



Annual Security and Fire Report

Main Campus and University Farm Campus

September 2014

Truman State University Department of Public Safety

The Department of Public Safety is the campus police department, which protects the property and preserves the peace and good order on the campus. The Department of Public Safety staff serves the campus 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, providing both emergency and non-emergency assistance to students, employees, and visitors.

All policies and procedures contained in this report apply to the Main Campus and the Farm Campus.

The Department of Public Safety consists of the University Police Department, Parking Services and State Fleet Transportation Department. The University Police provides both emergency and non-emergency assistance to the University community. The Department offers escort services, houses the central lost and found, provides safekeeping for firearms and provides crime prevention programs, including rape aggression defense. The Department encourages everyone to report crimes that occur on campus to the University Police Department. For more information regarding the Department of Public Safety, visit the web page, <http://police.truman.edu/>. The Public Safety Building is located on the corner of Patterson and Franklin Street.

Preparing the Statistics for the Truman State University Annual Campus Safety and Security Report

As required by federal law, Truman State University's yearly crime statistics for this report are compiled on a calendar-year basis in accordance with the definitions of crimes provided by the FBI for use in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. The report includes statistics for the 2011, 2012 and 2013 calendar years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus. In addition, these statistics are gathered from reported crimes to the University Department of Public Safety (DPS), crimes reported to other campus officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities (known as Campus Security Authorities). These statistics also include persons referred for campus disciplinary action for categories required under the Clery Act, which are violations of liquor laws, drug laws, and illegal weapons possession. Statistics are compiled for certain crimes that are also classified as Hate Crimes. This report also includes the number of reported incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking beginning with the 2013 calendar year. Statistical information for certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Truman State University as well as public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus are collected or requested from local police departments. Future reports will be promulgated on October 1 of each year.

Geography

Campus

The Clery regulations found in 34 CFR 668.46 defines Campus ("On-Campus") property in the following manner:

"Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and

Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor)."

Non-Campus Property

The Clery regulations found in 34 CFR 668.46 defines Non-Campus property in the following manner:

"Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution."

Public Property

The Clery regulations found in 34 CFR 668.46 defines public property in the following manner:

"All Public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus."

Public property refers to property owned by a public entity, such as a city or state government.

General Procedures for Reporting a Crime or Emergency

All members of the University community are encouraged to report any crime committed on campus to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) in a timely manner. DPS shares a central dispatch center with the Kirksville Police Department (KPD) and the Adair County Sheriff's Department. In case of an emergency call 911, otherwise call (660) 665-5621. Dispatchers are available at these respective telephone numbers 24 hours a day to answer your call. Reported calls are investigated and referred to the appropriate department or office for action. Crimes should be reported to DPS to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate.

DPS works very closely with KPD and other law enforcement agencies to assist them with incidents, which may occur on

or off campus. University police officers and Kirksville police officers enforce laws and University regulations, such as underage drinking and use of controlled substances and weapons. Alcoholic beverages are not permitted in the residence halls or on campus. Illegal drugs, firearms, and dangerous weapons of any type are not allowed on campus. Students who violate these regulations face University disciplinary sanctions through the Office of Citizenship and Community Standards and/or criminal charges.

The Department of Public Safety encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the campus police. Because campus police reports are public records under state law, DPS cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. All reports will be investigated. Confidential reports for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can generally be made to other campus security authorities, such as Residence Life staff, or other campus officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Incidents may also be reported anonymously via the "Silent Witness" program located on the DPS website at <http://police.truman.edu/forms/witness.asp>.

Off-Campus Crime

If KPD is contacted about criminal activity occurring off-campus involving Truman State University students, KPD may notify DPS. However, there is no official KPD policy requiring such notification. Students in these cases may be subject to arrest by KPD and subject to university judicial proceedings through the Truman State University Office of Citizenship and Community Standards.

Policy Statement Addressing Counselors

Campus "professional counselors," when acting as such, are not considered to be a campus security authority and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged; if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics.

Campus "professional counselors" are defined as: an employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The University has developed an Emergency Operations Plan that includes information about University operating status parameters, incident priorities and performance expectations, shelter-in-place and evacuation guidelines, and local contingency and continuity planning requirements. University departments

are responsible for developing contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility. The Truman State University Department of Public Safety (DPS) is responsible for developing, maintaining and testing the plan on an annual basis. The University is also a member of the Adair County/Kirksville Local Emergency Planning Committee which is responsible for developing, maintaining and testing the Adair County/Kirksville Emergency Operations Plan.

The Truman State University Department of Public Safety (DPS) receives information from various offices/departments on and off campus. If DPS confirms that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the Truman community, DPS will collaborate with appropriate offices to determine the content of the message and will use some or all of the systems described below to communicate the threat to the Truman community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population. DPS will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders (including, but not limited to: DPS, other local law enforcement agencies, local fire and emergency medical services), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

In the event of a serious incident which poses a confirmed immediate threat, as determined by the Department of Public Safety, to members of the Truman State University community, the University has various systems in place for communicating information quickly to those individuals. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of a confirmed immediate threat to the Truman campus community. These methods of communication include emergency phone notification, outdoor warning system, "TruAlert" emergency text messages that can be sent to a phone or PDA (individuals can sign up for this service on the TruView website), and emergency override on the University website: www.truman.edu. The University will post updates during a critical incident on the University website at www.truman.edu. Future improvements to the "TruAlert" system include the ability to post the emergency message to digital signage around campus, to University owned computers via a desktop alert, an audible alert and text to the audio visual controls in the classrooms and to display the emergency message over the University cable TV system. Members of the community at large who are interested in receiving information about emergencies on campus should monitor the Truman website.

Information on evacuation and other emergency procedures can be accessed via the Department of Public Safety website, <http://police.truman.edu/universitypolice/2008%20Emergency%20Procedures%20Poster.pdf>. You can request a hard copy of this information by contacting DPS during normal business hours at (660) 785-4176, via email at police@truman.edu or in-person at the DPS Office.

