



2025 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report



For the 2024-2025 academic year, containing crime statistics for
2022, 2023, and 2024

Mineral Area College
Department of Campus Safety
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Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Director of Public Safety in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College's Campus Security Authorities (CSA's) and various other elements of the College. Each year an email 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 the Department of Public Safety, 5270 Flat River Rd. Park Hills, MO 63601.

Mineral Area College Mission Statement

Mineral Area College serves our communities by providing excellent, affordable opportunities for learning, personal growth, and career development in a safe and welcoming environment.

Philosophy of Purpose

Close to the community it serves, Mineral Area College is dedicated to individual betterment and an open-door policy.

Value Statements

1. Our students can expect excellence, opportunity, and encouragement so they are able to succeed.
2. The development of our teaching and learning environment is a responsibility we share by continually striving for quality in our educational programs.
3. Our curriculum and program offerings effectively serve our community's educational and training needs.
4. We are committed to respecting and caring for one another by being professional, fair, and honest.

Vision Statements

Mineral Area College will be recognized as an innovative and significant educational institution and will:

1. Recruit, develop, and retain a diverse student population by providing an accessible, quality, and affordable education.
2. Provide students, staff, and faculty with appropriate resources for programs and services.
3. Encourage and support individuals, businesses, and organizations to meet their educational needs.
4. Serve as a resource for community and cultural enrichment.
5. Attract, develop, and retain dedicated, diverse, and professional employees.
6. Strengthen relationships with school districts and community agencies.

Jeanne Clery Act Information

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, codified at 20 USC 1092 (f) requires all postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV student financial aid programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. The act was amended in 1992, 1998, 2000, 2008, and 2013. The 1998 amendments renamed the law the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act in memory of a student who was slain in her dorm room in 1986. The Clery Act, originally enacted by the Congress and signed into law by President George Bush in 1990 as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990, was championed by Howard and Connie Clery after their daughter, Jeanne, was murdered at Lehigh University in 1986. They also founded the non-profit Security On Campus, Inc. in 1987. Amendments to the Act in 1998 renamed it in memory of Jeanne Clery. More specifically, the Clery Act law requires colleges and universities to disclose certain timely and annual information about campus crime and security policies. The act is also intended to provide students and their families, as higher education consumers, with accurate, complete and timely information about safety on campus so that they can make informed decisions.

Most recently, the 2013 Violence Against Women Act added three additional offenses to amend the Clery Act. These three offenses are Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking.

All public and private institutions of postsecondary education participating in federal student aid programs are subject to Clery Reporting. Violators can be "fined" up to \$57,000 by the US Department of Education, the agency charged with enforcement of the Act and where complaints of alleged violations should be made, or face other enforcement action.

If you believe that your college or university has violated the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, the U.S. Department of Education (the agency charged with implementing the act) has established a procedure for complaints to be filed and investigated. This is an administrative process and not a legal one; therefore, while you can use the services of an attorney, it is not required.

The complaint should be forwarded to the appropriate regional office of the U.S. Department of Education for the state in which the specific school is located. The complaint will be handled by the Case Management Team within that regional office. A list of the various regional offices can be found on the Education Department's website at <http://www.ed.gov> or call 800-4-FED-AID (800-433-3243) to lodge your complaint.

A Clery complaint can be submitted via US mail, facsimile (fax), or email. The easiest and most direct way is via email. It can be concise, such as a paragraph explaining the allegation. A longer complaint can also be submitted as an attachment. The first point of contact for all questions and complaints is clerycomplaints@ed.gov.

The Clery Center for Security on Campus can provide technical assistance in filing a complaint, free of charge. You can contact them at 484-580-8754 or by email at info@clerycenter.org.

Annual Reporting

The Director of Public Safety in coordination with the Park Hills Police Department has the role of gathering information for, preparation of, and submission of the institution's Annual Campus Security Report. The annual campus security report is reviewed and updated annually as one cohesive document per the requirements of federal law. It shall be the duty of the Director of Public Safety, or their designee, to gather the required information for and submit the institution's Annual Campus Security Report to the designated entity by the United States Department of Education prior to set deadlines. An additional purpose of the Clery report is to serve as a mechanism for the department to meet its role of informing the community, media, and other public members of crimes reported to the department, crime prevention tips, victim/witness services, reporting procedures, mass notification procedures, homeland security/terrorism information, identity theft awareness, important contact information, and additional information from the department. ASR reports reflect the calls for service and actual report numbers for campus police. An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situation where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore "unfounded." Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may "unfound" a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not "unfound" a crime report.

Crime and Fire Logs

The Park Hills Police Department maintains a daily crime log that records any crime or fire reported to the department. Crimes or fires reported to other agencies will be logged when the campus police are notified of such crime or fire. Every month the Director of Public Safety will request crime reports from other agencies serving the Mineral Area College main campus and outreach centers, so they may be included in the overall Campus Security Report.

Furthermore, by October 1 a written notice that includes information about the contact and method for accessing the Annual Security & Fire Report and all other required federal disclosures is emailed directly to each currently enrolled student and employee via the campus email system. All employees and students are routinely issued a college email address, and they are required to check this account for official College notices and warnings. We also provide each incoming student and prospective employee an electronic notice regarding this information.

Timely Warnings

The Director of Public Safety shall provide timely warnings about reported crimes to the campus community (Faculty, Staff, and Students), in a manner that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes if it is determined that a serious or continuing threat exists. The Director of Public Safety shall review all reports taken by the department and/or information provided to the department by Park Hills Police Department or other local agencies Authorities in a timely manner to determine any offenses that are subject to disclosure in the Annual Campus Security Report and represent a serious or continuing threat to faculty, staff, and students of the campus community. If it is determined that there is a serious or continuing threat, the Director of Public Safety, or their designee shall notify the Administration and public information personnel, or their designee who will send out a media release, Regroup mass notification, which includes

notification through email and voicemail, if that option had been previously chosen, and/or do a web posting of the incident to help prevent similar crimes from happening.

Notifications/Response and Evacuation

Upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employees or visitors at Mineral Area College, the college administrators or their designees, or the Director of the Department of Public Safety or his designate, will immediately initiate notification procedures for the campus community. The procedure will consist of sending emergency notifications through MAC ALERTS (Regroup Notification System) and may involve any or all of the following methods in addition to that system: activation of the campus emergency Public Address system; direct verbal notification of the campus community by designated college officials. Mineral Area College, through the officials identified below, will without delay determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless the notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Mineral Area College, through the responsible authorities, will make every reasonable effort to confirm the existence of a significant emergency, based on the totality of the information known at that time. If confirmation of a significant emergency is reached, responsible authorities for Mineral Area College will determine the message content, who is to be notified (including consideration of notifications to agencies or organizations outside of Mineral Area College), and what emergency notification system(s) will be used to disseminate the message. The following list of personnel represents those who are responsible for carrying out this process, but Mineral Area College reserves the right to modify this list as may be warranted in order to meet the emergency notification needs of a particular situation:

Dr. Joseph Gilgour, President of Mineral Area College

Dr. Keith Zoromski, Provost

Mr. Jason Fitzwater, Director of Public Safety

Mr. Andrew White, VP of IT and Cybersecurity

Ms. Danielle Basler, Communication Director

Mr. Dan Bryan, Director of Campus Housing

MAC Behavioral Intervention Team

Mineral Area College is concerned about the health and safety of our students, faculty and staff. MAC is committed to providing an environment where individuals are free to work, learn and teach, unencumbered and uninhibited by threats of intimidation or harm. To this end, the college has established the Behavioral Intervention Team (BIT). BIT is responsible for upholding college policies and procedures regarding student behavior. Complete information can be found online: [About BIT](#)

Testing

On at least a bi-annual basis, Mineral Area College and its Department of Campus Safety will test one or more aspects of its emergency response and evacuation procedures. This scheduled testing will be publicized through the communication system designated by Mineral Area College, MAC Alerts. This information will include a description of the exercise, the date and time the exercise is intended to occur, and any other pertinent information as determined by Mineral Area College.

