

Stalking, Intimate Partner Violence & Sexual Assault Response Protocol
University of Missouri–Saint Louis

Written and compiled by
The UMSL Safety Subcommittee on Awareness and Education
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Statement of Purpose

The University of Missouri–Saint Louis believes that no person should bear the effects of violence alone. To support and assist our community, UMSL provides a wide range of services and resources to ensure the safety, health and well-being of those affected by violence. UMSL is dedicated to fostering a safe and supportive place for women, men and all those who care about stopping intimate partner violence, sexual assault and stalking.

The purpose of the UMSL Stalking, Intimate Partner Violence & Sexual Assault Response Protocol is to clearly outline the services available for victims of violence who are associated with the UMSL community. All protocol participants are concerned with the rights of all parties involved in an incident - both victim and accused - and agree to work collaboratively to ensure that rights are protected and appropriate services are available.

This protocol outlines options and services available to individuals who report intimate partner or dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. This document will continue to be updated as offices and services change. Departments/units may be added or removed from the protocol as services emerge and various offices address the needs of victims.

All members of the campus community are expected to provide services and follow regulations outlined by the university, and federal and state law. To this end, *all participants in this protocol* understand the need to adhere to regulations regarding confidentiality including those outlined in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy (FERPA). In addition, *all participants in this protocol* understand the importance of notifying appropriate university parties if an alleged assault involves a threat to the community.

University of Missouri-Saint Louis Domestic and Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights

- Accuser and accused must have the same opportunity to have others present.
- Both parties shall be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding.
- Survivors shall be informed of their options to notify law enforcement.
- Survivors shall be notified of Counseling Services.
- Survivors shall be notified of options for changing academic and living situations.

Legislative Background

The United States Congress enacted the "Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights" in 1992 as a part of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 (P.L. 102-325, § 486(c)). It was then signed into law by President George Bush in July of 1992. This law requires that all colleges and universities (both public and private) participating in federal student aid programs afford sexual assault victims certain basic rights. It also requires the school to notify victims of their option to report their assault to the proper law enforcement authorities. Schools found to have violated this law can be fined up to \$35,000 or lose their eligibility to participate in federal student aid programs. The Act is enforced by the United States Department of Education.

The "Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights" exists as a part of the campus security reporting requirements of the federal law (the Higher Education Act of 1965) that establishes all student aid programs. The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)), commonly known as the Jeanne Clery Act, requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The law was amended in 1992 to add a requirement that schools afford the victims of campus sexual assault certain basic rights, and was amended again in 1998 to expand the reporting requirements and to formally name the law in memory of Jeanne Clery. Subsequent amendments in 2000 and 2008 added provisions dealing with registered sex offender notification and campus emergency response. The 2008 amendments also added a provision to protect crime victims, "whistleblowers" and others from retaliation. In 2013, the Clery Act was amended again to include the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE). The amendment provides additional rights to campus victims of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

Clery Act Requirements:

The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to:

- Publish an Annual Security Report (ASR) by October 1.
- Have a public crime log.
- Disclose crime statistics for incidents that occur on campus, in unobstructed public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus and at certain non-campus facilities including Greek housing and remote classrooms.
- The Clery Act requires reporting of crimes in seven major categories. For a full list of the categories, see <http://clerycenter.org/summary-jeanne-clery-act>. Those crimes relevant to this protocol include:.*
 1. Sex Offenses, including both forcible and non-forcible offenses
 2. Aggravated Assault
- Issue timely warnings about Clery Act crimes which pose a serious or ongoing threat to students and employees.
- Devise an emergency response, notification and testing policy.
- Compile and report fire data to the federal government and publish an annual fire safety report.
- Enact policies and procedures to handle reports of missing students. *For full text of the Act see:* <http://clerycenter.org/node/38>

*These are defined as:

Sexual assault is actual, attempted, or threatened sexual contact made without consent. Consent is a clear yes, not the absence of a no (e.g., an intoxicated person cannot give consent). Examples of sexual assault include rape and touching of private body parts (under or over clothing). Examples of unwanted sexual contact include indecent exposure, obscene phone calls, sexting (texting sexual content) and internet distribution of sexual materials.

Dating or domestic violence refers to an ongoing pattern of controlling and abusive behaviors that individuals use against their intimate partners. These behaviors include physical, sexual or emotional attacks and/or economic control.

Stalking is repeated harassment that causes the victim fear. Examples of harassment include approaching the victim, sending the victim unwanted items, or repeatedly contacting the victim through email or text.