Timely Warnings

Truman State University will make every effort to provide a safe and secure environment for everyone. In the event a serious crime occurs on the campus, the University Department of Public Safety (DPS) will provide the university community with a timely warning via university-wide mailing, e-mail, text messaging, and posting throughout the campus. The same protocol will be followed for emergency situations. The timely warning will also appear on the DPS website at <http://police.truman.edu/>. The notice will provide information about the incident and crime prevention/safety information. The notice will withhold confidential the name(s) of victims. All crimes that are reported are entered in the daily crime log and reports are filed with a unique identification number. This daily log contains the nature of the crime, date, time, general location, and disposition of the complaint.

Campus Police Authority and Jurisdiction

The Truman State University Department of Public Safety (DPS) is a fully commissioned police department that works very closely with federal, state, county, and local law enforcement agencies to provide proactive law enforcement services to the Truman campus. Commissioned police force means that the police officers at DPS have the same arrest powers as other police officers in the State of Missouri. DPS is also a member of the Adair County E911 Central Dispatch Center.

DPS has complete police authority to apprehend and arrest anyone involved in illegal acts on-campus. Violators are subject to criminal prosecution, fines, and imprisonment. DPS may also refer the violator to the Office of Citizenship and Community Standards or other appropriate University administrative offices.

Through coordination with local law enforcement agencies, any criminal activity engaged in by students at off-campus locations of student organizations, is monitored and recorded. This information is provided to the Office of Citizenship and Community Standards for any action or follow-up that may be required.

Building and Grounds Security

The Physical Plant Department maintains the University buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. They inspect campus facilities regularly and promptly make repairs. The University campus is well lit, and further lighting improvements are being made in parking lot areas and along pathways frequently traveled by students. In addition to public access phones in each building, there are 20 emergency telephones strategically located throughout campus, directly connected to the Adair County E-911 Dispatch Center. Most of the University's academic buildings are opened weekdays by the Physical Plant staff members in the morning and locked by the Department of Public Safety in the evening. On weekends,

the Department of Public Safety opens and closes buildings as needed. In addition, the University's locksmiths maintain strict control and are on call 24-hours-a-day. To report problems or concerns with University building or grounds, contact the Physical Plant Department at (660) 785-4200.

Building Access Policy

All academic and administrative building on campus, are open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests and invitees generally between the hours of 7 a.m.-12 am., with the exception of Pickler Library which closes at 1 a.m. (subject to seasonal adjustments such as extended hours for finals week). Access between the hours of 12 a.m.-7 a.m. is by key or those with prior written approval to a specific facility. Admit polices can be found at <http://police.truman.edu/services/admittances.asp>.

Residence Hall access is controlled via a card access system. Resident students are issued a proximity ID card (which is the same as their student ID card) that will allow access to the hall based on a schedule administered by Residence Life. All halls are open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests and invitees between the hours of 6 a.m.-10:30 p.m. All doors are locked between the hours of 10:30 p.m. and 6 a.m. Access between the hours of 10:30 p.m -12 a.m. is restricted to entrances designated by Residence Life policies and is limited to on-campus residents via proximity ID card and non-residents accompanied by an on-campus resident. Access between the hours of 12 a.m.-6 a.m. is restricted to residents of the specific hall only; non-residents must be accompanied by a resident. All persons wanting access to the hall between the hours of 12 a.m.-6 a.m. must also check in with the night monitor and physically present their ID card. The night monitor is on duty from 11:30 p.m.-6 a.m. More information can be found on the Residence Life website at <http://reslife.truman.edu/perimeteraccess.asp>.

Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedule. Areas that are revealed as problematic have security surveys conducted on them. Administrators from Public Safety, Physical Plant, Student Affairs, Residence Life, and other concerned areas review these results. These surveys examine security issues such as lighting, landscaping, communications and other security concerns.

Student and Employee Responsibility

The cooperation and involvement of students and employees is important to the success of a campus safety program. They must assume responsibility for their own personal safety and the security for their personal belongings by taking simple, common sense precautions. Precautions might include the use of the escort service when traveling alone at night. Room doors should be locked at night and whenever unoccupied. Valuable items such as stereos, TVs, and cameras should be marked with engraving instruments, which are available free of charge at Public Safety. Bikes should be registered with Public Safety and secured with a sturdy lock. Cars should be locked and parked in well-lit areas

with valuables placed out of sight. All students, faculty and staff should report suspicious acting individuals or any unusual incidents to the Department of Public Safety.

Crime Prevention

Throughout the academic year, the Department of Public Safety, along with the Residence Life staff and other University organizations, sponsor crime prevention programs for the University community, which teach individuals how to reduce their risk of being victimized. Some of the programs offered include: personal safety and awareness, sexual assault awareness, theft and burglary prevention, alcohol awareness, and bicycle safety and security. Information on security and reported incidents of crimes are provided to students and employees regularly through bulletins, crime watch (potential crime warnings), posters, brochures, and the student newspaper.

Policy on Alcoholic Beverages

Truman State University prohibits public intoxication and the possession, use, and distribution of alcoholic beverages at any time on University premises, regardless of age. (University premises include university parking lots, sidewalks adjacent to campus, and some grassy areas near campus). The consumption of or being in the presence of alcoholic beverages on campus is prohibited by University policy as established by the Board of Governors. Missouri state law prohibits the possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of 21 or "Minor in Possession." Missouri state law also prohibits those under the age of 21 to be a "Minor in Possession by Consumption." This is defined as any person under the age of 21 who is "visibly intoxicated" or has a detectable blood alcohol content of .02. Such laws are strictly enforced by the Department of Public Safety. Violators are subject to University disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fines, and imprisonment. Organizations or groups violating alcohol policies or laws may be subject to sanctions by the University.