Missing Student Notification

It is the practice of Mineral Area College and its Campus Police to encourage all resident students at Mineral Area College to report a fellow resident student, who they believe is unaccounted for and missing from Mineral Area College, missing. Any Mineral Area College student who believes a resident is missing is encouraged to immediately report that information to the Campus Police, who can be reached at 573-631-2831, or in person during weekday daytime and evening hours. In addition, this information may also be reported to the management of College Park, or to any of the individuals listed below:

Dr. Joseph Gilgour, President of Mineral Area College

Dr. Keith Zoromski, Provost

Ms. Julie Sheets, Dean of Students

Mr. Jason Fitzwater, Director of Public Safety

Mr. Dan Bryan, Director of Campus Housing

Resident students of Mineral Area College are also advised that they have the option of designating a confidential contact person with the management of College Park. The confidential contact person would be notified in the case where it is determined that a student is missing, and that information will only be available for access by Mineral Area College administrators and the Campus Police in furtherance of an investigation into a report of a missing person. In all incidents of a confirmed missing person, local law enforcement will be notified in an effort to seek assistance in locating the missing student and verifying their well-being. The parent or guardian of any student who is less than 18 years and not emancipated will also be notified. It is the practice of Mineral Area College to refer all reports of missing persons to the Police, who will be responsible for the investigation of the missing person. This investigation may involve the cooperative efforts of other law enforcement agencies in an effort to locate the missing person and verify their well-being. As part of this investigative process, once a report of a missing resident student has been received by the Police, an investigation will be initiated to confirm the status of the alleged missing person.

In the event that the investigation reveals reasonable grounds to believe that a resident student is missing law enforcement will provide a full missing person's report to local and other law enforcement agencies through the St. Francois County Joint Communications Center, which may include entry in the national criminal justice database for missing persons. Any questions on this procedure should be referred to the Mineral Area College Director of Public Safety.

Notice of Non-Discrimination Policy

Applicants for admission and employment, students, parents, employees, sources of referral of applicants for admission and employment and all unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with MAC are hereby notified that this institution does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, disability, marital status, veteran status, genetic information or sexual orientation in admission/access to, or treatment/employment in its programs and activities.

Any person having inquiries concerning MAC's compliance with the regulations implementing Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1962, Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 is directed to contact the Human Resources Director, Title VI, Title IX, Section 504 and ADA Coordinator, at Mineral Area College, P.O. Box 1000, Park Hills, MO 63601-1000, 573-518-2378, who has been designated to coordinate the College's efforts to comply with the regulations implementing Title VI, Title IX, Section 504 and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Any person may also contact the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, regarding the College's compliance with regulations for implementing Title VI, Title IX, Section 504, or the Americans with Disabilities Act.

For the most up-to-date student policies, visit <https://mineralarea.edu/board-policies/> (Board Policy *Article VI-Students*).

Sexual Harassment Policy

MAC is committed to a work setting and academic environment free from sexual harassment. This policy applies to all members of the college community, including employees, students and visitors. Sexual harassment is prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and by other state and federal discrimination laws.

Violators shall be subject to disciplinary actions which may include, but are not limited to, written warning, demotion, transfer, suspension or dismissal.

For a copy of the complete policy and procedures, employees should contact the Human Resources Office and students should contact the Title IX Coordinator Amanda Heslinga or complete a [Sexual Harassment Incident Report](#).

Sex Offender Registration

In accordance with the "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the *Clery Act*, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, the MAC Public Safety web page provides a link to the Missouri Sex Offender Registry.

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

This act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a state to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student. Registry information provided under this section

shall be used for the purposes of the administration of criminal justice, screening of current or prospective employees, volunteers, or otherwise for the protection of the public in general and children in particular. **Unlawful use of the information for purposes of intimidating or harassing another is prohibited, and willful violation shall be punishable.**

Complaint and Grievance Policy

The purpose of this policy is to provide a means for Mineral Area College students who wish to have a concern resolved regarding a process or person of the college community, not covered by existing policies, both a formal and informal process for doing so. The objective of this policy is to resolve concerns as quickly and efficiently as possible for the student. A complaint should be filed during the semester of occurrence, but no later than 60 days from the first day of the following academic semester. Individuals seeking information regarding the process of complaint resolution may consult with any of the following offices or individuals for assistance. Complaints may be filed as follows:

- Title IX: All incidents involving harassment, sexual violence and/or discrimination should be filed with the Title IX Coordinator.
- Criminal Misconduct: Complaints of criminal misconduct should be filed directly with the Mineral Area College Director of Public Safety. Complaints relating to violations of federal law should be filed directly with the federal agency having cognizance over the matter in question (e.g., violations of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act within the U.S. Department of Education).
- Informal Complaints: A student who is considering submitting a complaint should attempt to resolve the concern directly with the appropriate faculty member, staff member, or student. If the complainant is not satisfied, or not willing to address the issue with the individual, the student may file a STUDENT ISSUE FORM with the Student Conduct Officer, or any college administrator. If the complainant is still not satisfied, a formal process may be initiated.
- Formal Complaints: Written or typed complaints signed by a student and provided to one of the above offices, will be considered formal complaints. Complaints can be provided via US mail, Mineral Area College student email, faxed or hand-delivered. For the purposes of this policy, a student is someone who is currently enrolled full- or part-time or who has recently been enrolled in the institution. If the complainant is someone who has not been enrolled during the previous two semesters or academic year, or an alumnus who received a Mineral Area College degree or certificate two or more years ago, they are not considered a student for the purposes of this policy. Complaints received from non-students will not be tracked for the purposes of this policy, including non-student complaints that might relate to a student(s).
- Filing a Formal Complaint: Write a letter (as indicated above) directed to Student Conduct Officer Dan Bryan containing a brief narrative of the facts of the complaint, including the specific outcome/remedy being sought. Include contact information for future correspondence. There is no complaint form. Sign and date the letter. Attach any supporting documentation.
 - Send via MAC email, fax (573-518-2359), or hand-deliver the formal complaint to: the College Park Office at 112 Dixie Kohn Drive, Park Hills, MO 63601. Staff email addresses are found on the MAC website under directory information.
- If the complaint is against the Dean of Students or Student Conduct Officer, the complaint should be sent to the Director of Human Resources: 5270 Flat River Road, Park Hills, MO 63601. Contact the Human Resources Director for email and fax information, 573-518-2378.
- The Student Conduct Officer or the Human Resources Director will initiate the resolution process by investigating the complaint within ten business days. The Student Conduct Officer or the Human Resources Director will either make appropriate changes/follow-up to resolve the matter or uphold the initial process/policy. A response to the complainant will be sent

within ten business days of the receipt of the complaint. If a longer time is needed to investigate and make a decision, a reasonable extension of the deadline will be made and the complainant will be notified of the deadline extension.

- If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, an appeal can be made to the President's Cabinet within ten business days from the receipt of the decision. A decision regarding the appeal will be conducted within ten business days of the receipt of the complaint appeal. The decision on the appeal is final.
- Written, formal complaints signed by a student, along with all supporting documentation, will be tracked for reporting purposes. The Institutional Record of Student Complaints will be maintained on a record for a period of three years. The report will contain the total number of complaints, the nature of complaints received by generic category, and a summary record of each complaint received and the action taken, and will be reviewed annually by the Board of Trustees.
- Mineral Area College Student Due Process and other grievance policies as published by the College should be followed for all complaints. All informal and formal institutional processes must be followed, and exhausted prior to filing a formal complaint with the Missouri Department of Higher Education (MDHE). The complaint must be submitted in writing, using the MDHE complaint form available on the department's website along with instructions on how to proceed.
- A copy of the Mineral Area College Student Due Process policy may be obtained from the office of the Dean of Students, the Student Conduct Officer, or from the MAC website:
<http://www.mineralarea.edu>

Sex Offenses on Campus

Mineral Area College Addresses Sex offenses on campus in the board policy; Assurances/Policy of non-discrimination, identifying sexual harassment and physical harassment. The college further addresses Sex Offenses as well as safety and awareness strategies through orientation programs and handouts, as well as publishing our campus safety guide, in booklet form in various locations, and on the college website under the Department of Public Safety tab. Campus Police responses are guided by Park Hills Police Department General Orders.

Non-Consensual sexual behavior includes, but is not limited to: rape; sexual assault; non-consensual sexual touching of the genitals, breast or anus of another person or the touching of another with one's own genitals whether directly or through the clothing; or exposing one's genitals to another under circumstances in which he or she should reasonably know that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm, or sexual harassment.