Recent Legislation - Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act

The reauthorized Violence Against Women Act was signed into law by President Obama on March 7, 2013. Included in the bill was the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE), which amends the Jeanne Clery Act and affords additional rights to campus victims of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

All post-secondary institutions participating in Title IV financial aid programs will be required *by 2014* to:

- compile statistics of incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking that occur within Clery geography and are reported to campus security authorities.
- include within its Annual Security Report a statement of policy regarding:
 - its programs to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
 - the procedures that will be followed once an incident of these crimes has been reported, including a statement of the standard of evidence that will be used during any institutional conduct proceeding arising from the report.
 - educational programs to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, which shall include primary prevention and awareness programs for incoming students and new employees, as well as ongoing prevention and awareness programs for students and faculty, and includes:
 - a statement that the institution prohibits these offenses
 - the definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in its jurisdiction
 - the definition of consent in reference to sexual activity
 - safe and positive options for bystander intervention
 - information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior
 - possible sanctions on protective measures the institution may impose following a final determination of an institutional disciplinary procedure regarding rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.
 - procedures victims should follow if a sex offense, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred, including information in writing about:
 - importance of preserving evidence
 - to whom the alleged offense should be reported
 - options regarding law enforcement and campus authorities, including notification of the victim's option to notify law enforcement (on-campus and local police), be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses, the option to decline to notify such authorities, and, where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court
 - procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, which shall include statements that proceedings shall:
 - provide a prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution
 - be conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking, and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability
 - allow the accuser and the accused the same opportunity 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
 - simultaneously inform both the accuser and the accused, in writing, of:

- the outcome of the institutional disciplinary proceeding
 - the institution's procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results
 - any change in the results that occurs prior to the time the results become final
 - when the results become final
- information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims
 - written notification of students about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance and other services available for victims on-campus and in the community
 - written notification of victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation and working situations, if requested by the victim and such accommodations are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement
 - a student or employee who reports to the institution that they have been a victim of one of the aforementioned crimes shall be provided with a written explanation of the student or employee's rights and options

Jeanne Clery Act - Statute Text-20 USC § 1092 (f)(8)

A. Each institution of higher education participating in any program under this subchapter and part C of subchapter I of chapter 34 of Title 42 shall develop and distribute as part of the report described in paragraph (1) a statement of policy regarding—

- i. such institution's campus sexual assault programs, which shall be aimed at prevention of sex offenses; and
- ii. the procedures followed once a sex offense has occurred.

B. The policy described in subparagraph (A) shall address the following areas:

- i. Education programs to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, and other sex offenses.
- ii. Possible sanctions to be imposed following the final determination of an on-campus disciplinary procedure regarding rape, acquaintance rape or other sex offenses, forcible or non-forcible.
- iii. Procedures students should follow if a sex offense occurs, including who should be contacted, the importance of preserving evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal sexual assault, and to whom the alleged offense should be reported.
- iv. Procedures for on-campus disciplinary action in cases of alleged sexual assault, which shall include a clear statement that—
 - 1. the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a campus disciplinary proceeding; and
 - 2. both the accuser and the accused shall be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary proceeding brought alleging a sexual assault.
- v. Informing students of their options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police, and the option to be assisted by campus authorities in notifying such authorities, if the student so chooses.
- vi. Notification of students of options for, and available assistance in, changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, if so requested by the victim and if such changes are reasonably available.

C. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to confer a private right of action upon any person to enforce the provisions of this paragraph.

Implementing Regulations-34 CFR § 668.46 (b)(11)

Annual security report. An institution must prepare an annual security report that contains, at a minimum, the following information:

1) A statement of policy regarding the institution's campus sexual assault programs to prevent sex offenses, and procedures to follow when a sex offense occurs. The statement must include--

i. A description of educational programs to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, and other forcible and non-forcible sex offenses;

ii. Procedures students should follow if a sex offense occurs, including procedures concerning who should be contacted, the importance of preserving evidence for the proof of a criminal offense, and to whom the alleged offense should be reported;

iii. Information on a student's option to notify appropriate law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police, and a statement that institutional personnel will assist the student in notifying these authorities, if the student requests the assistance of these personnel;

iv. Notification to students of existing on- and off-campus counseling, mental health, or other student services for victims of sex offenses;

v. Notification to students that the institution will change a victim's academic and living situations after an alleged sex offense and of the options for those changes, if those changes are requested by the victim and are reasonably available;

vi. Procedures for campus disciplinary action in cases of an alleged sex offense, including a clear statement that--

2) The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding; and

3) Both the accuser and the accused must be informed of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding brought alleging a sex offense. Compliance with this paragraph does not constitute a violation of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g). For the purpose of this paragraph, the outcome of a disciplinary proceeding means only the institution's final determination with respect to the alleged sex offense and any sanction that is imposed against the accused; and

vii. Sanctions the institution may impose following a final determination of an institutional disciplinary proceeding regarding rape, acquaintance rape, or other forcible or non-forcible sex offenses.

