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, or domestic violence receives a safe escort to Capitol Region or St. Mary's Hospital to receive the necessary medical treatment at no expense to the victim (if the victim chooses to do so);
- Provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later (see information on preserving evidence above);

***Please note that evidence can still be collected by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner even if the victim chooses not to make a report to law enforcement.***

The victim of a sexual assault may choose for the investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system and the college's Student Code of Conduct System, or only the latter. Victims also have the option of contacting the Title IX coordinator, various Responsible Employees to discuss reporting options. One of these College representatives will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decision. A victim may also choose to speak confidentially to a State Technical College of Missouri Counselor located in the Nilges Technology Center Room 103 or Information Technology Center Room 111C.

College officials are not responsible for convincing victims of a crime to contact the police if victims do not want the police contacted. As noted by law, all Universities receiving federal financial aid must report the statistical information on crimes that occur on campus and include them in an annual report. Statistical information will be reported by college counselors while maintaining the confidentiality of the victim. If it is determined by State Technical College of Missouri that the alleged perpetrator(s) pose a serious and immediate threat to the community, the College is obligated by law to make timely warnings to protect the campus. The statistical information and "Timely Warnings" will not contain any names or specific locations to maintain the confidentiality of a victim (see "Confidentiality of Victims" for more information).

#### College Responsibilities in Regards to Orders of Protection

The purpose of an Ex Parte Order of Protection and a Full Order of Protection is to restrain a respondent from committing or threatening domestic violence, stalking, communicating or disturbing a complainant's peace, and entering a complainant's place of residence. An Ex Parte Order of Protection is a temporary order in place until a hearing by a judge. After reading a Petition, the Judge will either grant or deny an Ex Parte Order of Protection. This initial decision is made solely on the determination of an immediate and present danger to the complainant based on what is written in the Petition. Court hearings are typically held within 15 days of filling an Ex Parte Order of Protection as noted in Missouri law. A complainant must be prepared to present documentation, photos, or other forms of evidence with the paperwork when filing a

petition for an Ex Parte Order. At a court hearing, a judge can issue a Full Order of Protection for a period of 180 days up to one year. A Full Order of Protection can be renewed twice; each renewal can last up to one year. No new incident of abuse is required if the Order is renewed before the old one expires. The Court may, upon a finding that it is in the best interest of the parties, include a provision that any Full Order of Protection for one year shall automatically renew unless the Respondent requests a hearing by 30 days prior to its expiration (see Chapter 455 and specifically 455.010, 455.035, & 455.050 RSMo. for more information).

A violation of either type of order in Missouri is considered a class A misdemeanor (1-year imprisonment and/or \$1,000 fine) for the first offense and any subsequent offense is treated as a class D felony (up to 4-years imprisonment and/or \$5,000 fine) per 455.085 RSMo. Any person who obtains an Order of Protection from Missouri or any other state should provide a copy to Osage County Sheriff's Department and/or the Title IX Coordinator. Depending on conditions specified in a particular order the College may make arrangements with both parties that permit access to classrooms, library, the cafeteria, and/or any other public places. These arrangements shall be made to ensure normal access to public areas that do not violate the terms and conditions of the Order of Protection under normal day to day activities

#### How to File an Order of Protection

Osage County Courthouse Judicial Circuit Court building located at 1811 US-50, Linn, MO65051. The Missouri Adult Abuse Act requires that court clerks explain how to file all of these necessary forms and documents. In addition, most counties have victim advocates to assist you in the process for filing for an Order of Protection and they may even go with you to court. When the court is unavailable after business hours or on holidays or weekends, a verified petition for protection from domestic violence or a motion for hearing on violation of any order of protection may be filed with the Osage County Sheriff's office located in the Osage County Courthouse or review the Missouri Courts Forms Adult Abuse page and the "Domestic Violence and the Law: A Practical Guide for Survivors" from the Missouri Bar for more info on Orders of Protection.

#### "No Trespass" Warnings

If there is enough reason to believe (through investigation) that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member on campus the Title IX Coordinator and/or Osage County Sheriff can issue a No Trespass Warning. Any individual found to be on campus after a No Trespass Warning has been issued against them may be immediately be arrested by the Osage County Sheriff. "No Trespass" warnings can be issued against any member of the State Technical College of Missouri community (students, faculty, or staff) or the public. No Trespass warnings can be issued by Osage County Sheriff for a 5 day period and can be extended to a year.

Retaliation against any member of the State Technical College of Missouri community, acting in good faith, who has made a complaint of threatening or potentially violent behavior, is a violation of the student code of conduct. Any violation of these policies will also result in serious disciplinary action and/or academic suspension or expulsion.