If you are a victim of sexual assault you can do any of the following after an assault:

- Call Central Dispatch at 573-631-2831 or extension 2331 from any campus phone;
- Complete an [Incident Report](#);
- Call Central Dispatch at 911 or 9+911 from a campus phone;
- Seek medical attention in an emergency room or from a medical provider that performs assault examinations;
- Call the National Sexual Abuse/Rape Hotline at 800-656-4673;
- Contact the Mineral Area College Counselor Carla Gibbs at 2341 from a campus phone;
- Contact the Title IX Coordinator Amanda Heslinga at 573-519-0601;
- Title IX Deputy Coordinator Kathryn Neff at 573-518-2378 or 2378 from a campus phone;
- Contact your Private Physician;

- Contact a Friend or Relative.

If you choose to call the Campus Police, remember that the initial responding officer will first be primarily concerned with your wellbeing. You will be asked if you need medical attention or first aid may be rendered. Remember that you are a victim. You have nothing to feel guilty or ashamed about. If you choose to file a report of the incident, after ensuring your well-being as a victim of a crime, you will be asked to:

Preserve any evidence. You should not bathe or change clothes, or do any cleaning up in any manner. You are the person in control and are the decision maker as to how you want the incident to be handled.

You may, or may not press charges against the suspect; you may ask that the college take disciplinary action against the suspect; You may ask campus police to contact the suspect about the incident, and still not choose to have the suspect arrested; You may choose to not have the campus police contact the suspect, and still not choose to have the suspect arrested.

It is not required that you press charges against the suspect. If you do proceed with prosecution, your assailant may be arrested. However, it is ultimately your choice.

If it is your decision to have the college seek disciplinary action against your assailant you may initiate the process through direct contact Director of Public Safety, Mr. Jason Fitzwater at 573-518-2341 or 2341 from a campus phone.

The rules of student conduct can be found in Board Policy *Article VI-Students* (Section 6.71). The office of Dean of Students, through board policy, provides that misconduct may result in disciplinary action by the College, referral to the criminal justice system for prosecution, or both, as these functions are not mutually exclusive.

Crime Prevention and Awareness

Mineral Area College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The definitions of these crimes are;

Dating Violence: Violence by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the individual to whom the violence is directed. Whether there was such a relationship will be gauged by its length, type, and frequency of interaction.

Domestic Violence: Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the 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 of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, 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.

Hazing: The Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA) marks the first-ever federal legislation directly addressing hazing on college and university campuses. The law covers a) collecting and reporting hazing incident data in their Annual Security Reports; b) implementing research-informed, institution-wide hazing prevention and education programs; and c) publishing a biannual Campus Hazing Transparency Report detailing findings and sanctions related to student organizations with substantiated hazing violations.

Mineral Area College has a strict zero-tolerance hazing policy. If a report is made alleging that an

organization is hazing, the organization will be put on a 'Cease and Desist Order' immediately. The Dean of Students or their designee will investigate allegations of hazing. For this policy, the following definitions of hazing shall be used. If a chapter or entity is found responsible for hazing they may be required to go through the student conduct process.

A hazing incident may be reported to the Dean of Students' office by anyone. If you have witnessed or have knowledge of a possible hazing incident, report the incident immediately to the Dean of Students and/or the police. Hazing is illegal in MO, violates Mineral Area College policies, and violates all student organizations' policies. To report a hazing incident, contact the Dean of Students: Dean Julie Sheets jsheets@mineralarea.edu/573-518-2262/located in AH1100

The term "hazing," for purposes of reporting statistics on hazing incidents is defined in Mineral Area College Board Policy *Article VI-Students* as an abusive, often humiliating form of initiation into or affiliation with a group, including i.) Any willful action taken or situation created which recklessly or intentionally endangers the mental or physical health of another; ii.) Any willful act by any person alone or acting with others in striking, beating, bruising, or maiming; or seriously offering, threatening, or attempting to strike, beat, bruise, or maim, or to do or seriously offer, threaten, or attempt to do physical violence to another made for the purpose of committing any of the acts.

The definition of student organization, as defined by the SCHA: The term "student organization," for purposes of reporting under paragraph (1)(F)(iv) and paragraph (9)(A), means an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

Sexual Assault: is an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident- Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

- Rape: 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.
- Fondling: The touching of the private 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 incapacity.
- Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking: is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- For the purposes of this definition—
 - A) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
 - B) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - C) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Missouri provides definitions that are different from the Clery Act, and are as follows:

Dating Violence: There is no state definition of dating violence. However, the state definition of domestic violence, RSMo 445.010 (5), includes persons who are or have been in a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature.

Domestic Violence, RSMo 455.010 (5), is abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member, which is applicable to criminal prosecution for domestic violence in Missouri but may differ from the definition used on campus to address policy violations. A family or household member, as defined in RSMo 455.010 (7) is a spouse, 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. A domestic victim is a household or family member, including any child who is a member of the household or family.

Domestic Assault-First Degree as defined in the Missouri State Code RSMo 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.

Domestic Assault-Second Degree as defined in Missouri State Code RSMo 565.073 (Class C Felony)

- 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:
 - A) 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
 - B) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such domestic victim; or
 - C) Recklessly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of any deadly weapon.

Domestic Assault-Third Degree as defined in Missouri State Code RSMo 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.

Sexual Assault, RSMo 455.010 (1e), is 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, which is applicable to criminal prosecutions for sexual assault in Missouri, but may differ from the definition used on campus to address policy violations, physical act or attempted acts of sexual violence, including unwanted/non-consensual sexual touching and unwanted/non-consensual sexual penetration, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Sometimes the term sexual assault is used interchangeably with the word "rape" (fondling, incest, or statutory rape); other times it is used to describe the sexual violence that pertains to a range of unwanted/non-consensual sexual contact.

Rape in the First Degree, Penalties--Suspended Sentences Not Granted, when (RSMo566.030).

- A person commits the offense of rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse.
- The offense of rape in the first degree or an attempt to commit rape in the first degree is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than five years, unless:
 - A) The offense is an aggravated sexual offense; in which case the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than fifteen years;
 - B) The person is a persistent or predatory sexual offender as defined in section 566.125 and subjected to an extended term of imprisonment under said section;
 - C) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until the offender has served not less than thirty years of such sentence or unless the offender has reached the age of seventy-five years and has served at least fifteen years of such sentence, unless such rape in the first degree is described under subdivision (4) of this subsection; or
 - D) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age and such rape in the first degree or attempt to commit rape in the first degree was outrageously or wantonly vile, horrible, or inhumane, in that it involved torture or depravity of mind, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole, or conditional release.

Rape in the Second Degree, Penalties: RSMo 566.031

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

Sexual Abuse in the First Degree. RSMo 566.100 (Fondling under MO statutes)

- 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 in the Second Degree, Penalties: RSMo 566.101

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

Statutory Rape and Attempt to Commit, First Degree, Penalties: RSMo 566.032

- A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age.
- The offense of statutory rape in the first degree or an attempt to commit statutory rape in the first degree is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than five years, unless:

Incest: RSMo 568.020

- 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:
 - A) Ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or
 - B) Stepchild, while the marriage creating that relationship exists; or
 - C) Brother or sister of the whole or half-blood; or
 - D) Uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece of the whole blood.

Stalking, RSMo 455.010 (14), is when any person purposely engages in an unwanted course of conduct that causes alarm to another person, or a person who resides together in the same household with the person seeking the order of protection when it is reasonable in that person's situation to have been alarmed by the conduct, which is applicable to criminal prosecutions for sexual assault in Missouri, but may differ from the definition used on campus to address policy violations. As used in this subdivision: (a) "Alarm" means to cause fear of danger of physical harm; and (b) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of two or more 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.

Stalking as defined in Missouri State Code RSMo 565.225

- As used in this section and section 565.227, 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.
- 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:
 - A) 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
 - B) 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
 - C) 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
 - D) 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
 - E) 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
 - F) 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.
- Any law enforcement officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person he or she has probable cause to believe has violated the provisions of this section.

Consent, as it Relates to Sexual Activity, RSMo 556.061 (14) or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if: (a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or (c) It is induced by force, duress, or deception.

Mineral Area College defines consent, as it relates to Sexual Activity, as words or actions that show a knowing and voluntary agreement to willingly engage in agreed upon sexual activity.

Consent cannot be gained by force, requires communication between all involved individuals, and must be obtained one step at a time, e.g., consent for oral sex does not constitute consent for intercourse. Silence, non-communication, passivity, or lack of resistance should not be interpreted as an indication of consent. Previous consent does not imply consent to any future form of sexual activity. Consent can be rescinded at any time. Consent, as it Relates to Sexual Activity, is not valid if: (a) it is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct 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; or (c) it is induced by force, duress, or deception.

Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. 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.

- There is not requirement that a party resists the sexual advance or request, but resistance is a clear demonstration of non-consent. The presence of force is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. Sexual activity that is forced is by definition non-consensual, but non-consensual sexual activity is not by definition forced.
- In order to give effective consent, one must be of legal age.
- Sexual activity with someone who one should know to be—or based on the circumstances should reasonably have known to be—mentally or physically incapacitated (by alcohol or other drug use, unconsciousness or blackout), constitutes a violation of force.
 - Incapacitation is a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing consent (e.g., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why, or how” of their sexual interaction).
 - Incapacity can also result from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from the taking of rape drugs.

If you are a victim of an act of sexual violence (covering Sexual Assault, including Rape, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape; Domestic Violence; Dating Violence; and/or Stalking) while a student or employee at this institution, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain necessary medical treatment. In Missouri, evidence may be collected even if you choose not to make a report to law enforcement.

Mineral Area College Campus Police strongly advocates that a victim of sexual violence reports the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation, which is an important tool in achieving justice. Mineral Area College will provide written information to any victim about the importance of preserving evidence that may assist in providing that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. Evidence may be collected from the scene, but may also be collected from the victim's body, clothes, and other personal belongings. Ideally, a victim of sexual violence should not bathe, shower, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam. It is recommended to not disturb the crime scene and save all clothing and items involved. It is also recommended to not brush teeth, drink anything, or smoke until an exam has been performed. Although adhering to the guidelines is extremely difficult under traumatic conditions, the victim can help law enforcement agencies in the preservation of evidence.

- In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy or sexually transmitted infections.

Victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to College investigators or police.

The College encourages victims of sexual violence to talk to somebody about what happened – so victims can get the support they need, and so law enforcement and the College can respond appropriately. Students have several options regarding the involvement of law enforcement, including the option to notify law enforcement about the offense, the option to be assisted by the Title IX Coordinator (Amanda Heslinga) in notifying law enforcement if they choose to do so, and the option to decline to notify law enforcement. It is recommended that any offense that occurs on campus be reported directly to a Campus Resource Officer in person (Academic Hall-South) or by phone (573-631-2831).

Please know that filing a police report with a Campus Resource Officer will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers. Filing a police report will:

- Ensure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to the victim.
- Provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later.
- Ensure that the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.
- Ensure that the victim has access to information to obtain or enforce a no contact directive or restraining order, as issued by the court.

When you speak with law enforcement, you should expect to have privacy, that it may take a while, and that you can take a break. If you do not feel you are being taken seriously, or feel uncomfortable, you can ask to speak with the officer's supervisor or next-highest ranking officer. You will be asked to tell your story and/or write out a statement. This can feel uncomfortable or intrusive. You may also be asked the same questions more than once. It is not because they do not trust you—after a trauma, it can be difficult to describe the details. Repeating a question or asking in a different way may prompt you to remember something you forgot the first time. It can be

helpful and comforting to have support when communicating with law enforcement. This can be an advocate or someone you trust. However, there may be times when law enforcement may want to speak with you privately. (Adapted from RAINN.org)

Complainant's Rights: For Mineral Area College to be proactive, and eliminate a hostile environment or the recurrence of sexual harassment/violence, it is extremely important for you to report any sexual misconduct activities to the appropriate advocate. Student advocates can be any Mineral Area College employee. When you come forward to report a personal incident of sexual harassment/sexual violence, you are entitled to the following assurances from Mineral Area College.

- You will be treated with respect and without prejudice or presumption.
- You are protected from retaliation. When you make a report or file a complaint of discrimination/harassment you become part of the official college resolution process. Should you believe that you are the subject of an act of retaliation as a result of making a report or participating in the resolution process, contact the Title IX Coordinator immediately.
- To know the status of the complaint and investigation at any point in the process.
- If possible, we will arrange for you to move to a different apartment if you reside at College Park. The respondent may be removed from campus during the investigation process.
- We can provide you with counseling services:
Dean Julie Sheets jsheets@mineralarea.edu/573-518-2262/located in AH1100, can recommend counseling through a variety of service agencies.
- We can provide you with emergency resources such as:
Parkland Health Center 573-756-6451/1101 West Liberty Street, Farmington Missouri
Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence www.mocadsv.org
Southeast Missouri Family Violence Council 800-663-9929 or www.semofvc.net
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) / National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline 800-656-4673 or <https://www.rainn.org>
Safe at Home – DV and SV advocates <http://www.mosafeathome.com/>
- We can provide you with academic support services such as tutoring.
- We can arrange for you to re-take a course or withdraw from a class without penalty, including ensuring that any changes don't adversely affect your academic record.
- We can arrange for you to take or finish a course through an alternative course structure to help you complete the semester.
- We can review any academic disciplinary action that may have been taken against you due to the harassment/sexual violence incident (ex: you were dropped for missing a class).
- Our Campus Resource Officer will assist you if you need to file a complaint in regard to the reported incident of harassment/sexual violence.
- You may have an advisor of your choosing to assist you during the process, as long as your advisor is not also a witness in the same matter and does not delay or obstruct the process. Your advisor may accompany you to all administrative meetings and proceedings related to the resolution of a complaint, including interviews with the investigator. Please note, however, that generally an advisor is a support person and should not speak for the respondent during the administrative process.
- The investigator makes every attempt to appropriately safeguard information.
- You may request information regarding the process and assistance in dealing with the process. As a participant in the resolution process, it is important that you are aware of the process that is being used to address and resolve the complaint. The Title IX Coordinator will keep you apprised of the various stages of the resolution process and when the office takes any action

related to addressing and resolving the issues. Additionally, you may request assistance from the Title IX Coordinator with accessing college resources available to you throughout the process.

Respondent's Rights: If you have been named in a complaint of discrimination or harassment (including sexual violence) you have the right to expect:

- To be treated with respect and without prejudice or presumption. When you interact with the Title IX Coordinator you are presumed not to be in violation of any college policy unless otherwise determined through the appropriate college process.
- An explanation of the complaint that has been filed against you and by whom.
- When you are named in a discrimination/harassment complaint you become part of the official college resolution process. Should you believe that you are the subject of an act of retaliation as a result of making a report or participating in the resolution process, contact the Title IX Coordinator immediately.
- To know of any interim limitations or restrictions placed upon you as a result of the complaint. You may be given temporary removal from campus during the investigation process.
- To know the status of the complaint at any point in the process.
- Access to available college resources and support.
- We can provide you with counseling services:
Dean Julie Sheets jsheets@mineralarea.edu/573-518-2262/located in AH1100, can recommend counseling through a variety of service agencies.
- We can provide you with emergency resources such as:
Parkland Health Center 573-756-6451/1101 West Liberty Street, Farmington
RAINN – National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline 800-656-4673 or <https://www.rainn.org>
- We can provide you with academic support services such as tutoring.
- We can arrange for you to re-take a course or withdraw from a class without penalty, including ensuring that any changes don't adversely affect your academic record.
- We can arrange for you to take or finish a course through an alternative course structure to help you complete the semester.
- We can review any academic disciplinary action that may have been taken against you due to the harassment/sexual violence incident (ex: you were dropped for missing a class).
- Our Campus Resource Officer will assist you if you need to file a complaint with local law enforcement in regard to the reported incident of harassment/sexual violence.
- You may have an advisor of your choosing to assist you during the process, as long as your advisor is not also a witness in the same matter and does not delay or obstruct the process. Your advisor may accompany you to all administrative meetings and proceedings related to the resolution of a complaint, including interviews with the investigator. Please note, however, that generally an advisor is a support person and should not speak for the respondent during the administrative process. The investigator makes every attempt to appropriately safeguard information.
- As a participant in the resolution process, it is important that you are aware of the process that is being used to address and resolve the complaint. The Title IX Coordinator will keep you apprised of the various stages of the resolution process and when the office takes any action related to addressing and resolving the issues. Additionally, you may request assistance from the Title IX Coordinator with accessing college resources available to you throughout the process.