UMSL Office of Equal Opportunity and Diversity

Services and Procedures for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE) Compliance

Assists: All UMSL students, faculty and staff

Cost: Free

The Office of Equal Opportunity and Diversity, when notified of sexual assault, harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, physical abuse, or any other non-consensual sexual contact, will:

- Explain the university's student conduct process to the complainant.
- Encourage the complainant to seek medical attention from a local hospital or the Health Wellness and Counseling as well as reporting incident to the UMSL police department.
- If the alleged assailant is a student, advise the survivor of the university conduct process and the option to provide an information report to initiate the student conduct process.
- Explain to the complainant that all student information and records are protected under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act; however, in cases involving crimes of violence, such as sexual misconduct, the person submitting the incident report may elect to be notified of the outcome of the hearing
- Inform the complainant of services available through UMSL Counseling Services, Community Psychological Services, Student Health Services, and Social Work-Based Services.
- Discuss with the complainant the option to file a report with UMSL Police or the police department in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred.
- Offer to contact Student Affairs/Academic Affairs to initiate verification to faculty of the need for academic relief or other accommodations.
- Advise and provide support for families or concerned friends of survivors or alleged assailants with the permission of the student.
- Serve as an advisor to survivor or alleged student assailants in the conduct process.

UMSL Student Affairs - Student Conduct & Community Standards

Services and Procedures for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE) Compliance

Assists: UMSL students, faculty, staff and campus visitors
Cost: Free

Student Conduct & Community Standards provides individuals the opportunity to submit an incident report and/or request a meeting to discuss an alleged violation of the University of Missouri Standard of Student Conduct which may include nonconsensual sexual behavior, stalking, invasion of privacy, physical abuse, intimate partner violence, harassment, and lewd and disorderly conduct. An incident report may be brought forth by a university faculty or staff member, student, or campus visitor.

When notified of a violation which is sexual in nature, Student Conduct & Community Standards will:

- Explain the university's student conduct process to the complainant.
- Explain to the complainant that all student information and records are protected under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act; however, in cases involving crimes of violence, such as sexual misconduct, the person submitting the incident report may elect to be notified of the outcome of the hearing.
- Explain to complainant that information shared with Student Conduct & Community Standards about an individual will only be discussed with other departments at the University on a need to know basis. Student Conduct & Community Standards will explain to the complainant that an individual situation will not be discussed with anyone outside the University without her or his knowledge. The conditions under which the right to confidentiality could be broken include, but are not limited to, a subpoena, if a student threatens to hurt self or others, or if there is a suspicion of child abuse.
- Notify complainant that the standard of proof used in the student conduct process is preponderance of the evidence.
- Inform complainant she or he can email questions to studentconduct@umsl.edu and/or request a meeting with Student Conduct & Community Standards to discuss the disciplinary process.
- Inform complainant of services available through UMSL Counseling Services, Community Psychological Services, Student Health Services, and Social Work-Based Services.
- Discuss with complainant the option to file a report with UMSL Police or the police department in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred.
- Explain to complainant that in cases where the misconduct charged is nonconsensual sexual behavior, she or he will be afforded the same rights in the hearing as the accused student. However, the complainant may choose not to participate in the hearing.
- Take appropriate action to investigate the incident, end the sexual violence, and limit the likelihood of recurrence. To this end, a meeting will be conducted with the accused student in order to obtain his/her perspective on the situation, and additional evidence will be collected and reviewed. After the investigative process concludes, a decision will be reached regarding what disciplinary action, if any, the university should impose on the accused student. Typical sanctions for a student found responsible for sexual misconduct include, but are not limited to, suspension, dismissal or expulsion.

UMSL Athletics and Campus Recreation

Services and Procedures for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE) Compliance

Assists: All UMSL students and athletes

Cost: Free

UMSL Athletics and Campus Recreation, when notified of sexual assault, harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, physical abuse or any other non-consensual sexual contact, will:

- Explain to the referring party that confidentiality is of utmost importance when dealing with any violence or misconduct, and incidents which are reported will only be discussed with other departments at the university on a need to know basis.
- Notify the referring party that any act of domestic violence, sexual misconduct or stalking that comes to the attention of any person within the Department of Athletics and Campus Recreation will be communicated immediately to the Director of Athletics (who also serves as Deputy Title IX Coordinator).
- Inform the referring party that an assessment will be made quickly to determine who is involved in the investigative process (e.g., a coach, teammate, department staff, etc.).
- Inform the referring party of services available through UMSL Counseling Services, Community Psychological Services, Student Health Services and Social Work-Based Services.
- Inform the referring party that in cases of health and safety concerns, parental notifications may be made when appropriate. Permission to contact parents has been granted by all student-athletes under HIPPA rules and NCAA rules.
- Discuss with the referring party the option to file a criminal police report (by contacting UMSL Police, or the police department in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred), and/or discuss the option to file an administrative report with Equal Opportunity and Diversity and Student Affairs.
- Inform the referring party that the incident will be addressed by the appropriate parties until a resolution is identified that provides safety and satisfaction for the parties involved.
- Explain to the referring party that accommodations can be made to ensure safety for everyone involved.
- Inform the referring party that confidential records of the entire incident will be kept on file in the Office of the Director of Athletics.
- Continue to initiate follow-up between the victim and a person of their choice to ensure that open lines of communication are maintained.

