siba
STEVENS – THE INSTITUTE
OF BUSINESS & ARTS

2026 CAMPUS SECURITY REPORT

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC LAW 101-542, TITLE II
STUDENT RIGHT-TO-KNOW AND THE JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF
CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT
AS AMENDED.

INTRODUCTION

In order to appreciate the "legislative intent" of this Act, it is important to understand its history.

In 1986, a young woman student was brutally raped and murdered in her Lehigh University dormitory room in Pennsylvania. Largely through the personal efforts of her parents, Howard and Constance Clery, the issue of campus crime was brought to the attention of the national media, several state legislatures, and the United States Congress.

On May 26, 1988, Governor Robert P. Casey signed the Pennsylvania College and University Security Information Act into law. In November 1990, President George Bush signed into law the Student Right-To-Know and Campus Security Act. The portion of the law that addresses campus security issues, as amended, is now called the "Jeanne Clery disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act." This piece of legislation, which received the unanimous approval of both houses of Congress, affects the campus security programs of every postsecondary educational institution in the nation.

All colleges are now required to establish a record keeping system for campus criminal offenses and to make the records available to the public. Crime prevention programs are to be implemented and procedures established to ensure that students and other members of the campus community receive "timely notice" of incidents that may pose a risk to their safety or of actual crimes that have occurred on or nearby the campus. Colleges are required to have assistance available for student/employees who have been abused or harmed on or nearby the campus and to make the availability of such help known to the college community. A report is to be issued annually by October 1st.

Stevens - The Institute of Business & Arts provides the following information to current students, faculty, and staff members and to prospective students, faculty, and staff members, hereby complying with the notification regulations of this legislation. This report is being distributed to all students (current and future) and all faculty/staff members (current and future) and made available to prospective students and employees.

SECURITY PERSONNEL

Since Stevens - The Institute of Business & Arts is very small, we do not have personnel solely devoted to security, but certain members of our professional staff have as part of their responsibility administering security and safety procedures. They include the President, Financial Aid Director, Academic Dean, and Receptionist. They work closely with the St. Louis Police Department and other appropriate off-campus law enforcement agencies. All of these people are available to help students, faculty, and staff. Please do not hesitate to seek their assistance or advice, and they will, upon request, see that you're escorted to your parked car. And, of course, **all** of our faculty and staff members are proactive concerning security and safety.

BEING CAREFUL AND REPORTING CRIME

We are pleased with the statistical results of the report, but we always must be on the alert for unsafe situations. Hence, if you see someone in our building whom you have reason to believe does not belong, or someone trying to gain entry whom you believe does not belong, immediately notify the President's office, Financial Aid Director, Academic Dean, an instructor or staff member, or the person at the front Reception Area.

Students and faculty/staff members should be careful not to leave money, purses, or other valuables unattended. One note of caution about parked cars—police officers tell us that anything of value should not be left in the passenger compartment of your car. If you have backpacks, book bags, laptops/tablets/phones, shopping bags or purses, put them in the trunk. Furthermore, when potential burglars see a coat or blanket in a car, they may think they cover an item of value, even though they may not. Hence, the passenger section needs to be kept uncluttered.

People using the 1601 Lucas Parking Lot are encouraged to park their cars in the eastern end of the lot closer to the City Museum. Tampering with cars is more prevalent when parked on the street.

Also, remember that some areas can be less safe at night than during the daytime, and it is usually a better practice to walk with another person than to walk alone, so we encourage the buddy system, especially when walking to parking lots after night classes are dismissed. A portion of new-student orientation is devoted to security, and periodic notices and preventive materials are distributed to our entire college community, as well as verbal announcements being made in classrooms. Security is also discussed at faculty/staff meetings.

Stevens - The Institute of Business & Arts' facilities are designated as a smoke-free environment. Smokers are encouraged not to smoke in front of the building. Instead, in nice weather you are encouraged to smoke behind the building.