Process for Reporting Harassment/Sexual Violence: You have the right to present your case to the Title IX Coordinator on campus. You will be assured of a thorough, reliable, and impartial investigation of your complaint, as will the respondent. You will also have the right to the following:

- An equal opportunity to present witnesses and evidence
- The right to the same appeal process for both parties
- The right to be notified of the time frame within which Mineral Area College will conduct a full investigation of the complaint
- Both parties may file an appeal under Mineral Area College's due process policy if applicable
- The right to have your complaint decided using a preponderance of the evidence standard (i.e., it's more likely than not that the sexual harassment/violence occurred)
- Both parties will be notified of the outcome of the complaint
 - You are entitled to information about any sanction imposed on the respondent when the sanction directly relates to you
 - Mineral Area College can't require you to abide by a non-disclosure agreement, in writing or otherwise, because the Clery Act requires that both parties be informed of the outcome, including the sanction information, of any college proceeding alleging a sex offense
- Right to know that you can end the informal process at any time and begin the formal process stage of the complaint process
- A Title IX investigation is different from any law enforcement investigation. You have the right to file a Title IX complaint with Mineral Area College in addition to filing a criminal complaint.
- You have the right to ask for help in determining the best course of action to take.
- For more information about your rights, you can contact the following:
U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights at ocr@ed.gov or 800-421-3481.

Confidentiality: Mineral Area College will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond with respect to your confidentiality; however, if we can't ensure confidentiality, we will let you know, and explain why we are unable to maintain confidentiality.

If you have requested confidentiality, and decide not to press charges in a sexual violence case, Mineral Area College is still required to file an anonymous report of the incident in order to comply with Clery Act (campus crime reporting).

All Mineral Area College employees, as student advocates, can talk with you in confidence. If there is a safety risk to the campus or others in the college community, we may not be able to maintain confidentiality.

Retaliation: Title IX protects all students from retaliation if they report sexual harassment or violence. If the alleged perpetrator or their friends taunt you, call you names, or harass you in any way, report this immediately! Mineral Area College takes a strong stance on students who retaliate.

Mineral Area College Campus Resource Officer
Academic Hall-South / 573-518-2331 / Cell 573-631-2831
National Domestic Violence Hotline 800-799-7233
National Sexual Abuse/Rape Hotline 800-656-4673

Title IX Investigation Process

Gender-based harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence are prohibited by the Mineral Area College Policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment.

THE PURPOSE OF A TITLE IX INVESTIGATION

An investigation is the process used by the Title IX Coordinator to carefully examine an allegation or complaint of gender-based harm including sexual harassment and sexual violence in order to determine whether the policy has been violated, and if so, what steps the College may take to correct and address such a violation, including assessing discipline. **This investigation is an administrative proceeding and not a legal one.** This means that the investigation determines whether college policy has been violated, not whether the law has been violated.

DEFINITIONS

- **Complainant:** the individual(s) making the allegation
- **Respondent:** the individual(s) against whom the allegation is made who is responding to the allegation
- **Witness:** an individual who has direct knowledge of or information about the allegation being made
- **Investigator:** the individual charged with gathering information, including statements of the complainant, the respondent and witnesses, documents, texts, photos, pictures, images, and recordings, analyzing the information gathered, and determining by a preponderance of the evidence what happened.
- **Preponderance of Evidence:** the standard against which information and evidence gathered during the investigation is assessed. The preponderance of evidence standard means “more likely than not”.

THE PHASES OF AN INVESTIGATION

There are five phases to the investigation process: notification of investigation, information gathering, information review, report writing analysis and determination of facts and policy, and notification of outcome.

Phase 1: Notification of Investigation

The Title IX Coordinator’s Office sends formal written communication to both the Complainant and the Respondent. The communication includes information about the investigation process including the allegations to be investigated, what policy and what sections of the policy against which the allegations are assessed, the name of the investigator, the rights the Complainant and Respondent have throughout the investigation process, a caution regarding retaliation, and any other information that is pertinent to the investigation of that particular case.

Phase 2: Information Gathering

The investigator gathers information related to the allegations. Such information may include documents, electronic materials (e.g., texts, social media posts, emails, phone logs), video and audio recordings, interviews with the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses. During this phase of the process, the Complainant and Respondent are each provided an opportunity to provide information to the investigator to review, to interview with the investigator and to provide the names of witnesses for the investigator to interview.

Phase 3: Information Review

At the close of the information gathering phase, both the Complainant and the Respondent will each be provided an opportunity to review and respond to the information that the investigator has gathered and will use to determine what happened.

Phase 4: Report Writing, Analysis and Determination of Facts and Policy

After the Complainant and Respondent have been given an opportunity to review and respond to the information gathered by the investigator, the investigator reviews, weighs and analyzes the information using the “preponderance of evidence” standard. This means the investigator reviews the information to determine whether it was “more likely than not” that the alleged conduct occurred.

After the investigator reviews and analyzes the information, the investigator writes a formal investigation report. The report contains the allegations that were investigated, the applicable policy against which the allegations were reviewed, the individuals contacted and interviewed, a list of the documents and materials gathered, reviewed and analyzed, a summary of the statements of the individuals interviewed, an analysis of the statements and information gathered and reviewed, and the investigator’s conclusions and determinations about what happened and whether the allegations have been substantiated.

To protect the privacy of everyone who participates in investigations, the investigation reports do not contain the names and titles of individuals participating in the investigation process.

Phase 5: Notification of the Outcome of Investigation

After the investigator completes the written report, the Title IX Coordinator’s Office sends formal written communication to both the Complainant and the Respondent. The communication includes information about the outcome of the investigation. The notice of outcome is accompanied by a redacted version of the investigation report. When appropriate, such as when the investigator determines that college policy has been violated, the notice of outcome letter will also include information regarding next steps in the Title IX process.

Investigation Process: An investigation is the formal administrative process the college uses to find out what happened, determine who, if anyone is responsible for what happened, and whether the Mineral Area College discrimination/ harassment policy has been violated. A college investigation is an administrative process, not a legal proceeding. Typically, the information that is gathered as part of an investigation includes but is not limited to:

- Interviews
- Relevant evidence such as:
 - Texts
 - Emails
 - Notes
 - Photographs
 - Recordings
 - Documents
 - Diagrams and pictures
- Other written, non-written, hard-copy and electronic materials

Timeline for the Investigation and to resolve the Complaint: The College works to resolve complaints within 90 business days from the date of the report. Some complaints may take longer than 90 business days to resolve due to the number and location of witnesses, the academic calendar, college closings and breaks and other unanticipated or extenuating circumstances. You will receive updates from the Title IX Coordinator and the investigator regarding the timeline for resolution and the reasons why the timeline may need to be extended.

Role of the Investigator: The investigator is a trained individual identified by the Title IX Coordinator, to investigate the complaint who is neutral and does not have an interest in the outcome of the investigation. The role of the investigator is to gather relevant evidence and determine whether anyone violated the college's discrimination and harassment policy. The investigator makes such determinations based upon a preponderance of the evidence, which means based on the information available, what more likely than not occurred.

Interview with the Investigator: During the interview, the investigator will:

- Ask you questions related to the complaint
- Listen
- Take notes
- Ask you for the names of any other individuals who may have information or knowledge of the situation and about what happened
- Provide you an opportunity to present information and material related to the situation and about what happened
- Request that you keep the information you share with the investigator confidential while the investigation is happening. This request is made to protect the integrity of the investigation process.
- As part of the investigation process, the investigator will provide the complainant and the respondent with an opportunity to respond to the information that will be relied upon.

Investigation Report: Once the investigator has finished interviewing witnesses and gathering information, the investigator reviews the information and determines which information is relevant and will be used as part of the decision-making process. Next, the investigator will write an investigation report that contains:

- The complaint and allegations made;
- A summary of the investigation and fact-gathering process;
- The information the investigator is using to determine what happened, and an analysis of that information;
- A determination about what happened and who was responsible for what happened;
- A determination regarding whether what happened is a violation of the college discrimination and harassment policy; and,
- Instructions regarding the appeals process or other process as applicable.

Participation in the Investigation

An investigation is how the college gathers information about a complaint in order to determine whether anyone violated college policy. The investigator will make a finding and come to a conclusion based on the information made available to the investigator or that the investigator was reasonably able to gather during the investigation. Non-participation in an

investigation by a respondent or a witness will not prevent the investigation from proceeding. Mineral Area College encourages students to fully participate in an investigation and expects that employees participate in an investigation.

Hearing

After the conclusion of the investigation, a live hearing before a hearing decision maker will be held. The College may designate an outside decision maker to conduct the hearing and issue a final decision. The hearing decision maker will issue notice of the hearing to the parties, including the date, time, and location of the hearing. This notice will be provided at least three (3) business days before the hearing.