Policy on Illegal Drugs

The possession, sale, use, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance, drug paraphernalia, and/or other chemicals, without proper prescription or required license, is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by Public Safety. Violators are subject to University disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fines and imprisonment.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Information

Students and employees seeking additional information about the effects of drug or alcohol use or seeking assistance for alcohol- or drug-related problems should contact the Student Health Center (660) 785-4182, or University Counseling Services, (660) 785-4014, for referral information.

Health Risks

Students who engage in risky drinking may experience blackouts (for example, memory loss during periods of heavy drinking); fatal and nonfatal injuries, including falls, drowning, and automobile crashes; illnesses; missed classes; unprotected sex that could lead to a sexually transmitted disease or an unwanted pregnancy; falling grades and academic failure; an arrest record; accidental death; and death by suicide. In addition, college students who drink to excess may miss opportunities to participate in the social, athletic, and cultural activities that are part of college life.

Drug and alcohol use in the workplace not only contributes to lost productivity, but also causes tremendous costs related to absenteeism, accidents, health care, loss of trained personnel, and employee treatment programs. Drug and alcohol abuse causes physical and emotional dependence. Users may develop a craving for these drugs or alcohol, and their bodies may respond to the presence of drugs in ways that lead to increased drug and alcohol use.

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Alcohol can increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Drugs

Like many prescription drugs, "recreational" drugs come with potentially harmful side effects that can have serious and long-term effects on your health. High doses of many drugs, or impure or more dangerous substitutes for these drugs, can cause immediate life-threatening health problems such as heart attack, respiratory failure, and coma. Combining drugs with each other or with alcohol is especially dangerous.

Sexual Misconduct

The term "sexual misconduct" means the involvement in any sexual act with another person without the acknowledged and informed consent, particularly when the other person is incapacitated by drugs, alcohol, mental deficiency, other disability or age.

As Defined by Chapter 566 of the Missouri Revised Statutes, the following terms mean:

- (1) "Deviate sexual intercourse", any act involving the genitals of one person and the hand, mouth, tongue, or anus of another

person or a sexual act involving the penetration, however slight, of the male or female sex organ or the anus by a finger, instrument or object done for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person or for the purpose of terrorizing the victim;

- (2) "Sexual conduct", sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or sexual contact;
- (3) "Sexual contact", any touching of another person with the genitals or any touching of the genitals or anus of another person, or the breast of a female person, or such touching through the clothing, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire of any person;
- (4) "Sexual intercourse", any penetration, however slight, of the female sex organ by the male sex organ, whether or not an emission results.

Truman State University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs and sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited whether sexually based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, Truman State University issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to a University official. In this context, Truman State University prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the University community.

For a complete copy of Truman State University's policy governing sexual misconduct, visit <http://hr.truman.edu/Harassment%20Policy/Harassment%20Policy.asp>.

A. Definitions

There are numerous terms used by Truman State University in our policy and procedures.

Consent (Student Code of Conduct 8.050.14.4)

- Consent is clear, knowing and voluntary permission for specific sexual activity.
- Consent is active, not passive.
- Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent.
- 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.

The requirements of this policy are blind to the sexual orientation or preference of individuals engaging in sexual activity.

Missouri State Law (RSMo 556.061) defines consent as follows:

Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if:

- 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
- It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, or intoxication 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
- It is induced by force, duress or deception.

Sex Offenses (FBI UCR)

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

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

Corresponding Missouri Statutes

Rape (No longer forcible rape in Mo Statute)

566.030 Rape in the first degree, penalties—suspended sentences not granted, when.

566.031 Rape in the second degree, penalties.

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

Corresponding Missouri Statutes

566.060 Sodomy 1st Degree, penalties--suspended sentence not granted, when.

566.061 Sodomy 2nd Degree, penalties--suspended sentence not granted, when.

566.062 Statutory Sodomy 1st Degree

566.064 Statutory Sodomy 2nd Degree

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

Corresponding Missouri Statutes

566.060 Sodomy 1st Degree, penalties--suspended sentence not granted, when.

566.061 Sodomy 2nd Degree (Formerly Deviate Sexual Assault 566.70), penalties--suspended sentence not granted, when.

566.062 Statutory Sodomy 1st Degree

566.064 Statutory Sodomy 2nd Degree

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

Corresponding Missouri Statutes

Sexual Abuse

566.100 Sexual abuse in the first degree, penalties.

566.101 Sexual abuse, second degree, penalties.

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses (FBI UCR)

Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

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

Corresponding Missouri Statutes

568.020 Incest

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

Corresponding Missouri Statutes

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

566.034 Statutory Rape 2nd Degree (Sexual Intercourse with a person who is under the age of 14 in Missouri).

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

Definitions used in section the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a).

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

Domestic Violence - Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, 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.

In Missouri, Domestic Violence is defined as follows:

1. A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed--
 - (i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - (ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - (iii) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - (iv) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
 - (v) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

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

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

Stalking-

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

Education and Prevention Programs

The University has developed an annual educational program consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students; participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation; participating in the spring and fall faculty orientation program; presenting programs throughout the year on at least a quarterly basis, may include sessions such as: skits, a residence hall speaker series, and annual poster series.