Policy for Reporting Criminal Activity, including Illegal Drug Violations

Stevens - The Institute of Business & Arts encourages students, faculty, and staff to report knowledge of any criminal actions, liquor or drug abuse violations, or weapons' possession to the President, Financial Aid Director, Academic Dean or the Receptionist. The college does not

permit the possession or use of alcohol, illegal drugs, firearms, or other weapons on campus or at College activities and is committed to the enforcement of all city, state, and federal laws relating to the use, sale, or possession of alcohol, drugs, firearms, and other weapons.

EMERGENCIES/EVACUATION POLICIES

In an emergency, the President, Academic Dean, Financial Aid Director, or Operations Administrator should be notified immediately. In cases of emergency or dangerous situation, students will immediately be notified of the emergency and provided instruction via the campus-wide public address system and/or email blast.

The following guidelines are to be used for the emergency at hand.

Bomb Threats

The person receiving a bomb threat should report it immediately to the President or Academic Dean. If it is decided to evacuate the building and notify the police, the fire alarm for the building will be activated, and the public address system will be used to alert students to exit the building. Students who are not in attendance will be notified of the threat by email to stay clear of the campus.

Armed Intruder

If you see an armed intruder or hear what you think is gunfire, Siba advocates the "Run, Hide, Fight" model. If you are not in the immediate vicinity of the shooter, you should exit the building as quickly as possible. If you are not sure where the shooter is, and don't know if you can exit the building safely, enter the nearest classroom or office, turn out the lights, lock and/or barricade the door, and silence all mobile devices. If you are in an open area, take cover where you can (e.g. behind furniture or file cabinets). If you are able, quickly dial 911. Stay away from all windows, try to remain quiet and calm, and wait for police to instruct you to evacuate. When evacuating the building, make sure your hands are visible at all times. When an armed intruder is detected and if it is safe to do so, an administrator will alert all occupants of the situation via the public address system.

Earthquakes

Earthquakes and their aftershocks most often occur without warning. If earth tremors are felt, do not wait to be escorted to a protected area. If possible, go to an inside hallway or get under a desk, table, or doorway. Kneel to the ground protecting the back of your head with your arms. If outside, lie down or crouch to the ground protecting your head with your arms, and stay clear of all buildings and power lines. Do not smoke. Most importantly, do not move around until the "all clear" is announced.

Fires

If flames or smoke are observed, pull the fire alarm. Extinguish the fire only if you can do so safely and quickly. The President or Academic Dean should be notified immediately. The building should be evacuated using the stairs any time the alarm is activated. All occupants are to proceed to the designated meeting area: the northeast corner of Lucas and 16th Street. The President or Academic Dean is responsible for clearing the building and checking each floor to assure that no one is still in the building. Evacuation will proceed as posted at the nearest appropriate exit. After the fire alarm is turned off, the occupants will be escorted back into the building by the President or Academic Dean. Any student who leaves the area is to notify the President or Academic Dean prior to leaving.

Injuries/Medical Emergencies

If any person in the campus community is injured or has a medical emergency, notify the nearest faculty or staff member. If medical attention is warranted and the person can be safely moved, the President or her designee is responsible for seeing that the injured person is transported to the Emergency Room of a hospital. If the injured person cannot be safely moved, an ambulance will be called. In any case, as soon as practical, the President will be notified. Emergency contacts provided by the student will be notified in case of serious medical emergencies.

Tornadoes

When a tornado warning is issued, and after consultation with the President, the following procedures are to be used. Campus personnel will be notified by the President or her designee that a tornado warning is in effect and that a tornado has been seen in the area. Using the stairs, all occupants should report to the designated areas in the basement and wait until the crisis has passed.

If a tornado hits without warning and it is not possible to get to the basement, all occupants should go to rooms and corridors in the innermost part of the building. Close all doors, crouch near the floor, head down, protecting the back of your head with your arms. Occupants should stay away from any windows. The President or her designee will be responsible for notifying Siba occupants when the crisis has passed and they are permitted to return to their regular area of the building.