The Investigator will make all evidence that is directly related to the allegations available at the grievance hearing. All parties may refer to such evidence and may use it in cross examination. The Investigator will provide a copy of the investigative report and all evidence that is relevant to the allegations in the formal complaint to the hearing decision maker. However, the hearing decision maker may not defer to the investigative report, and must objectively evaluate all relevant evidence and independently reach a determination regarding responsibility.

Determination of Responsibility

The hearing decision maker will issue a written determination whether the Respondent is responsible for the policy violations alleged in the Formal Complaint within five (5) business days of the conclusion of the hearing. The hearing decision maker must determine the weight of the evidence and credibility of the parties in reaching a determination.

Prohibition on Retaliation

Mineral Area College prohibits retaliation against anyone who raises a concern or makes a report of discrimination or harassment including sexual harassment and sexual violence. The college also prohibits retaliation against anyone who cooperates with or participates in a college investigation or process to resolve a complaint or report of discrimination or harassment.

When you make a report of discrimination or harassment you become part of the official college resolution process. Should you believe that you are the subject of an act of retaliation as a result of making a report, contact the Title IX Coordinator immediately so that he/she may assess the situation and offer assistance and resolution as appropriate.

What Is Retaliation?

Retaliation is action, which includes threats of retaliation or attempts at retaliation, taken against an individual(s) for making a report or complaint of discrimination or harassment, for opposing discrimination or harassment or for participating in a college discrimination resolution process, that deters the willingness of individuals to speak out against discrimination and harassment and from participating in the complaint resolution process.

Examples of retaliation may include:

- Actions that result in an adverse impact on someone's work or professional position (such as transfer the employee to a less desirable position)
- Actions that inhibit or prevent full participation in the educational environment
- Increased scrutiny of an individual's work, actions or contributions
- Ceasing to communicate with an employee or student such that the lack of communication has an adverse impact on the ability of the employee or student to fully participate in the work and education environment
- Spreading false rumors about the individual, their family, partners, friends
- Threats and intimidation (such as threatening to report an individual to the authorities)
- Making an individual's work or education more difficult (such as purposefully changing a work schedule to conflict with family responsibilities or academic deadlines or schedules that interfere with an individual's academic progress)

Employees at Mineral Area College are provided various crime prevention and security awareness programs throughout each academic year. In-person Sexual Harassment Prevention training for all new (full and part-time) employees each August, before fall semester begins and each January, before spring semester begins. The training is publicized in our agenda of "Back-To-School" events and everyone is welcome, while new employees are required to attend. Employees who have a conflict with the in-person training may complete training online. The training is always available to all employees via the college intranet (MyMAC). The Human Resources office tracks completion of the training.

All classrooms are provided with a map of the building including the nearest emergency exits, for fire or gathering locations for a tornado. All faculty are encouraged to talk with their students about the classroom/building gathering locations and emergency exits, fire extinguishers, and preparations for lockdowns and/or to schedule a time for the Public Safety Director to speak with their classes.

The MAC Safety Committee has and continues to work in conjunction with MAC Public Safety to implement safety actions and campaigns and to investigate future safety upgrades. To date, the safety committee has provided intruder door guard systems, using door latches placed on the inside of each classroom door; recommended upgrades to the campus public address system; upgraded closed-circuit cameras to assist in the monitoring of a safe campus; and worked together to offer safety training to faculty, staff and students.

Student prevention awareness programs start at student orientation, known as C.A.R.D.S. The Department of Public Safety makes presentations during the orientation events and hands out campus safety guides. The guides are also available in various locations throughout campus as well as on the Mineral Area College website under the Public Safety tab. The college also provides prevention and awareness programs through participation in MAC's Principles of College Success course along with communication strategies and discussion of health and other life skill topics. Some individual programs start the fall semester with guest speakers who cover this topic during class to ensure all students are aware of MAC's policies. All MAC students receive a monthly Student Health 101 newsletter with articles, infographics, videos and opportunities for students to engage with others. These newsletters cover all aspects of student life including awareness programs and prevention.

All College Park residents as well as all athletes receive training on Sexual Assault, Title IX and Violence Against Women Act (V.A.W.A.) compliance training.

Hate Crimes

The Mineral Area College and Clery Act Law requires The Department of Public Safety to record and release statistics of hate crimes according to category of bias. The categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived—Race; Gender; Religion; Sexual orientation; Ethnicity; National origin; Gender Identity or Disability. Hate crime statistics are provided on page twenty-two of this annual security report.

Disciplinary Proceedings/ Student Due Process

Reference Board Policy *Article VI-Students*

Public Safety Guidelines and Director of Public Safety procedure further define the standard for disciplinary proceedings. In all disciplinary proceedings a “preponderance of evidence” will be the used for adjudicating allegations of misconduct.

Crime Statistic Definitions

The Mineral Area College Department of Public Safety/Campus Police participates in the U.S. justice Department’s FBI Uniform Crime Reporting. Reports are submitted monthly.

From the U.S. Department of Justice, FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics website: UCR Offense Definitions

The UCR Program collects statistics on the number of offenses known to law enforcement. In the traditional Summary Reporting System (SRS), there are eight crimes, or Part I offenses, (murder and non- negligent homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny- theft, and arson) to be reported to the UCR Program. These offenses were chosen because they are serious crimes, they occur with regularity in all areas of the country, and they are likely to be reported to police. The Part I offenses are defined as:

- **Criminal homicide** – a.) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non- negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. The program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. b.) Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Manslaughter by Negligence.
- **Forcible rape** – Note: In December 2011, the UCR Program changed its SRS definition of rape: "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." The effect of this definition change will not be seen in reported crime data until after January 2013. Data reported from prior years will not be revised.
- **Robbery** – The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- **Aggravated assault** – An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the

use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

- **Burglary** (breaking or entering) – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.
- **Larceny-theft** (except motor vehicle theft) – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.
- **Motor vehicle theft** – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.
- **Arson** – Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention

Significant criminal justice research links many crimes to offenders who have drug and/or alcohol abuse problems. In an effort to provide a comprehensive approach to the prevention of crime, the Mineral Area College Department of Campus Safety incorporates the policies and practices of the Board of Trustees in encouraging the prevention of drug and/or alcohol abuse. The information below acts as a resource for those purposes.

EDGAR Part 86

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 as articulated in the Education Department General Administrative Regulations Part 86 (EDGAR Part 86) requires all institutions of higher education to prepare an annual notice to all current and prospective students and employees.

Possible Legal Sanctions and Penalties

For Missouri statutes on alcohol and drug violations and legal sanctions please see this link:
<https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/satop/missouri-statutes>

Statements of the health risks associated with alcohol and other drugs abuse

Many health risks are associated with the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs including but not limited to overdose, death, irreversible damage to organs and numerous psychological issues. Listed below are a list of commonly known risks of alcohol and drugs.

Alcohol abuse

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC.gov) drinking too much can harm your health. Excessive alcohol use led to approximately 88,000 deaths and 2.5 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) each year in the United States from 2006 – 2010, shortening the lives of those who died by an average of 30 years.^{1,2} Further, excessive drinking was responsible for 1 in 10 deaths among working-age adults aged 20-64 years. The economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption in 2010 were estimated at \$249 billion, or \$2.05 a drink.³

What is a "drink"?

In the United States, a standard drink contains 0.6 ounces (14.0 grams or 1.2 tablespoons) of pure alcohol. Generally, this amount of pure alcohol is found in

- 12-ounces of beer (5% alcohol content).

- 8-ounces of malt liquor (7% alcohol content).
- 5-ounces of wine (12% alcohol content).
- 1.5-ounces of 80-proof (40% alcohol content) distilled spirits or liquor (e.g., gin, rum, vodka, whiskey).

What is excessive drinking?

Excessive drinking includes binge drinking, heavy drinking, and any drinking by pregnant women or people younger than age 21.

- Binge drinking, the most common form of excessive drinking, is defined as consuming
 - For women, 4 or more drinks during a single occasion.
 - For men, 5 or more drinks during a single occasion.
- Heavy drinking is defined as consuming
 - For women, 8 or more drinks per week.
 - For men, 15 or more drinks per week.

Most people who drink excessively are not alcoholics or alcohol dependent.

What is moderate drinking?