Educational and Prevention Programs in 2013

<i>Date</i>	<i>Program Name</i>	<i>Program Sponsor(s)</i>	<i>Audience</i>
01-10-2013	Office Security Awareness	Department of Public Safety	Staff
01-23-2013	Office Security Awareness	Department of Public Safety	Staff
01-28-2013	Office Security Awareness	Department of Public Safety	Staff
02-01-2013	Office Security Awareness	Department of Public Safety	Staff
02-05-2013	Security Assessment and Training	Department of Public Safety	Faculty
02-13-2013	Office Security Awareness	Department of Public Safety	Staff
02-16-2013	Intoxication Simulation	Residence Life	Students
03-01-2013	Sex and Money: Campus Event	Residence Life	Students
03-07-2013	Risk Management for Organizations	Department of Public Safety	Students
03-28-2013	Risk Management for Organizations	Department of Public Safety	Students
04-02-2013	BAC to BAC Drinks	Residence Life	Students
04-23-2013	"If I Were a Thief"	Department of Public Safety	Students
04-27-2013	Crime Awareness Presentation	Department of Public Safety	Students
Spring 2013	Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D)	Department of Public Safety	Students
06-2013	Freshmen Orientation (7 Sessions)	Department of Public Safety/Student Affairs	
07-12-2013	Emergency Philosophy	Residence Life	Res Life Pro Staff
07-12-2013	Active Shooter/Self Defense	Department of Public Safety	Students
07-12-2013	Who Do I Call?	Residence Life	Res Life Pro Staff
07-24/25-2013	Emergency Protocols	Residence Life	Res Life Pro Staff
07-24/25-2013	Review Emergency binder	Residence Life	Res Life Pro Staff
07-25-2013	Emergency Protocol Review and Questions	Residence Life	Res Life Pro Staff
07-25-2013	Violent Incident Survival Training	Department of Public Safety/Student Affairs	Staff
07-25-2013	Emergency Protocol Case Studies	Residence Life	Res Life Pro Staff
07-31-2013	Departmental Alcohol Protocol	Residence Life	Res Life Pro Staff
08-10-2013	Interactive role play that involves responding to various policy violations and other situations including violence, alcohol, sexual assault, etc.	Residence Life	Res Life Student Staff
08-10-2013	Processing Role Plays	Residence Life	Res Life Student Staff
08-11-2013	University Alcohol Policies	Residence Life	Res Life Student Staff
08-11-2013	Department Alcohol Response	Residence Life	Res Life Student Staff
08-12-2013	Anti-Harassment Presentation	Residence Life	Res Life Student Staff
08-12-2013	New Faculty Orientation	Department of Public Safety	Faculty
08-12-2013	Student Code of Conduct	Office of Citizenship & Community Standards	Res Life Student Staff
08-13-2013	Interactive role play that involves responding to various policy violations and other situations including violence, alcohol, sexual assault, etc.	Residence Life	Res Life Student Staff
08-14-2013	Women's and Men's Issues	Residence Life	Res Life Student Staff
0814-2013	Office Security Awareness	Department of Public Safety	Staff
08-15-2013	Response to various situations including alcohol, violence, and sexual assault	Residence Life	Res Life Student Staff
08-15-2013	Presentation on services provided by DPS including response to crimes such as violence and sexual assault	Department of Public Safety	Res Life Student Staff
08-15-2013	Bystander Intervention Training	Residence Life	Res Life Student Staff
08-16-2013	Freshmen Orientation	Department of Public Safety/Student Affairs	Students

08-20-2013	Crime Prevention Presentation	Department of Public Safety	Students
08-21-2013	Crime Prevention Presentation	Department of Public Safety	Students
09-20-2013	Violent Incident Survival Training	Department of Public Safety/Student Affairs	Staff
09-25-2013	Self Defense	Department of Public Safety	Students
09-30-2013	Stoned? Drug and Alcohol Awareness	Residence Life	Students
10-16-2013	Sex it Up!	Residence Life	Students
10-24-2013	Office Security Awareness	Department of Public Safety	Staff
10-28-2013	Prescription Drugs	Residence Life	Students
10-29-2013	Risk Management for Organizations	Department of Public Safety	Students
10-30-2013	The Adderall Dilemma	Residence Life	Students
11-06-2013	Drug Presentation during Family Dinner	Residence Life	Students
11-19-2013	Self-Defense	Department of Public Safety	Students
12-06-2013	Sex Safety Discussion	Residence Life	Students
Fall 2013	Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D)	Department of Public Safety	Students
Fall 2013	Women's Resource Center Training	Center for Student Involvement	Students
Fall 2013	Greek Life New Member Education	Center for Student Involvement	Students
Fall 2013	Organizational Risk Management Training	Center for Student Involvement	Students
Fall 2013	Alcohol Law Awareness	Center for Student Involvement	Students

Bystander Intervention Information

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

1. Notice the Incident

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

2. Interpret Incident as Emergency

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

3. Assume Responsibility

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

4. Attempts to Help

- Whether this is to help the person leave the situation, confront a behavior, diffuse a situation, or call for other support/security.
- The best way bystanders can assist in creating an empowering climate free of interpersonal violence is to diffuse the problem behaviors before they escalate.
- Educate yourself about interpersonal violence AND share this info with friends.

- Confront friends who make excuses for other people's abusive behavior.
- Speak up against racist, sexist, and homophobic jokes or remarks.

Tips for intervening in a situation potentially involving sexual assault, relationship violence, or stalking:

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

See *The Bystander Intervention Playbook* for more info on intervening techniques.

Warning Signs of an Abusive Person

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

- **Past Abuse:** An abuser may say, "I hit someone in the past, but she made me do it." An abusive person who minimizes what happened with a previous partner is likely to be violent with their current partner. Abusive behavior does not just go away; long-term counseling and a sincere desire to change are necessary.
- **Threats of Violence or Abuse:** Threats can involve

anything that is meant to control the victim. For example, “I’ll tell your parents about your drug use if you don’t do what I want.” Healthy relationships do not involve threats, but an abusive person will try to excuse this behavior by saying that “everybody talks like that.”