Annual Testing of Emergency Procedures

At least once per year, the College will conduct an evacuation drill, which may be announced or unannounced, to test the emergency response and evacuation procedure. Each test will be documented with a description of the drill, the date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

Student Code of Conduct Violations and Criminal Infractions

In cases where there is no criminal activity, but there is a violation of the student code of conduct, the College will administer the Governance and Discipline policies as listed in the Siba Catalog on pp. 62-64. In instances of actions that rise to the level of a criminal infraction, however, the College will notify the appropriate law enforcement officials for investigation of the matter. In cases of criminal infractions as defined below, the St. Louis Police Department will be contacted to conduct an investigation of the matter.

Missouri Crime Definitions

(Revised Statutes of Missouri (RSMo.), 2014)

1. ***Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter -*** The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Murder (§565.020 - .021, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Murder 1st Degree	causes the death of another person after deliberation upon the matter	***knowingly*** causes the death	Death or life in Prison, A/Felony	§565.020
Murder 2nd Degree	causes the death of another person	purposely causing serious physical injury to another person, causing the death of another person, or death during felony crime	10 – 30, or life, A/Felony	§565.021

2. ***Involuntary Manslaughter -*** The killing of another person through recklessness.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Manslaughter (§565.023, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Involuntary Manslaughter	***recklessly*** causes the death of another person		D,C,B,A/Felony	§565.024

3. ***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.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Robbery (Chap. 569, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Robbery 1st Degree	forcibly steals property	Serious physical injury or weapons used or threatened	10 – 30, or life, A/Felony	§569.020
Robbery 2nd Degree	forcibly steals property	No weapon used or threatening	5 – 15 years B/Felony	§569.030

4. ***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 and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Assault (Chap. 565, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Assault 1st Degree	***Knowingly*** Attempt to kill or cause ***serious physical*** injury	Person does cause serious injury	5 years – life (30 years), B,A/Felony	§**565.050**
Assault 2nd Degree	***Knowingly*** Attempt to kill or cause ***serious physical*** injury	Attempts to cause injury, sudden passion, ***reckless cause***, intoxication etc.	Up to 7 years, C/Felony	§**565.060**

5. ***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 felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Burglary (Chap. 569, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Burglary 1st Degree	enters unlawfully or remains unlawfully in a building or structure for the purpose of committing a crime	Done ***knowingly*** and deadly weapon involved	5 – 15 years, B/Felony	§**569.160**
Burglary 2nd Degree	enters unlawfully or remains unlawfully in a building or structure for the purpose of committing a crime	Done ***knowingly*** and **no** weapon involved	Up to 7 years, C/Felony	§**569.170**

6. ***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 joyriding.)

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Motor Vehicle Theft (Chap. 570, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Stealing	Taking of other property	Without consent (greater than $500 and $25,000 changes charge)	A /Misdemeanor or C,B,A/Felony	§**570.030**

Arson **-** Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Arson (Chap. 569, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Arson 1st Degree	damages a building or inhabitable structure with fire or explosion	***Knowingly*** places a person in danger of death or serious physical injury	5 years – life (30 years), B,A/Felony	§569.040
Arson 2nd Degree	damages a building or inhabitable structure with fire or explosion	***No*** person involved	Up to 7 – 15 years, C,B/Felony	§569.050

Liquor Law Violations **-** The **violation of state or local laws or ordinances** prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Liquor Law Violations (Chap. 311, RSMo.)

RSMo.	Description	Crime/Class
§311.325	Possession.	Up to 1 year, A/misdemeanor
§311.880	Misdemeanor Violations	Up to 1 year, A/misdemeanor

Drug Abuse Violations **-** The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Drug Violations (Chap. 195, RSMo.)