The Dietary Guidelines for Americans defines moderate drinking as up to 1 drink per day for women and up to 2 drinks per day for men.⁴ In addition, the Dietary Guidelines do not recommend that individuals who do not drink alcohol start drinking for any reason.

However, there are some people who should not drink any alcohol, including those who are:

- Younger than age 21.
- Pregnant or may be pregnant.
- Driving, planning to drive, or participating in other activities requiring skill, coordination, and alertness.
- Taking certain prescription or over-the-counter medications that can interact with alcohol.
- Suffering from certain medical conditions.
- Recovering from alcoholism or are unable to control the amount they drink.

By adhering to the Dietary Guidelines, you can reduce the risk of harm to yourself or others.

Short-Term Health Risks

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. These are most often the result of binge drinking and include the following:

- Injuries, such as motor vehicle crashes, falls, drownings, and burns.
- Violence, including homicide, suicide, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence.
- Alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency that results from high blood alcohol levels
- Risky sexual behaviors, including unprotected sex or sex with multiple partners. These behaviors can result in unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.
- Miscarriage and stillbirth or fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs) among pregnant women.

Long-Term Health Risks

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including:

- High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems.
- Cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon.
- Learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance
- Mental health problems, including depression and anxiety.
- Social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment.

- Alcohol dependence, or alcoholism.

By not drinking too much, you can reduce the risk of these short- and long-term health risks.

Other Drugs

Marijuana

The concentration of THC in marijuana varies greatly, ranging from 1% to 9%. THC is a fat soluble substance and can remain in the lungs, liver, reproductive organs and brain tissue for up to 3 weeks. Smoking or ingesting marijuana can relax a person and elevate his/her mood. This can be followed by drowsiness and sedation. Other effects include heightened sensory awareness, euphoria, altered perceptions and feeling hungry ("the munchies"). High concentrations of THC may produce a more hallucinogenic response. The effects of marijuana may vary based on: expectations of the user; social setting; prior experience of the user; genetic vulnerability of the user (marijuana use may aggravate underlying mental health issues); method of use (inhaled or ingested). Discomforts associated with smoking marijuana include dry mouth, dry eyes, increased heart rate, and visible signs of intoxication such as bloodshot eyes and puffy eyelids. Other problems include impaired memory and ability to learn; difficulty thinking and problem solving; anxiety attacks or feelings of paranoia; impaired muscle coordination and judgment; increased susceptibility to infections; dangerous impairment of driving skills. Combining marijuana and other drugs, including alcohol and prescription drugs, can cause unwanted reactions and/or increase the impact of both substances. Marijuana has addictive properties and about 10-14% of users will become dependent. Tolerance to marijuana develops rapidly. Physical and psychological withdrawal symptoms from marijuana include irritability, restlessness, insomnia, nausea and intense dreams. Warning signs of dependence are: more frequent use; needing more and more to get the same effect; spending time thinking about using marijuana; spending more money than you have on it; missing class or failing to finish assignments because of marijuana; making new friends who do it and neglecting old friends who don't; finding it's hard to be happy without it.

Synthetic marijuana, bath salts, k2, spice, lazy cakes, herbal incense

These are various psychoactive herbal and chemical products that mimic the effects of marijuana or other drugs. Since these products are largely created by individual sellers, it's anyone's guess what ingredients are the mix. That's why side effects, including heart palpitations, high blood pressure, hallucinations, seizures and breathing problems, are difficult to predict. The toxicity of active ingredients--not to mention the unknown ingredients in these products--is not well studied. In addition to the variable composition, these synthetic compounds are expensive, harsh on your lungs to smoke, may interact with other prescription or over the counter drugs in unpredictable and dangerous ways, do not mix well with alcohol, and often produce a very short "high" lasting no more than 30 minutes.

Hallucinogens

This category includes phencyclidine (PCP or "angel dust"), ecstasy and other amphetamine variants which have mind-altering effects. Perception and cognition are impaired and muscular coordination decreases. Speech is blocked and incoherent. Chronic users of PCP may have memory problems and speech difficulties lasting 6 months to a year after prolonged daily use. Depression, anxiety, and violent behavior also occur. High psychological dependence on the drug may result in taking large doses of PCP. Large doses produce convulsions, comas, and heart and lung failure. Lysergic acid diethylamine (L.S.D. or "acid"), mescaline and psilocybin (mushrooms) cause illusions, hallucinations and altered perception of time and space. Physical effects include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, decreased appetite, insomnia and tremors.

Psychological reactions include panic, confusion, paranoia, anxiety and loss of control. Flashbacks, or delayed effects, can occur even after use has ceased.

Cocaine

Cocaine prompts the release of dopamine, a neurotransmitter responsible for pleasure and movement, and inhibits the reabsorption of it, over stimulating the brain. Users report feelings of euphoria, hyper-stimulation, confidence, and alertness. Cocaine's pleasurable effects begin to wear off quickly leading to withdrawal symptoms including irritability, anxiety, restlessness, physical pain, insomnia, depression, paranoia, or aggression. Cocaine is extremely addictive and is considered one of the most powerful reinforcing drugs. Cocaine raises blood pressure, heart rate, and respiration increasing the risk of respiratory arrest, stroke, seizures, heart attacks, and death.

Stimulants

Amphetamines and other stimulants include ecstasy and "meth," as well as prescription drugs such as Adderall and Ritalin. The physical effects produced are elevated heart and respiratory rates, increased blood pressure, insomnia, and loss of appetite. Sweating, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, and anxiety may also result from use. High dosage can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of motor skills and even physical collapse. Long-term use of higher doses can produce amphetamine psychosis which includes hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

Prescription stimulant drugs, dubbed "academic steroids," are used by some college students in an attempt to enhance their academic performance. These drugs are often prescribed to treat ADD/ADHD, and should be used only as prescribed and with ongoing medical supervision. It is against federal law to use these medications without an authorized prescription from a physician. Students who share or sell their prescription drugs are abusing a medical privilege, breaking the law, and face severe penalties if caught.

Depressants

Barbiturates and benzodiazepines are two of the most commonly prescribed groups of depressant drugs. Barbiturates include Phenobarbital, Seconal and Amytal; benzodiazepines include Ativan, Dalmane, Librium, Xanax, Valium, Halcion and Restoril. These drugs are used for medical purposes to relieve anxiety and to induce sleep. Physical and psychological dependence can occur if the drugs are used for longer periods of time or at higher doses than prescribed. Benzodiazepine use can cause slurred speech, disorientation, and lack of coordination. If taken with alcohol, use can lead to coma and possible death.

Narcotics

Narcotics include heroin, methadone, morphine, codeine, OxyContin, Vicodin, Fentanyl and opium. Dextromethorphan in cough syrup is closely related. After an initial feeling of euphoria, narcotic use causes drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Effects of overdose include slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and possible death. Physical and psychological dependence is high, and withdrawal symptoms include watery eyes, runny nose, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, abdominal cramps and diarrhea, nausea, chills, and sweating. Use of contaminated syringes/needles to inject drugs may result in serious blood borne infections such as HIV-AIDS and hepatitis. This family of drugs is the most frequent cause of drug-associated death from suppression of the life supporting functions of the brain, heart and lungs. (William and Lee University, 2016)

MAC Programming Available to students, staff, and faculty

MAC Campus Safety presents several presentations during the academic year on the topics of Suicide Prevention, Sexual Assault, Date Rape, Stalking, Domestic Violence, Alcohol and other substance abuse. All students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to attend all programming.

In addition to programming, MAC employees have access to the Employee Assistance Program. This program allows for counseling and assistance for many issues including domestic violence, sexual misconduct, substance abuse, etc.

MAC Student Services sends out behavioral health information that covers emotional and mental wellness articles. Mineral Area College subscribes to Partners in Prevention for the most up-to-date resources and training.