## **PROCEDURES FOR INSTITUTIONAL ACTION IN CASES OF ALLEGED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING**

If the assailant is a student, regardless of criminal or civil action, campus administrative action may be initiated through the Student Code of Conduct system. Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and retaliation are defined in the Student Code of Conduct under the headings of **Assault**, **Harassment**, and **Sexual Misconduct**.

### Student Conduct Procedures

All Student Conduct proceedings shall provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution; and be conducted by officials who receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

### Filing a Complaint

Any member of the College community may file a complaint against a student based on a violation of State Technical College of Missouri's Student Code of Conduct. Complaints may be directed to the Title IX Coordinator in Nilges Technology Center Room 106, 573-897-5193, or [title9coordinator@statetechmo.edu](mailto:title9coordinator@statetechmo.edu).

### Pre-Conference Hearings

If the case merits a hearing, a written notice along with a hearing date and time will be sent to the student. The student will be given the choice to waive his/her right to a hearing. If the student waives his/her right to a hearing, he/she accepts responsibility for all charges. In the event that a student waives the right to a hearing during the Pre-Hearing Conference, assigned college official will examine the information available, and if the information reviewed indicates that the accused student is responsible, render a sanction (see possible sanctions). If the information available does not indicate that the accused student is responsible, the student will be found not responsible. If the student pleads "not responsible," the case will be forwarded to the appropriate disciplinary committee. When a student waives the right to a hearing, sanctions may be appealed to the College President.

### Hearings

In the case of a Hearing, the assigned college official will arrange for the hearing by scheduling a meeting of the Hearing Committee and notifying all involved parties.

### Standard of Evidence

The standard of proof used for a student conduct case is a preponderance of evidence. This means a **greater** than 50% chance (based on the evidence by the complainant), that the student is responsible for the code violation in the complaint.

### Rights of the Accuser and the Accused

The accuser and the accused are entitled to a prompt, fair, and impartial proceeding that is:

1. Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by an 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;

2. Conducted in a manner that—
  - a. Is consistent with the institution’s policies and transparent to the accuser and accused;
  - b. Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
  - c. Provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings (as permitted by state and federal laws); and
3. Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice.

Both the accuser and the accused shall be simultaneously informed, in writing, of:

- the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
  - the institution's procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results of the institutional disciplinary proceeding; and
  - any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final; and when such results become final.
- Upon written request, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceedings conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense, will be disclosed to the alleged victim of said crime of violence. 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 this paragraph.

***Compliance with these provisions does not constitute a violation of section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), commonly known as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).***

#### Formal Title IX Complaint Process

Title IX protects individuals from harassment connected to any of the academic, educational, extracurricular, athletic, and other programs, activities or employment of schools, regardless of the location. Title IX protects both males and females from sexual harassment by any school employee, student, and a non-employee third party. This policy applies equally to all students and employees regardless of the sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression of any of the individuals involved.

A person alleging sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may also

utilize the complaint and investigatory procedures set forth in the college's Title IX Sexual Harassment, Sex Equity, and Gender Discrimination Processes and Procedures which can be found in the Student Handbook at [https://wiki.statetechmo.edu/stc/index.php/Category:Student\\_Handbook](https://wiki.statetechmo.edu/stc/index.php/Category:Student_Handbook).

**CONFIDENTIALITY OF VICTIMS**

State Technical College of Missouri will protect the confidentiality of victims of sexual assaults, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to the fullest extent of the law. All programs and offices the student utilizes will cooperatively work together to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal College complaint. Additionally, person identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. The College does not publish the name of a crime victim nor specific housing information regarding victims. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources.

**COUNSELING SERVICES**

State Technical College of Missouri has counselors on staff in the Nilges Technology Center Room 103 (573-897-5228) and Information Technology Center Room 111C (573-897-5110). The campus counselors are available during normal office hours on weekdays between 7:30am to 4:00pm.

Counseling and support services available to victims who choose counseling and support outside the College system are listed below.