RSMo.	Description	Prison Term
§195.130	Keeping or maintaining a public nuisance	Up to 7 years, C/Felony
§195.202	Possession or control of a controlled substance.	Up to 1 or 7 years, A/misdemeanor – C/Felony
§195.211	Distribution, delivery, manufacture or production of a controlled substance, violations and attempted violations.	Up to life (30 years), C,B,A/Felony

2016 Missouri Table for Drug Violations (Chap. 195 RSMo.), continued

§195.212	Unlawful distribution to a minor.	5 – 15 years, B/Felony
§195.213	Unlawful purchase or transport with a minor.	5 – 15 years, B/Felony
§195.214	Distribution of a controlled substance near schools	10 years – life (30 years), A/Felony
§195.217	Distribution of a controlled substance near a park	10 years – life (30 years), A/Felony
§195.218	Distribution of a controlled substance near public housing	10 years – life (30 years), A/Felony
§195.222	Trafficking drugs, first degree	10 years – life (30 years), A/Felony
§195.223	Trafficking drugs, second degree	5 years – life (30 years), B,A/ Felony
§195.226	Providing materials for production of a controlled substance	Up to 4 years, D/Felony
§195.233	Unlawful use of drug paraphernalia	Up to 1 or 4 years, A/misdemeanor – D/Felony
§195.235	Unlawful delivery or manufacture of drug paraphernalia, penalty	Up to 4 years, D/Felony
§195.241	Possession of an imitation controlled substance	Up to 1 year, A/misdemeanor
§195.244	Advertisements to promote sale of drug paraphernalia or imitation controlled substances prohibited.	Up to 6 months, B/misdemeanor
§195.285	Prior and persistent offenders--possession, imprisonment for (See 195.202).	5 years – life (30 years), B,A/Felony
§195.291	Prior and persistent offenders, imprisonment for distribution, delivery, manufacture or production (See 195.211).	10 years – life (30 years), A/Felony
§195.292	Prior drug offend dist. to a minor or purchase or transport with a minor	10 years – life (30 years), A/Felony
§195.295	Prior drug Offender Trafficking 1st Degree	10 years – life (30 years), A/Felony
§195.296	Prior drug Offender Trafficking 2nd Degree	10 years – life (30 years), A/Felony
§195.420	Possession of methamphetamine precursors	Up to 4 years, D/Felony
§578.260	Possession or purchase of solvents to aid others in violations	Up to 6 months or 4 Years, B/misdemeanor or D/Felony
§578.265	Selling or transferring solvents to cause certain symptoms	Up to 7 years, C/Felony

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc **-** The **violation of laws or ordinances** prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Weapons Violations (Chap. 571, RSMo.)

RSMo.	Description	Crime/Class
§571.010	Definitions	
§571.020	Possession, manufacture, transport, repair, sale of certain weapons	Up to 1 or 7 years, A/misdemeanor – C/Felony
§571.030	Unlawful use of weapons	Up to 1 year or life (30 years), B,A/misdemeanor–D,B,A/Felony
§571.070	Possession of firearm unlawful for certain persons	Up to 7 years, D Felony
§571.107	Concealed Carry	Not a criminal act, but may result in fine, eviction from premises, and subsequent suspension or revocation of permit

Sex Offense Reporting 34 CFR 668.46(b)11

Sex Offenses – Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. *Definitions for fondling, incest and statutory rape come from the FBI's UCR Program document "The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual from the FBI's UCR "(Current version 2013)*

(A) ***Rape –*** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. D*efinition from the FBI's UCR Program "Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual" (Current Version 2013)*

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Sexual Offenses (Chap. 566, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Rape 1st Degree	***Sexual intercourse***	Incapable/lack capacity for ***consent***, or by the use of ***forcible compulsion***	5 years – life without parole (30 years)	§~~566.030~~
Rape 2nd Degree	***Sexual intercourse***	Without ***consent***	Up to 7 years, C/Felony	§566.031
Sodomy 1st Degree	***Deviate sexual intercourse***	Incapable/lack capacity for ***consent***, or by the use of ***forcible compulsion***	5 years - life without parole for (natural life)	§~~566.060~~
Sodomy 2nd Degree ***(Deviate Sexual Assault)***	***Deviate sexual intercourse***	Without ***consent***	Up to 7 years, C/Felony	§566.061