Programming Offered in 2025-2026 Academic Year

New Student Orientations (College Park) – Safety & Title IX for New Students

Title IX Training For All Incoming Students – Safe Colleges/Vector

Back-To-School Workshops (August 2025) – Campus Security Authority (CSA) Training

Back-To-School Workshops (August 2025) – Sexual Harassment Training

Back-To-School Workshops (August 2025) – Safety Seminar

Back-To-School Workshops (January 2026) – Sexual Harassment Training

Back-To-School Workshops (January 2026) – Safety Seminar

Board Policy Article VI-Students Section 6.90 contains the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Policy

Annual Fire Safety Report

On-Campus Student Housing Facility Fire Safety Systems

- Each apartment in the College Park residential complex contains a sprinkler system. Fire extinguishers are located in the common area of each apartment. Residents are trained how to properly use the fire extinguishers.
- Fire alarms and sprinkler systems are monitored and reported to the fire department and sprinkler Maintenance Company whenever activated or malfunctioned.
- The College Park residence complex conducts fire and evacuation drills during the fall and spring semesters each year and documents the exercises in a written log.
- The College Park Policies & Procedures is distributed to each student with the admonition to be thoroughly knowledgeable of its contents and safety procedures.
- The Policies and Procedures specifically delineates the fire safety policies. No portable electrical appliances with open coils or flames are permitted. No open flames are permitted in the apartments. Smoking is not permitted on the College campus, which includes College Park, except in personal vehicles. Personal barbecue grills are not allowed; community grills are available near the Club House pavilion. Other fire safety restrictions and precautions are outlined in the Policies and Procedures.

Fire Safety Education Programs

Fire safety education programs for all students living in College Park and all employees who have any association with on-campus student housing are held during mandatory housing orientation. Fire safety education is designed to familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each housing facility, train everyone on the procedures to be followed in case there is a fire, and to distribute information on the College's fire safety policies. Everyone is also instructed on evacuation routes, fire alarm equipment locations, and extinguisher and pull station use.

Procedures for Student Housing Evacuation in Case of a Fire

In case of an open flame, the College expects that all Park residents will use fire extinguishers, if doing so does not put them at risk or in danger.

In the event of a fire, the College expects that all College Park residents will evacuate to the nearest exit, close doors, activate a building fire alarm by using the red "Fire Alarm" pull stations located in building breezeways, and call 911 when safely out of the building. In the event fire alarms sound, College policy is that all occupants must evacuate from the building, closing doors as they leave. Residents are to gather at the grassy area next to the clubhouse and behind the volleyball court, where housing staff will take a headcount before further instructions are given. Students and/or staff are informed where to relocate by staff if circumstances warrant at the time of the alarm. The local fire department(s) and the MAC Campus Police will respond to any activated fire alarm. The Campus Police Officer will further coordinate evacuation, notification, and investigative procedures, as necessary.

No training is provided to students or staff in firefighting or suppression activity as this is inherently dangerous and each community member's only duty is to exit safely and quickly, shutting doors along the exit path as they go to contain the spread of flames and smoke, and to activate the alarm as they exit. At no time should the closing of doors or the activation of the alarm delay the exit from the building.

Fire Statistics

Per federal law, Mineral Area College is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities. Listed below are the non-emergency numbers to call to report fires that have already been extinguished in on-campus student housing. These are fires for which you are unsure whether the Campus Police may already be aware. If you find evidence of such a fire or if you hear about such a fire, please contact one of the following: Campus Police at 573-631-2831 or College Park Housing at 573-518-1330. When calling, please provide as much information as possible about the location, date, time, and cause of the fire.

Fire statistics are collected and recorded in incident reports that are maintained by the Campus Police. The statistics include the number of fires, the cause of each, the number of deaths related to each fire, the number of injuries related to that fire that resulted in treatment at a medical facility, the value of property damage related to the fire, and the number of fire drills conducted each year. The statistics for calendar years 2024, 2023, and 2022 for College Park, located adjacent to the main Park Hills campus, are as follows:

Fire Statistics Mineral Area College – College Park

Fire Statistics – 2024	Description
Fire	0
Cause	0
Deaths	N/A
Injuries	N/A
Value of Property Damage	N/A
Fire Drills Conducted	2 – Fall and Spring semesters

Fire Statistics – 2023	Description
Fire	0
Cause	0
Deaths	N/A
Injuries	N/A
Value of Property Damage	N/A
Fire Drills Conducted	2 – Fall and Spring semesters

Fire Statistics – 2022	Description
Fire	0
Cause	0
Deaths	N/A
Injuries	N/A
Value of Property Damage	N/A
Fire Drills Conducted	2 – Fall and Spring semesters

Daily Fire Log

The Daily Fire Log is available in the Campus Police Office.

All policy statements in this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report apply to the following campus locations (Park Hills, Fredericktown, Perryville and Potosi) unless otherwise stated in the report.



MINERAL AREA COLLEGE

Crime Statistics Summary

2025

(For the Three Years 2024, 2023 & 2022)

MINERAL AREA COLLEGE
PARK HILLS CAMPUS
 CRIME STATISTICS
 THREE YEAR SUMMARY

Crime Statistics:	2022	2023	2024
Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	1	0
Larceny/Stealing	2	1	0
Arson	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	29	17	2
Drug Violations	0	0	0
Weapons Violations	0	0	0
Auto Accidents	0	4	0
Hate Bias Crimes:			
Race:	0	0	0
Religion:	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation:	0	0	0
Gender:	0	0	0
Gender Identity:	0	0	0
Disability:	0	0	0
Ethnicity:	0	0	0
National Origin:	0	0	0
VAWA Statistics:			
Domestic Violence:	0	0	0
Dating Violence:	0	0	0
Stalking:	0	0	0
Unfounded crimes/removed from report	0	0	0
Fire Safety Statistics:	0	0	0

MINERAL AREA COLLEGE
FREDERICKTOWN CAMPUS
 CRIME STATISTICS
 THREE YEAR SUMMARY

Crime Statistics:	2022	2023	2024
Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Larceny/Stealing	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Violations	0	0	0
Weapons Violations	0	0	0
Auto Accidents	0	0	0
Hate Bias Crimes:			
Race:	0	0	0
Religion:	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation:	0	0	0
Gender:	0	0	0
Gender Identity:	0	0	0
Disability:	0	0	0
Ethnicity:	0	0	0
National Origin:	0	0	0
VAWA Statistics:			
Domestic Violence:	0	0	0
Dating Violence:	0	0	0
Stalking:	0	0	0
Unfounded crimes/removed from report	0	0	0
Fire Safety Statistics:	0	0	0

MINERAL AREA COLLEGE
PERRYVILLE CAMPUS
 CRIME STATISTICS
 THREE YEAR SUMMARY

Crime Statistics:	2022	2023	2024
Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Larceny/Stealing	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Violations	0	0	0
Weapons Violations	0	0	0
Auto Accidents	0	0	0
Hate Bias Crimes:			
Race:	0	0	0
Religion:	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation:	0	0	0
Gender:	0	0	0
Gender Identity:	0	0	0
Disability:	0	0	0
Ethnicity:	0	0	0
National Origin:	0	0	0
VAWA Statistics:			
Domestic Violence:	0	0	0
Dating Violence:	0	0	0
Stalking:	0	0	0
Unfounded crimes/removed from report	0	0	0
Fire Safety Statistics:	0	0	0

MINERAL AREA COLLEGE
POTOSI OUTREACH CENTER
 CRIME STATISTICS
 THREE YEAR SUMMARY

Crime Statistics:	2022	2023	2024
Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Larceny/Stealing	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Violations	0	0	0
Weapons Violations	0	0	0
Auto Accidents	0	0	0
Hate Bias Crimes:			
Race:	0	0	0
Religion:	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation:	0	0	0
Gender:	0	0	0
Gender Identity:	0	0	0
Disability:	0	0	0
Ethnicity:	0	0	0
National Origin:	0	0	0
VAWA Statistics:			
Domestic Violence:	0	0	0
Dating Violence:	0	0	0
Stalking:	0	0	0
Unfounded crimes/removed from report	0	0	0
Fire Safety Statistics:	0	0	0

MINERAL AREA COLLEGE
CAPE GIRARDEAU CAMPUS
 CRIME STATISTICS
 THREE YEAR SUMMARY

Crime Statistics:	2022	2023	2024
Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offense	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Larceny/Stealing	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Violations	0	0	0
Weapons Violations	0	0	0
Auto Accidents	0	0	0
Hate Bias Crimes:			
Race:	0	0	0
Religion:	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation:	0	0	0
Gender:	0	0	0
Gender Identity:	0	0	0
Disability:	0	0	0
Ethnicity:	0	0	0
National Origin:	0	0	0
VAWA Statistics:			
Domestic Violence:	0	0	0
Dating Violence:	0	0	0
Stalking:	0	0	0
Unfounded crimes/removed from report	0	0	0
Fire Safety Statistics:	0	0	0