UMSL Counseling Services

Services and Procedures for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE) Compliance

Assists: UMSL students, faculty and staff

Cost: First session free; usually \$10 for subsequent sessions (fee negotiable)

UMSL Counseling Services provides the following services for victims of sexual assault, harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, physical abuse, or any other non-consensual sexual contact:

- Confidential individual counseling tailored to the specific needs of the individual victim/survivor. This counseling may include, but is not limited to:
 - Crisis intervention in the aftermath of the assault trauma, with a focus on immediate safety and coping needs.
 - A clinical intake session to clarify current symptoms, challenges, strengths, resources, and other issues, not all of which will necessarily be related to the assault trauma. Also provide client with the opportunity to address past traumas that may be re-triggered by the assault.
- Information and assistance with accessing additional campus and community resources for victims/survivors of sexual assault. This may include, but is not limited to:
 - Encouraging clients to seek medical attention if they have not already done so.
 - Informing clients of the option of reporting the assault to the UMSL Police or to another police department that may have jurisdiction.
 - Informing clients of the option of reporting the assault to the Office of the Vice Provost for Student Affairs to discuss resources (e.g. housing and academically-related) for the victim/survivor and possible sanctions against the alleged perpetrator under the student conduct code.
 - Providing clients with information about trauma and recovery, along with other supportive resources (local and national) for the aftermath of sexual violence.
- All services will be provided with a view towards maximizing the victim/survivor's freedom of choice in such areas as whether or not to seek medical attention, whether or not to file a police or campus disciplinary report, and whether or not to participate in additional counseling.
- All client information at Counseling Services will be kept strictly confidential, with no information about the client released outside of UHWCS without the client's permission, unless in cases of potentially imminent serious harm to self or others, suspected child or dependent adult abuse, subpoena/court order for the counseling records or other situations required by law.

University Health, Wellness, Counseling & Disability Access Services (HWC&DAS)

Services and Procedures for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE) Compliance

Assists: UMSL students, faculty and staff

Cost: Free

If an UMSL student experiences sexual assault, intimate partner violence, physical abuse, harassment, stalking, or any other non-consensual sexual contact:

- If possible, call ahead: **516-5671** and ask to speak to a nurse practitioner or the registered nurse who will then meet the student as soon as they walk into the office suite.
- The NP or RN will accompany the student to an exam room.
- The NP or RN will talk with the student and provide options including:
 - to decline treatment.
 - to receive prophylactic medications only.
 - to have a non-evidentiary exam with or without prophylactic medications.
 - To be transported to a sexual assault response team (SART) facility and receive an evidentiary forensic exam with or without prophylactic medications.
 - talking to Counseling Psychologist at this visit and/or at a future time
 - talking to Campus Police to make a report.
- If the student's choice is to have the evidentiary forensic exam then the YWCA SART Advocate Center will be called for someone to meet the student at a Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) facility.
- If the student's choice is to have a non-evidentiary exam and/or receive medication and talk to a counseling psychologist these services will be provided at HWC&DAS.
- Student will be offered necessary prophylactic medications at no charge, which may include:
 - Plan B/levonorgestrel
 - Zithromax /azithromycin
 - Ceftriaxone
 - Flagyl/metronidazole
 - Appropriate vaccines, when indicated
 - Other medications as deemed appropriate
- After hours and on weekends students can call Campus Police and ask for a crisis intervention team (CIT) officer to call an ambulance to transport them to a SART facility and to page the Counseling Psychologist on call who will meet them at the SART facility.
- Follow up visits will be scheduled with the health care provider who meets with the student and with a counseling psychologist as the student desires.
- All information will be kept strictly confidential, with no information about the student released outside of UHWCS & DAS without the student's permission, unless in cases of potentially imminent serious harm to self or others, suspected child or dependent adult abuse, subpoena/court order for the counseling records or other situations required by law.

UMSL Residential Life and Housing

Services and Procedures for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE) Compliance

Assists: All residents of Residential Life owned or operated facilities

Cost: Free

Residential Life staff, in the event of sexual assault, harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, physical abuse, or any other non-consensual sexual contact, will:

- Encourage the survivor to seek medical attention from a local hospital or University Health, Wellness and Counseling Services.
- Discuss with complainant the option to file a report with UMSL Police or the police department in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred.
- If the alleged assailant is a student, advise the survivor of the university conduct process and the option to provide an information report to initiate the student conduct process.
- If the survivor is a student, inform them of counseling and other support services available through University Health, Wellness, and Counseling Services.
- If the survivor is not a student inform them of services and referrals provided through UMSL Campus Police.
- Explain to the survivor that information shared with the Residential Life staff about an individual or situation will not be discussed with anyone outside of UMSL without her or his knowledge and consent. The conditions under which the right to confidentiality could be broken include a subpoena, if a student threatens to hurt self or others, or if there is suspicion of child abuse. Information shared with Residential Life staff about an individual will only be discussed with other university departments on a need to know basis. Information shared with Residential Life staff about an individual will only be discussed with others within the department as needed for necessary supervisory support and guidance.
- Explain to the survivor that there may be some situations that will require notification to the campus if the alleged assailant is a further threat to the university community. A potential danger to the community is defined as (a) a sexual assault by a stranger, with no leads to the identity of the alleged assailant, (b) a pattern of sexual assaults, (c) a particularly violent sexual assault, (d) multiple assailants, or (e) the use of a weapon. The identity of the survivor will not be released.
- Explain the options and process for relocating within Residential Life owned and operated facilities.
- Contact the appropriate supervisor (Residence Hall Coordinator, Hall Director or Assistant Director for support and notification).
- Offer to contact the Office of the Vice Provost to initiate verification to faculty of the need for academic relief or other accommodations.
- Advise and provide support for families or concerned friends of survivors or alleged assailants with the permission of the student.
- Serve as an advisor to survivor or alleged student assailants in the conduct process.