**External Counseling Services:**

<b>External Organization</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>
Behavior Health Unit	(573) 635-7141
Birthright	(573) 635-8822
Capital Region Medical Center	(573) 632-5560
Pathways Community Health	(573) 634-3000
Planned Parenthood	(573) 635-2882
Rape and Abuse Crisis Service Hotline	(573) 634-4911
St. Mary's Health Center	(573) 634-5303

**Please note that services from external sources can be held confidential and some external sources can be contacted 24 hours a day such as the Rape and Abuse Crisis Service (RACS) Hotline**

**Online Resources:**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Website</b>
Missouri Coalition Against Domestic Assault	<a href="http://www.mocadsv.org">http://www.mocadsv.org</a>

and Sexual Violence	
US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women	<a href="http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov">http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov</a>
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.ncadv.org">http://www.ncadv.org</a>
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	<a href="http://www.nsvrc.org">http://www.nsvrc.org</a>
Stalking Resource Center	<a href="http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center">http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center</a>

**Faculty & Staff Specific Counseling Services**

The current Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is made available through the Capital Region Medical Center. The college’s benefit plans, including hospitalization and salary continuation (to the extent vacation and sick leave annual balances are available), may be used for domestic/dating violence and/or sexual assault counseling as for any other diseases or disabilities. Please contact Human Resources at (573) 897-5108 to obtain more information on counseling services from the current health care provider.

**OPTIONS FOR CHANGING ACADEMIC, TRANSPORTATION, LIVING AND WORKING SITUATIONS**

After a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking incident has been reported, the victims of such crimes shall have the right to require that campus personnel take the necessary steps or actions reasonably feasible to prevent any unnecessary or unwanted contact or proximity with alleged assailants, including immediate temporary or permanent relocation of the victim to safe and secure working location, alternative housing, and/or transfer of classes if requested by the victim and if such accommodations are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. Please contact the Associate Dean of Student Affairs (573-897-5193) for more information on changing living arrangements.

**VICTIMS’ RIGHTS**

A student or employee who reports to an institution of higher education that the student or employee has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall be provided with a written explanation of the student or employee's rights and options.

**SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY**

Pursuant to 20 U.S.C.§1092(f)(I) and section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16921), State Technical College of Missouri provides the following information regarding sex offenders. Section 121 (also known as Megan’s law) amended 42 U.S.C. § 14071(j) also known as the (Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Act of 1994).

Pursuant to the afore cited federal laws, persons who are required to register under a state sex offender registry are required to notify the state regarding each post-secondary school at which the offender works or is a student. In the state of Missouri, sex offenders

are required to register with the county sheriff's department (589.400 RSMo.). The Missouri State Highway Patrol maintains a statewide sex offender registry. In addition to the state sex offender registry, the U.S. Department of Justice also maintains a nationwide sex offender registry.

### **SEXUAL ASSAULT PROCEEDING DISCLOSURE**

State Technical College of Missouri will, upon written request, 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 such institution 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 this paragraph. This information is guaranteed privacy protection under the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and disclosure to the victim or next of kin does not violate any of its provisions.

### **MANDATORY REPORTER LAW IN MISSOURI (RSMo. 210)**

At various times throughout the year faculty and staff members may be responsible for the supervision of various programs in which minors (**individuals under the age of 18**) participate on campus. If a faculty or staff member suspects that a minor on campus is a victim of physical or sexual abuse they should notify a campus administrator (i.e. supervisor), and the Children's Division of the Department of Health and Human Services (the Department). State Technical College of Missouri requires all faculty and staff to report all incidents of physical or sexual abuse of students on campus.

By law, a mandatory reporter must notify the Department directly and not just supervisors. All faculty and staff responsible for the supervision of a child for any part of a 24 hour day are considered mandatory reporters under RSMo. 210.110 & 210.115. Responsible employees cannot leave the onus of reporting in the hands of the chain of command of an organization. State Technical College of Missouri shall not impede or inhibit any employee from reporting. No person making a report shall be subject to any sanction, including any adverse employment action, for making such report. If it is discovered that a mandatory reporter has **not** notified the department of possible abuse, the individual could be subject to be found guilty of a class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year in jail or \$1000 fine) per RSMo. 210.165.

#### How to Make an Official Report

If an individual is not sure it's abuse or neglect, they can call the local Children's Division office to discuss their concerns. They can advise the individual whether or not to call the hotline. They can also give advice that might help you help the family in crisis.

An individual may call the hotline at 1 (800) 392-3738, The Children's Division staff this hotline 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. They will take information from you and respond to child abuse and neglect. If you live outside Missouri and want to report abuse or neglect of a Missouri child, call (573) 751-3448.

**Be sure you have:**

the name of the child  
the name of the parent(s)  
the name of the alleged abuser  
where the child can be located

**You will also be asked:**

Is the child in a life-threatening situation now?  
How do you know about the abuse/neglect?  
Did you witness the abuse/neglect?  
Were there other witnesses and how can they be contacted?