(B) ***Fondling -*** 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.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Sexual Offenses (Chap. 566, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Sexual Abuse 1st degree*	***Sexual contact***	Incapable/lack capacity for ***consent***, or by the use of ***forcible compulsion***	Up to 7 or 15 years, C,B/Felony	§566.100
Sexual Abuse 2nd degree*	***Sexual contact***	Without ***consent***	Up to 1 or 4 years, A/misdemeanor–D/Felony	§566.101
Child Molestation 2nd degree	***Sexual contact***	Under the age of 17 (***with or without consent***)	Up to 1 or 4 years, A/misdemeanor–D/Felony	§566.068

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

2016 Missouri Offenses Table for Sexual Offenses (Incest) (Chap. 568, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Incest	Marry or attempt to marry, ***sexual inter.*** or deviate sexual intercourse	Relative (Siblings, ancestors, & adopted children.etc.)	Up to 4 years, D/Felony	§568.020

(D) ***Statutory Rape*** **–** Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Sexual Offenses (Statutory Rape) (Chap. 566, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Statutory Rape 1st Degree	***Sexual intercourse***	Intercourse with someone under 14	5 years – life (30 years)	§566.032
Statutory Rape 2nd Degree	***Sexual intercourse***	21 or older having intercourse with someone under 17	Up to 7 years, C/Felony	§566.034
Stat. Sodomy1st Degree	***Deviate sexual intercourse***	Intercourse with someone under 14	5 years – life (30 years)	§566.062
Stat. Sodomy 2nd Degree	***Deviate sexual intercourse***	21 or older having intercourse with someone under 17	Up to 7 years, C/Felony	§566.064

Please note that if the incident of statutory rape or sodomy is forcible it is should be deemed as the crime of Rape for Clery reporting purposes.

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))

Domestic Violence:

1. A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed--
   (i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
   (ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
   (iii)By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;

(iv)By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or

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

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

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

Missouri definition of domestic violence, § *455.010(5), RSMo., relevant to Orders of Protection:*

"Domestic Violence is abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member."

Dating violence is considered domestic violence under current Missouri law in the definition for domestic assault, based on the definition of "Family or Household Member" in §455.010(7), RSMo:

"spouses, former spouses, any person related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, any person who is or has been in a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and anyone who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time [.]"

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Domestic Violence/Dating Violence (Chap. 565,RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Domestic Assault 1st Degree	Attempt to kill, or cause serious injury	***Knowing*** causes injury	5 years – life (30 years), B,A/Felony	§565.072
Domestic Assault 2nd Degree	Attempt to kill, or cause serious injury	***Recklessly*** causes injury	Up to 7 years, C/Felony	§565.073
Domestic Assault 3rd Degree	Attempt to cause serious injury	***Recklessly*** causes injury	Up to 1 or 4 years, A/misdemeanor–D/Felony	§565.074

Stalking means engaging in a *"course of conduct"* directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

(A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
(B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Stalking Violations (Chap. 565, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Harassment	Communicates a threat	Frightens, intimidates, or causes emotional distress	Up to 1 – 4 years, A/misdemeanor– D/Felony	§565.090
Stalking	Communicates a credible threat	Multiple incidents of harassment "***course of conduct***"	Up to 1 year or up to 7, A/misdemeanor or C,D/Felony	§565.225
Aggravated Stalking	Communicates a credible threat	Multiple incidents of stalking	Up to 4 or 7 years, C,D/Felony	§565.225
Invasion of Privacy 1st Degree	***Knowingly*** photographs or films another person (full/partial/nudity)	Without consent	Up to 4 years, D/Felony	§565.252
Invasion of Privacy 2nd Degree	***Knowingly views*** photographs or films another person (full/partial/nudity)	Without consent Using hidden camera to view undergarments	Up to 1 year or up to 4, A/misdemeanor or D/Felony	§565.253

Hate Crime Reporting *34 CFR 668.46(c)3*

Definitions from the Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook 2015

An institution must report, by category of bias (prejudice), the following crimes reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived categories below:

- **Race bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair, facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, Blacks or African Americans, whites.
- **Gender bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.
- **Religion-based bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.
- **National origin bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on the specific geographic region of origin (not defined in the Hate Crimes Guidelines document).
- **Sexual orientation bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.
- **Gender identity bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.