UMSL Office of Student Life

Services and Procedures for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE) Compliance

Assists: UMSL students

Cost: Free

The Office of Student Life, in the event of sexual assault, harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, physical violence or any other non-consensual sexual contact will:

- Encourage the survivor to seek medical attention from a local hospital or the University Health, Wellness and Counseling Services as well as reporting the incident to the UMSL police department.
- Discuss with the survivor the option to file a report with the police department in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred.
- Explain to the survivor that there may be some situations that will require notification to the campus if the alleged assailant is a further threat to the University community. A potential danger to the community is defined as (a) a sexual assault by a stranger, with no leads to the identity of the alleged assailant, (b) a pattern of sexual assaults, (c) a particularly violent sexual assault, (d) multiple assailants, or (e) the use of a weapon. The identity of the survivor will not be released.
- Explain to the survivor that information shared with the Office of Student Life staff about an individual or situation will not be discussed with anyone outside the UMSL without her or his knowledge and consent. The conditions under which the right to confidentiality could be broken include a subpoena, if a student threatens to hurt self or others, or if there is suspicion of child abuse. Information shared with Office of Student Life staff about an individual will only be discussed with other University departments on a need to know basis. Information shared with Office of Student Life staff about an individual will only be discussed with others within the department as needed for necessary supervisory support and guidance.
- Offer to contact the Office of the Vice Provost to initiate verification to faculty of the need for academic relief or other accommodations.
- Advise the survivor of the university disciplinary process and help to initiate the process of filing a report under the Student Code of Conduct and/or criminal reporting through University Campus Police. Provide support for families or concerned friends of survivors or alleged assailants with the permission of the student.

UMSL Student Affairs - Social Work-Based Services

Services and Procedures for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE) Compliance

Assists: UMSL students

Cost: Free

The Social Worker, in the event of sexual assault, harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, physical violence or any other non-consensual sexual contact will:

- Offer the survivor crisis intervention, support, advocacy and referral information for medical, legal, police, student conduct and counseling resources.
- Encourage the survivor to seek medical attention from a local hospital or University Health, Wellness and Counseling Services.
- At the survivor's request, contact a YWCA or Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Advocate to accompany the survivor to the hospital, law enforcement agency, court, or University Student Conduct proceedings.
- Explain on and off-campus counseling options.
- Discuss with survivor the option to file a report with UMSL Police or the police department in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred.
- Support the survivor's decisions to accept or decline treatment or to report to the authorities.
- Explain and assist with the process for obtaining academic relief or accommodations if needed.
- Explain the process for obtaining changes in the survivor's housing situation if needed and if such changes are possible.
- Explain to the survivor the option of filing a report with the Office of Student Conduct.
- Explain to the survivor that if the alleged assailant is a threat to the university community, the UMSL Police Department is required to provide notification to the campus. Note: this notification will NOT include the survivor's name.
- Explain to the survivor that information shared with the Social Worker will only be discussed with other university departments on a need to know basis. Information will otherwise be confidential unless there is a legal basis to break confidentiality (subpoena, threat to self or others, suspicion of child or elder abuse), or if a release is signed.
- Follow up with the survivor with their permission.

UMSL Police Department

Services and Procedures for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE) Compliance

Assists: UMSL students, faculty, staff and campus visitors

Cost: Free

Internal procedures for responding to allegations of sexual assault, intimate partner violence, harassment, physical abuse and stalking or any other non-consensual sexual contact:

- Campus Police officers will treat all complaints regarding sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking with the highest possible level of confidentiality.
- Upon arrival at the scene of alleged sexual violence, domestic violence and stalking, UMSL officers will:
 - tend to the health and welfare of the victim, ensuring medical attention is provided if necessary.
 - collect initial information to determine the nature of the offense.
 - Make an assessment of the incident and request support (supervisor, efforts will be made to provide a same gender Police Officer to investigate the incident if the victim requests, crime scene investigator, or St. Louis County Sexual Assault Unit if suspect is unknown).
 - explain the options available to the victim in regards to campus services (Counseling Services, Health Services, Student Affairs and the Office of Equal Opportunity and Diversity) that are available to them as a member of the campus community and their right to decline the involvement of any of those resources.
 - explain the role of the prosecuting attorney's office:
 - the necessity to ask difficult questions in order to meet the requirements for successful criminal prosecution
 - the possibility that the Prosecutor may not find enough information to issue a warrant for the suspect
 - the possibility of facing her/his assailant in court
 - explain the process of criminal prosecution
 - the initial reporting process (the process involves relaying exactly what, when, and how the incident occurred) and their rights as a victim of crime
 - the collection of evidence (why evidence is important and how the evidence is to be collected)
 - when the suspect is unknown to the victim the follow-up investigation will be conducted by St. Louis County Police detectives who have expertise in dealing with crimes involving sexual violence
 - the warrant process
 - the expectation of court testimony
 - how to contact the investigating officer
 - other outside resources that are available to them
 - explain the rights of the victim and the procedure for attaining orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders or similar orders issued by a civil or criminal court.