- **Breaking Objects:** An abuser may break things, beat on tables or walls or throw objects around or near the victim. This behavior terrorizes the victim and can send the message that physical abuse is the next step.
- **Use of Force During an Argument:** An abuser may use force during arguments, including holding the victim down, physically restraining the victim from leaving the room, and pushing and shoving. For example, an abuser may hold a victim against the wall and say, “You’re going to listen to me.”
- **Jealousy:** An abuser will say that jealousy is a sign of love. In reality, jealousy has nothing to do with love. It is a sign of insecurity and possessiveness. An abuser may question the victim about whom they talk to or be jealous of time spent with other people. As the jealousy progresses, the abuser will call the victim frequently, stop by unexpectedly or monitor the victim’s activities.
- **Controlling Behavior:** An abuser will claim that controlling behavior is out of concern for the victim’s welfare. They will be angry if the victim is late and will frequently interrogate the victim. As this behavior gets worse, the abuser will control the victim’s appearance and activities.
- **Quick Involvement:** An abuser will often pressure someone to make a commitment after a very short amount of time. The abuser comes on quickly, claiming “love at first sight,” and will tell the victim flattering things such as “You’re the only person I could ever love.”
- **Unrealistic Expectations:** The abuser is dependent on the victim for everything and expects perfection. The victim is expected to take care of everything for the abuser, particularly all emotional support. The abuser will say things like, “You’re the only person I need in my life.”
- **Isolation:** The abuser will attempt to diminish and destroy the victim’s support system. If a female victim has male friends, she is accused of being a “whore.” If she has female friends, she is accused of being a “lesbian.” If she is close to her family, she is accused of being “tied to the apron strings.” The abuser will accuse people who are close to the victim of “causing trouble.”
- **Blames Others for Problems:** Abusers will rarely admit to the part they play in causing a problem. They will blame the victim for almost anything that goes wrong.
- **Blames Others for Their Feelings:** An abuser will tell the victim, “I hurt you because you made me mad,” or “You’re hurting me when you don’t do what I ask.” Blaming the victim is a way of manipulating them and avoiding any responsibility.
- **Hypersensitivity:** An abuser can be easily insulted. The slightest setbacks are seen as personal attacks. An abuser will rage about the everyday difficulties of life as if they are injustices — such as getting a traffic ticket or not doing well on an exam.

- **Cruelty to Animals or Children:** An abuser may brutally punish animals or be insensitive to their pain or suffering. Pets can be used to control the victim or to emotionally abuse them.
- **“Playful” Use of Force During Sex:** The abuser may like to hold the victim down during sex. They may want to act out sexual fantasies in which the victim is helpless. An abuser may show little concern about whether the victim wants to have sex and use sulking or anger to manipulate the victim into compliance. They may demand sex or start having sex with the victim when they are sleeping or very intoxicated.
- **Rigid Sex Roles:** Male abusers often expect women to serve and obey them. They view women as inferior to men and believe that a woman is not a whole person without a relationship with a man.
- **“Jekyll-and-Hyde” Personality:** Explosiveness and mood swings are typical of abusers, and these behaviors are related to other traits such as hypersensitivity. This is not always a sign of mental-health problems but may be a way of controlling the victim by being unpredictable.

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

Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks

No victim is ever to blame for being assaulted or abused.

Unfortunately, a person who is the victim of sexual or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk and how to avoid potential attacks.

- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you find a way out of a bad situation.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911).
- Watch out for your friends and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they’ve had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.

Procedures Victims Should Follow if an Incident of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking has Occurred

The first priority of a victim of sexual assault or domestic violence is to get to a place of safety, then to obtain necessary medical attention as soon as possible. Northeast Regional Medical Center has certified ER hospital staff members that are authorized to perform medical/legal examinations. An assault should be reported directly to the Truman State University Police Department (DPS), (660) 665-5621 or 911; Kirksville Police Department, (660) 665-5621 or 911; the Dean of Students, (660) 785-4111; the Student Health Center, (660) 785-4182; the Director of Residence Life, (660) 785-4227; or if applicable, the Director of a student's residence hall. Although Truman State University strongly advocates that a victim of sexual assault or domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking reports the incident to the Truman Police Department in a timely manner, it is the victim's choice to make such a report, and the victim has a right to decline involvement with the police.

Confidentiality may not be guaranteed in instances involving:

- A weapon
- Physical force or violence
- When victim is a minor
- Pattern by same perpetrator
- Significant threat to University

The victim of a sexual assault may choose for the investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system and the University's Office of Citizenship and Community Standards, or only the latter. Victims also have the option of contacting the Title IX coordinator or one of the other Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) to discuss reporting options. One of these University representatives will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decision. A victim may also choose to speak confidentially to a Truman State University counselor located at the University Counseling Center located in the McKinney Center.

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

Preserving Evidence for Sexual Assaults

Physical evidence is crucial in helping to prosecute assailants in cases of rape or sexual assault. Physical evidence must be collected in a timely manner by a certified medical facility. Prior to a medical/legal exam, victims of rape or assault should not bathe, change clothes, douche, use toilet (if possible), smoke, or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that the evidence may be

preserved. If victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted diseases.

Preserving Evidence for Victims of Violence

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

Preserving Evidence for Victims of Stalking

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

Reporting an Incident to Other Campus Security Authorities

The law defines four categories of Campus Security Authority:

- Police/security officials
- Non-police/security staff responsible for monitoring University property (such as the students that monitor building access to the Residence Halls or Student Recreation Center)
- People/offices designated by the University to whom crimes should be reported
- Officials with significant responsibility for students and campus activities

It will be the role of the Campus Security Authority (CSA) to be there for students as someone to whom they can report crimes, look to for guidance if they have been victims of a crime, or ask if they simply need advice as to whether or not they should report an incident. If an individual chooses not to report a crime to DPS and chooses to report to any of the other local police, CSAs can assist an individual in contacting other law enforcement agencies such as the Kirksville Police Department at (660) 665-5621 or Adair County Sheriff's Office at (660) 665-5621. Please note that on-campus crimes reported to these agencies will typically be referred to DPS, since it is the local law enforcement agency that has the jurisdiction for Truman State University. CSAs will not be responsible for taking any actions in regards to suspected perpetrators of a crime, nor are they to make any judgments as to whether or not a crime took place; they are simply responsible for reporting crimes to the Truman State University Police Department.