UMSL Office of Multicultural Student Services

Services and Procedures for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE) Compliance

Assists: All UMSL students

Cost: Free

The Office of Multicultural Student Services (MSS), in the event of sexual assault, harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, physical violence or any other non-consensual sexual contact will:

- Explain to the referring party that confidentiality is of utmost importance when dealing with any violence or misconduct, and incidents which are reported will only be discussed with other departments at the university on a need to know basis.
- Notify the referring party that any act of intimate partner violence, sexual misconduct or stalking that comes to the attention of any person within the Office of Multicultural Student Services will be communicated immediately to the Director who also serves as an Assistant Dean of Students.
- Inform the referring party of services available through UMSL Counseling Services, Community Psychological Services, Student Health Services, and Social Work-Based Services.
- Discuss with the referring party the option to file a report with the police department in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred.
- Explain to the referring party that there may be some situations that will require notification to the campus if the alleged assailant is a further threat to the University community. A potential danger to the community is defined as (a) a sexual assault by a stranger, with no leads to the identity of the alleged assailant, (b) a pattern of sexual assaults, (c) a particularly violent sexual assault, (d) multiple assailants, or (e) the use of a weapon. The identity of the will not be released.
- Explain to the referring party that information shared with the Office of Multicultural Student Services staff about an individual or situation will not be discussed with anyone outside UMSL without her or his knowledge and consent. The conditions under which the right to confidentiality could be broken include a subpoena, if a student threatens to hurt self or others, or if there is suspicion of child abuse. Information shared with MSS staff about an individual will only be discussed with other University departments on a need to know basis. Information shared with any MSS staff about an individual will only be discussed with others within the department as needed for necessary supervisory support and guidance.
- Explain and assist with the process for obtaining academic relief or accommodations if needed.
- Advise the referring party of the university disciplinary process and help to initiate the process of filing a report under the Student Code of Conduct and/or criminal reporting through University Campus Police. Provide support for families or concerned friends of survivors or alleged assailants with the permission of the student.
- Continue to initiate follow-up between the referring party and a person of their choice to ensure that open lines of communication are maintained.

Faculty, Staff and Graduate Assistants

Faculty members, staff members and graduate assistants may be in a unique position to offer guidance and help to students. They may be the first person to whom victims disclose their experiences, or they may detect changes in a student's behavior related to experiencing intimate partner violence, sexual assault or stalking. As a general rule, faculty and staff members are not considered to be mandated reporters of incidents about which they are told or happen to learn. However, employees who have significant responsibilities for student and campus activities may be considered a campus security authority and required under Clery to report crime statistics.¹

The following procedures outline the steps a faculty or staff member may take when students disclose they have been the victim of intimate partner violence, sexual assault or stalking:

- Faculty/staff members *should* listen with empathy. No one deserves to be the victim of violence, regardless of the circumstances. Faculty and staff members should emphasize that the victim is not to blame.
- Faculty/staff members *should* know where to refer the victim for further help.
 - If the student requires medical attention or wishes to speak to a trained counselor, faculty/staff should refer them to University Health, Wellness, Counseling, & Disability Access Services.
 - If the student wishes to make a police report or simply to speak with a police detective, faculty/staff should refer them to UMSL Campus Police.
 - If the perpetrator is an UMSL student, faculty/staff should advise the victim that he/she can speak to someone from Student Conduct & Community Standards. Student Conduct can also assist students in obtaining academic accommodations or changes in their housing situations if necessary.
- Faculty/staff members *should* support and respect his or her decisions regarding medical and law enforcement assistance.
- Faculty/staff members *should* follow up with the student.

¹ A campus security authority is an official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An **official** is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution. If a campus security authority receives crime information and believes it was provided in "good faith", he or she should document it as a crime report. The report should be made to the official or office designated by the institution to collect crime report information, such as the campus Clery Coordinator.

UMSL Awareness and Prevention Efforts

In compliance with federal regulatory requirements (e.g., Violence Against Women Act, Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act, and Title IX), the University of Missouri–Saint Louis utilizes a number of strategies and activities to educate the campus community on how to prevent and respond to stalking, intimate partner violence, and sexual assault.

Examples of the university’s awareness and prevention initiatives include:

- New student orientation presentations
- New faculty orientation presentations
- Sexual harassment prevention training for employees
- Informational tabling events
- Social norming campaigns
- Self-defense workshops
- Multi-media educational campaigns
- Roundtable discussions
- Healthy relationships presentations
- Bystander intervention programs
- Peer education programs

Each spring semester, the University of Missouri–Saint Louis administers the Missouri College Health Behavior Survey (MCHBS) which captures important data on student perceptions and experiences, including sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence. The UMSL Partners in Prevention Coalition helps to analyze the data collected from the survey in order to strategically design programs and initiatives to combat risky behaviors and acts of violence reported by students. Additionally, MCHBS data are used to identify and promote social norming messages.

Campus Resources

<p style="text-align: center;">Counseling Services 131 Millennium Student Center 314-516-5711 http://www.umsl.edu/services/counser</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">UMSL Athletic Department 225 Mark Twain Building 314-516-5661 http://www.umsltritons.com/</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Health, Wellness, Counseling and Disability Access Services 131 Millennium Student Center 314-516-5671 http://www.umsl.edu/services/health</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Multicultural Student Services 107 Lucas Hall 314-516-6807 http://www.umsl.edu/~mcraa/</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mansion Hill Apartments 4343 Normandy Trace Dr. 314-524-3446 mansionhills@umsl.edu</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">UMSL Police Department 44 TeleCommunity Center 314-516-5155 http://safety.umsl.edu/police</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Office of Equal Opportunity and Diversity 127 Woods Hall 314-516-5695 http://www.umsl.edu/~oeo/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Community Psychological Services 232 Stadler Hall (314) 516-5824 http://www.umsl.edu/services/cps/</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Office of Student Affairs Student Conduct & Community Standards 301 Woods Hall 314-516-5211 http://www.umsl.edu/studentlife/dsa/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Center for Trauma Recovery Kathy J. Weinman Bldg. Lower Level 314-516-6738 http://www.umsl.edu/divisions/artscience/psychology/ctr/Community%20Services/clinic.html</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Office of Student Life 366 Millennium Student Center 314-516-5291 studentlife@umsl.edu</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Children's Advocacy Center Kathy J. Weinman Bldg. 314-516-6798 http://www.stlouiscac.org/</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Residential Life and Housing Provincial House C103 314-516-6877 umslreslife@umsl.edu</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Social Work-Based Services 144 Millennium Student Center 314-516-6369 kimberlinrm@umsl.edu</p>	

Community Resources

ALIVE

P.O. Box 11201
St. Louis, MO 63105
314-993-7080

<http://www.alivestl.org/index.html>

ALIVE has a 24 hour, 7 day a week crisis line. Services include counseling, crisis intervention, an emergency shelter service, court advocacy services, and counseling for children who have witnessed abuse of a parent.

Bridgeway Behavioral Health

1570 South Main Street
St. Charles, MO 63303
636-757-2300

<http://www.bridgewaybh.com/>

Bridgeway offers services for both men and women who are survivors of domestic violence and assault. Counseling and intervention programs, as well as shelters are available. Bridgeway also has a 24 hour, 7 day a week hotline, at 1-877-946-6854.

Care and Counseling

12141 Ladue Rd and other locations
(314) 878-4340

www.careandcounseling.org

Care and Counseling offers sliding scale fees for low income current (or recent) university students. For students, fees can go as low as \$10 per session. They can help arrange a referral to a psychiatrist- either through Care and Counseling, or an outside provider. This office also can provide counseling that incorporates spiritual concerns. The Weger Center (part of Care and Counseling) - special services for students.

Crime Victims Advocacy Center

539 N Grand Blvd #400
St Louis, MO 63103
314-652-3623

<http://www.supportvictims.org/>

Crime Victims Advocacy Center has 24 hour free counseling and aid for victims of crime: crisis intervention, counseling, advocacy, criminal justice guidance, information on victim issues and victim right, preparation for restorative justice activities, referral to community resources, and assistance filing victim compensation.

Family Mental Health Collaborative

(314) 729-4035

Central appointment line for four agencies (i.e., Provident Counseling, Catholic Family Services, Lutheran F.S., Jewish F.S.) The intake counselor will assess your situation over the phone and refer you to one of their four agencies. Some of these agencies include access to a psychiatrist for medication monitoring. Some may qualify for free or very low fees, if they are St. Louis County residents.

Safe Connections

2165 Hampton Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63139
314-531-2003

<http://safeconnections.org/>

Safe Connections specializes in working with victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The crisis hotline is operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Services include counseling, support groups, and resource information. All services at Safe Connections are free, and there is no time limit or cap on how often they can be utilized.

The SPOT
4169 Laclede
St. Louis, MO 63108
314-535-0413

<http://thespot.wustl.edu/>

The SPOT is a counseling and resource center that specializes in working with clients ages 13-24. Services include medical exams, counseling services, and HIV and STD testing. These services are free and can be obtained without an appointment. The SPOT is open Monday through Friday between 1:00 PM and 5:00 PM.

YWCA Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)

3820 West Pine Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63108
314-531-7273

<http://www.ywcastlouis.org>

The YWCA SART hotline is operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. If necessary, they are able to meet up with the survivor at a hospital or a clinic, and can come to the residence of the survivor. The YWCA also offers counseling services and support groups, as well as advocacy services for survivors.