CSAs are also not responsible for convincing victims of a crime to contact the police if victims do not want the police contacted. DPS will send all Campus Security Authorities requests for information on crimes which were reported to the CSA for inclusion in yearly campus safety statistical reporting. As noted by law, all universities receiving federal financial aid must report the statistical information on crimes that occur on campus and include them in an annual report.

If it is determined by Truman State University that the alleged perpetrator(s) pose a serious and immediate threat to the

University community, the University is also obligated by law to make Timely Warnings to protect the campus. The statistical information and Timely Warnings will not contain any names or specific locations to maintain the confidentiality of a victim. The following programs and offices listed below have CSAs that can assist a victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking:

<i>Office\Program</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Phone Number</i>
Athletics athletics@truman.edu	Pershing Building 212	(660) 785-4236
Center for Academic Excellence	Kirk Building 112	(660) 785-4409
Student Affairs Office stuaff@truman.edu	Student Union 1110	(660) 785-4111
Truman State DPS police@truman.edu	General Services Building 100	911 (Emergency) (660) 665-5621 (Dispatch) (660) 785-4176 (Office)
Residence Life reslife@truman.edu	Missouri Hall 1100	(660) 785-4227
Center for Student Involvement	Student Union 2000	(660) 785-4222
Student Health Center	McKinney Center 4011	(660) 785-4182
Human Resources hrstaff@truman.edu	McClain Hall 101	(660)785-4031

Procedures for Institutional Action in Cases of Alleged Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, Gender-Based Misconduct and Retaliation

If the assailant is a student, regardless of criminal or civil action, campus administrative action may be initiated through the Student Conduct system. Specific violations related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, gender-based misconduct, and retaliation in the Truman State University Student Code of Conduct are Domestic and Dating Violence (Section 8.050.1.13.5), Sexual Assault (Section 8.050.1.14), Stalking (Section 8.050.1.13.7 and 8.050.1.14.7), Gender-based Misconduct (Section 8.050.1.14), and Retaliation (Section 8.050.1.7.11 and 8.050.1.14.2). Victims will be provided a written explanation of their rights and options, by the University, regardless of where the incident occurred.

Filing a Complaint

Any member of the University community may file a complaint of misconduct against students or student organizations. Complaints asking for action on the misconduct are to be prepared in writing and signed by the complainant. Complaints are to be directed to the Director for Citizenship and Community Standards. Gender-based complaints may also be directed to the Title IX Coordinator. Any complaint should be submitted as soon as possible (generally within 180 days) after the misconduct takes place or becomes known. In some situations, however, the complainant may delay in filing a complaint. Such delays may make it more difficult to secure evidence and witnesses; however, resolution is still possible in

special circumstances. The existence of special circumstances will be determined in each complaint by the Title IX Coordinator or designee. Special circumstances include, but are not limited to, any threats or actions that, through trauma or fear, caused the complainant or any witness to delay reports of the misconduct.

It is the responsibility of the Title IX Coordinator to ensure that investigations occur in all gender-based misconduct complaints. When a complaint is received by either the Office of Citizenship and Community Standards or the Human Resources Office, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will conduct an initial review. The initial review will be followed by a resolution process. The Title IX Coordinator or designee will determine the process of resolution of the complaint in consultation, if appropriate, with the complainant.

In the case of gender-based offenses, the Title IX Coordinator or designee may take immediate measures to assist complainants in resuming educational activities while deciding what course of action, if any, to pursue against a respondent or while awaiting the results of a resolution process. Some interim measures can be utilized even when the decision is made not to file a complaint. Interim measures include but are not limited to, the following: providing an escort, changing the complainant's course schedule or room assignment in the residence halls, arranging academic accommodations, waiving the service fee for on-campus counseling and health center services, and/or implementing appropriate educational or prevention strategies to address the environment in which the offense took place. Additional interim measures can be utilized in those cases where the complainant has filed a complaint. These include, but are not limited to, the following: issuing no contact orders, limiting the respondent's access to campus, limiting the respondent's access to facilities and activities, and changing the respondent's course schedule or room assignment. When appropriate, the respondent may be placed on interim suspension.

Standard of Evidence

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

Rights of the Complainant and the Respondent

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

Both the Complainant and the Respondent shall be simultaneously informed, in writing, of: the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; the institution's procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results of the institutional disciplinary proceeding; and any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final; and when such results become final.

Formal Title IX Complaint Process

Title IX protects individuals from harassment connected to any of the academic, educational, extracurricular, athletic, and other programs, activities or employment of schools, regardless of the location. Title IX protects both males and females from sexual harassment by any school employee, student, and a non-employee third party.

A person alleging sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may also utilize the complaint and investigatory procedures set forth in the University's policy against Sexual Harassment which can be obtained at Truman State University Human Resources Office or online at <http://hr.truman.edu/grievance/Grievance%20Procedure.asp>, in order to remedy any hostile environment.

Confidentiality

Truman State University encourages those who have experienced sexual violence and other traumatic crimes to talk to appropriate people about what happened to them and to discuss options for filing a criminal complaint and/or complaint with the University. Students need to know where they can go for confidential support. Students also have a right to know the reporting obligations of faculty and staff before they disclose information about gender-based misconduct.

There are circumstances where requests for confidentiality may not be honored due to legal requirements and the need to maintain a safe educational environment. These circumstances include the following:

- When the act of gender-based misconduct included the use of a weapon;
- When physical force or violence was used in the attack;
- When the complainant is a minor;
- When the act appears to be part of a pattern of similar violations by the same individual or individuals; or
- When there is a significant threat to the health and safety of others.