Reportable Offenses Defined

Sex Offenses-Forcible

Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Forcible Rape

The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against the person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

Forcible Sodomy

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

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, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Sex Offenses-Non-forcible

Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

Incest

Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape

Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Domestic Violence

Includes asserted violent misdemeanor and felony offenses committed by the victim's current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant, person similarly situated under domestic or family violence law, or anyone else protected under domestic or family violence law.

Dating Violence

Means violence by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim. Whether there was such a relationship will be gauged by its length, type and frequency of interaction.

Stalking

Means a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for her, his or others' safety, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. NOTE: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned - including joy riding).

Arson: The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another kind.

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadones); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Hate Crimes

Murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, liquor law violations, drug abuse violations and/or weapons: possessing carrying, etc. (see definitions above) and larceny-theft, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, intimidation, and simple assault (see definitions below).

Larceny: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

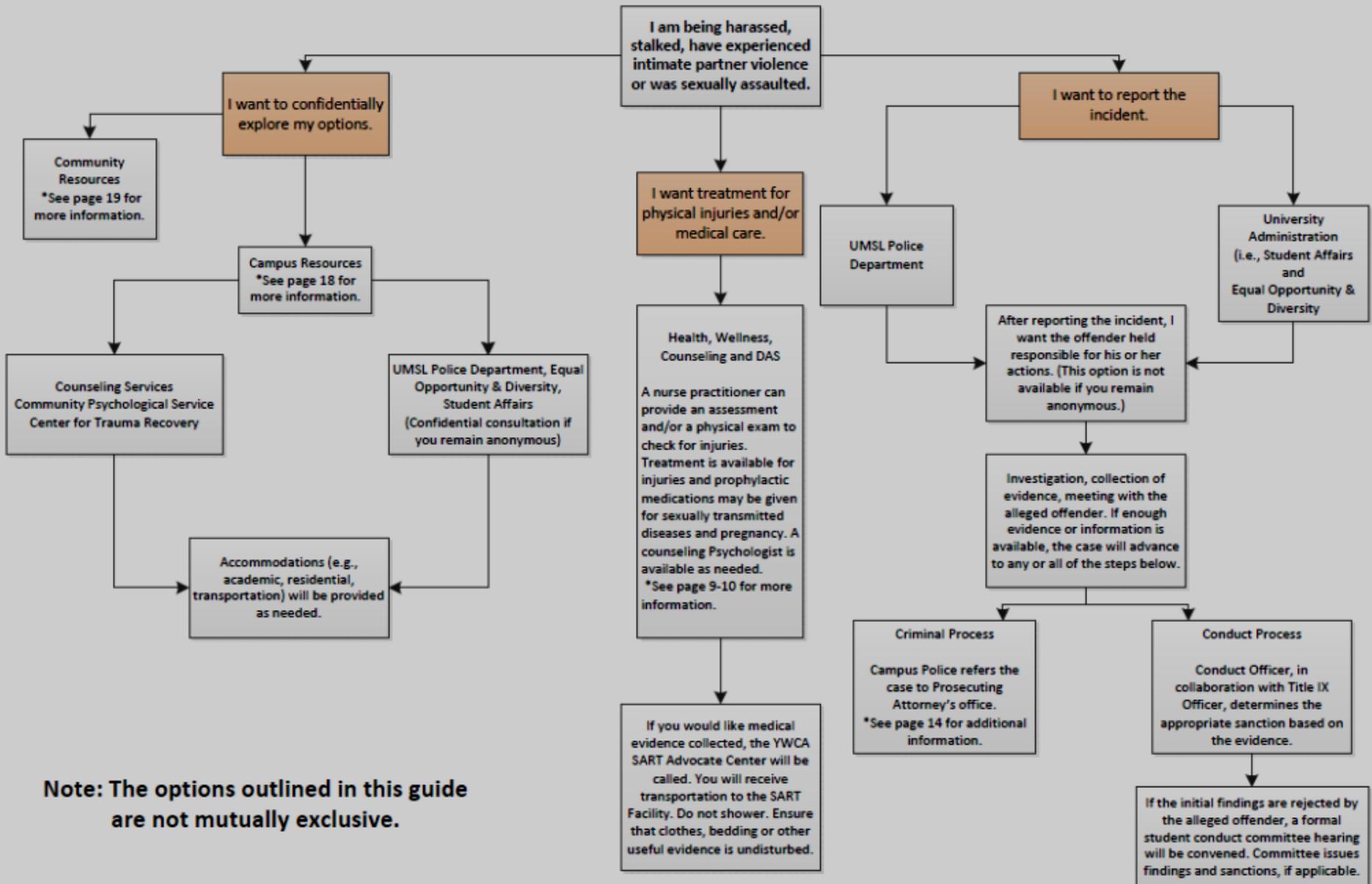
Vandalism: To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

Violence Response and Mental Health Guide

UMSL VAWA and Save Protocols



Note: The options outlined in this guide are not mutually exclusive.