In these circumstances, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will likely determine that information must be shared with law enforcement and/or that an investigation must proceed with or without the complainant's cooperation. Efforts will be made to address the concerns of complainants in these circumstances and to maintain confidentiality as much as possible. A safety plan will be developed with the complainant and appropriate interim measures will be implemented. The complainants will not be required to participate in any investigation or disciplinary procedure if they choose not to do so. However, the University is severely limited in its ability to proceed with resolution processes when complainants do not cooperate.

Conduct records are protected by the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). Conduct records are released only as required by law. Typically, release of information to a third party will occur with the knowledge and/or written permission of the respondent and, in some cases, the complainant.

University Responsibilities in Regards to Orders of Protection

All DPS officers are fully commissioned police officers and hold a dual commission through the state and the City of Kirksville.

DPS officers have full arrest authority and shall enforce any violation of an Ex Parte Order of Protection or Full Order of Protection by a respondent in the same manner as any police officer in any jurisdiction. A violation of either type of order in Missouri is considered a class A misdemeanor (1-year imprisonment and/or \$1,000 fine) for the first offense and a class D felony (up to 4-years imprisonment and/or \$5,000 fine) for any subsequent offense per 455.085 RSMo. Any person who obtains an Order of Protection from Missouri or any other state should provide a copy to DPS and/or the Title IX Coordinator. Depending on conditions specified in a particular order, the University may make arrangements with both parties that permit access to classrooms, library, the cafeteria, and/or any other public places. These arrangements shall be made to ensure normal access to public areas that do not violate the terms and conditions of the Order of Protection under normal day-to-day activities.

How to File an Order of Protection

In Adair County, a Petition for Order of Protection can be filed at the Adair County Circuit Clerk's Office located in the Adair County Court House at 106 W. Washington St., Kirksville, Mo. The Missouri Adult Abuse Act requires that court clerks explain how to file all of these necessary forms and documents. In addition, most counties have victim advocates to assist you in the process for filing for an Order of Protection, and they may even go with you to court. You are not required to have an attorney file a petition but can seek assistance from one if you so choose. After the petition is completed and returned to the clerk, the clerk will present the petition to the judge as soon as possible. The judge will review your petition and decide what action to take. The clerk will contact you and let you know what action was taken. You may be asked to testify at a hearing at some time during the process.

Criminal Trespass Warnings (CTW)

If there is enough reason to believe (through investigation) that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member on campus, DPS officers can issue a written Criminal Trespass Warning (CTW). Any individual found to be on campus after a CTW has been issued against them is subject to immediate arrest by DPS. CTWs can be issued against any member of the Truman State University community (students, faculty, or staff) or the public. CTWs can be issued by DPS for an indefinite period. A violation of a No Trespass Order is a class B Misdemeanor that could result in up to 6 months in jail and/or a \$500 fine per 569.140 RSMo.

Counseling Services

Truman State University has counselors available during the hours of 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Monday through Friday at the University Counseling Services (UCS) located in the McKinney Center on campus. After hours assistance is available by calling the Adair County E911 Center at (660) 665-5621 and requesting the dispatcher to contact the on-call Truman counselor. You will need to leave your full name, location and phone number. A UCS counselor will return your call as soon as possible.

Other Resources

Resource	Phone Number
Victim Support Services	(660) 665-1617
Legal Services	(800) 767-2018
Kirkville Housing Authority	(660) 665-8539
Division of Family Services	(660) 785-2440
Preferred Family Health Care	(660) 665-1962
Truman DPS	911 (Emergency)
Kirkville Police Department	(660) 665-5621 (Non-emergency)
Adair County Sheriff's Office	
Adair County Ambulance	
Adair County E911 Center	
Adair County Juvenile Office	(660) 665-4224
Adair County Prosecutor's Office	(660) 665-3625
Missouri State Highway Patrol	(660) 385-2132
Women's Resource Center	(660) 785-7224

Sex Offender Registration

Under the provisions of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexual Offender Registration Act, any person who is required to register under a state sex offender registration program must notify the state when she/he enrolls at an institution of higher education or is employed at such an institution, and must notify the state of any change in enrollment or employment at an institution of higher learning. Sex offender registration information is to be transmitted from each state to the law enforcement entities where the registered sex offenders reside. Missouri maintains a website containing sex offender registration information. This information can be accessed 24 hours a day at <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/PatrolDivisions/CRID/SOR/SORPage.html>. A link to this site is also located on the Truman State University Department of Public Safety website at <http://police.truman.edu/>.

Missing Students Who Reside on Campus

If a member of the Truman State University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should immediately notify the Truman State University Department of Public Safety (DPS) at (660) 665-5621. DPS will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

After investigating the missing person report, should DPS determine that the student is missing and has been missing for more than 24 hours, Truman State University will notify the student's emergency contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, Truman State University will notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after DPS has determined that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by Truman State University in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, Truman State University will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. Students who wish to identify a confidential contact can do so through Residence Life. DPS will be contacted to initiate an investigation even if the student does not identify a missing person contact.

Additional Information

Truman State University will provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the school and in the community.

Main Campus Crime Statistics 2011-2013

<i>Offense (Reported By Hierarchy)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>On Campus</i>	<i>Non-Campus</i>	<i>Public Property</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Residential Facilities</i>
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible (Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault w/object and Fondling)	2013	1	2	0	3	1
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	2	0	0	2	1
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible (Incest and Statutory)	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	2	1	3	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	5	4	0	9	3
	2012	0	1	0	1	0
	2011	2	3	0	5	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	1	0	0	1	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2013	37	1	0	38	28
	2012	36	2	9	47	33
	2011	31	9	5	45	26
Drug Law Arrests	2013	12	0	2	14	12
	2012	1	0	0	1	1
	2011	12	0	0	12	7
Weapons Law Arrests	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2013	5	0	0	5	5
	2012	9	0	0	9	7
	2011	13	1	0	14	13
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2013	7	0	0	7	7
	2012	2	0	0	2	2
	2011	2	0	0	2	2
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Theft (reported for information only, not required to report)	2013	47	7	1	55	10
	2012	49	2	5	56	5
	2011	56	1	4	61	5
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence*	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence*	2013	2	0	0	2	1
Stalking*	2013	0	0	0	0	0

*Federal law requires statistics for incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking to be reported beginning with the 2013 calendar year

There were no hate crimes reported for 2011, 2012, or 2013.

University Farm Campus Crime Statistics 2011-2013

<i>Offense (Reported By Hierarchy)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>On Campus</i>	<i>Non-Campus</i>	<i>Public Property</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Residential Facilities</i>
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible (Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault w/object and Fondling)	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible (Incest and Statutory)	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Theft (reported for information only, not required to report)	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence*	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence *	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking*	2013	0	0	0	0	0

*Federal law requires statistics for incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking to be reported beginning with the 2013 calendar year

There were no hate crimes reported for 2011, 2012, or 2013.

Annual Fire Safety Report

If a fire occurs on Truman State University campus property, community members should immediately notify Central Dispatch by calling 911. Central Dispatch will initiate a response by the Kirksville Fire Department and the Truman State University Department of Public Safety (DPS). If a member of the Truman State University community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether DPS has already responded, the community member should immediately notify DPS to investigate and document the incident by contacting Central Dispatch at (660) 665-5621.

The fire alarms alert community members of a potential hazard, and community members are required to heed their warning, and evacuate a building immediately upon hearing a fire alarm in a facility. Use the nearest stairwell and/or exit to leave the building immediately. Community members should familiarize themselves with the exits in each building. When a fire alarm is activated, the elevators in most buildings will stop automatically. Occupants should use the stairs to evacuate the building. If you are caught in the elevator, push the emergency phone button. All emergency phones in elevators on campus ring directly to Central Dispatch.

Burning of candles and incense is prohibited in residence halls, apartments or any campus building. Smoking is not allowed in any campus building or within 25 feet of any entrance to a campus building.

DPS publishes this report as part of its annual Fire Safety Report, which contains information with respect to the fire safety practices and standards for Truman State University. This report includes statistics concerning the number of fires, the cause of each fire, the number of injuries and deaths related to a fire, and the value of the property damage caused by a fire. Information on Fire Safety can be accessed at <http://police.truman.edu/universitypolice/2008%20Emergency%20Procedures%20Poster.pdf>. You can request a hard copy of this information by contacting DPS during normal business hours at (660) 785-4176, via email at police@truman.edu or in-person at the DPS Office.

Fire Safety information related specially to the Residence Halls can be accessed via the Residence Life website at http://reslife.truman.edu/information/handbook/index_pg3.asp#Evacuations_Fire%20Drills. Electrical Appliance Information can be accessed at http://reslife.truman.edu/information/handbook/index_pg2.asp#ApprovedAppliances

Residence Hall Fire Report

<i>Residence Hall</i>	<i>Fire Alarm monitoring by Central Dispatch</i>	<i>Partial Sprinkler System (1)</i>	<i>Full Sprinkler System (2)</i>	<i>Smoke Detection</i>	<i>Fire Extinguisher Devices</i>	<i>Evacuation Plans/ Placards</i>	<i>Number of evacuation (fire) drills each academic year</i>
BNB	Yes	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Centennial	Yes	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Dobson	Yes	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Grim	Yes	No	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Missouri	Yes	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Ryle	Yes	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2
West Campus	Yes	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2
Fair Apts	No	No	n/a	Yes	Yes	No	0
Randolph Apts.	No	No	n/a	Yes	Yes	No	0
Campbell Apts	Yes	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2
Patterson House	No	No	n/a	Yes	Yes	No	0
Farm Hall	No	No	n/a	Yes	Yes	No	0

(1) Partial Sprinkler system is defined as having sprinklers in the common areas only

(2) Full Sprinkler system is defined as having sprinklers in both the common areas and individual rooms

Residential Facilities 2013 Fire Statistics

Facility Name	Street Addresses (all adresses are in Kirksville, MO)	Total Number of Fires in Each Building		Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
		Fire Number	Fire Number						
Campbell Apts	1601 S Florence	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fair Apts	300 E Patterson	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Randolph Apts	516 E Randolph	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Farm Hall #1	1816 S LaHarpe	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Farm Hall #2	1816 S LaHarpe	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Blanton/Nason/Brewer	1009 S Mulanix	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Centennial Hall	1000 S Franklin	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dobson Hall	1111 S Mulanix	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
E.C. Grim Hall	208 E Patterson	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ryle Hall	1215 S Mulanix	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri Hall	809 S Mulanix	1	1	4/28/13	12- 12:22	Negligence (burnt toilet paper)	0	0	\$2
West Campus Suites	215 W Normal	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Patterson House	200 E Patterson	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Residential Facilities 2012 Fire Statistics

Facility Name	Street Addresses (all adresses are in Kirksville, MO)	Total Number of Fires in Each Building		Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to the Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
		Fire Number	Fire Number						
Campbell Apts	1601 S Florence	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fair Apts	300 E Patterson	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Randolph Apts	516 E Randolph	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Farm Hall #1	1816 S LaHarpe	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Farm Hall #2	1816 S LaHarpe	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Blanton/Nason/Brewer	1009 S Mulanix	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Centennial Hall	1000 S Franklin	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dobson Hall	1111 S Mulanix	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
E.C. Grim Hall	208 E Patterson	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ryle Hall	1215 S Mulanix	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri Hall	809 S Mulanix	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Campus Suites	215 W Normal	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Patterson House	200 E Patterson	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



Emergency:

911

Central Dispatch (non-emergency):

(660) 665-5621

Department of Public Safety:

(660) 785-4176

Website:

<http://police.truman.edu>



Department of Public Safety
100 East Normal
Kirksville, MO 63501