- **Ethnicity bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term race in that "race" refers to grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors
- **Disability bias:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Included crime categories are all federal crime categories listed previously above and the following:

1. ***Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)*** **–** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Larceny/Theft (Chap. 570, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Stealing	Taking of other property	Without consent (greater $500 and $25,000 changes charge)	Up to 1 Year or Up to life (30 years), A/Misdemeanor or C,B,A, /Felony	§570.030

1. ***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.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Simple Assault (Chap. 565, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Assault 3rd Degree	***Recklessly*** causes physical injury to another person.	Criminal negligence	Up to 6 months or up to 4 years, C,A/misdemeanor or D/Felony	§565.070

1. ***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.

2016 Missouri Offense Table for Intimidation (Chap. 565, RSMo.)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENT	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Harassment	act with the purpose to cause emotional distress to another person		Up to 1 year or up to 4 years, A/misdemeanor or D/Felony*	§565.090

2. ***Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property*** **-** To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

2016 Missouri Offenses Table for Vandalism (RSMo. 569)

CHARGE	ACT	OTHER ELEMENTS	PRISON TERM	STATUTE
Property damage 1st Degree	***Knowingly*** damages property of another	More than $750 Includes motor vehicles	Up to 15 Years B,C,D Felony	§**569.100**
Property damage 2nd Degree	***Knowingly*** damages property of another	Less than $750 Includes motor vehicles	Up to 6 months ,B Misdemeanor	§**569.120**

Classification of Missouri Penalties and Fines for Offenses

2016 Missouri Penalties and Fines for Offenses

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

Definitions
(See §§556.061 and 562.016, RSMo. for definitions of applicable terms noted below.)

- For institutional purposes, STLCC adopts the definition of consent as defined in Missouri Revised Statutes.

- "***Consent***:" consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied.

Assent does not constitute consent if:

(A) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or

(B) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or

(C) It is induced by force, duress or deception.

- "***Criminal negligence:***" failure to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that circumstances exist or a result will follow, and such failure constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care which a reasonable person would exercise in the situation.
- "Forcible compulsion:" either:

(A) Physical force that overcomes reasonable resistance; or

(B) A threat, express or implied, that places a person in reasonable fear of death, serious physical injury or kidnapping of such person or another person.

- "***Knowingly,***" when used with respect to:

(A) Conduct or attendant circumstances, means a person is aware of the nature of his or her conduct or that those circumstances exist; or

(B) A result of conduct, means a person is aware that his or her conduct is practically certain to cause that result.

- "***Purposely***, "when used with respect to a person's conduct or to a result thereof, means when it is his or her conscious object to engage in that conduct or to cause that result.

- "***Recklessly,***" consciously disregarding a substantial and unjustifiable risk that circumstances exist or that a result will follow, and such disregard constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care which a reasonable person would exercise in the situation.

(See §566.010, RSMo. for definition of applicable terms for Sex Offenses.)

- ***"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.
- ***"Sexual conduct:"*** sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or sexual contact.
- ***"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.

- ***"Sexual intercourse:"*** any penetration, however slight, of the female sex organ by the male sex organ, whether or not an emission results.

Siba's Policies for the Prevention and Support for Victims of Criminal Acts, including Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, Assault and Hate Crimes

Siba expressly prohibits the crimes of dating violence domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as defined by the Missouri Statutes provided in the previous section.

The College will provide programs to in an effort to prevent all crime, including but not limited to: dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, assault, sexual assault, and/or hate crimes, in finding the appropriate counseling and using the counseling and support of professional agencies in the community.

The College also endeavors to prevent dating violence, sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking in the following ways:

1) Hosting speakers to define dating violence, sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking during the orientation class that is required of all incoming students.

2) Hosting speakers to define and give examples of *bystander intervention* on dating violence, sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking during the orientation class that is required of all incoming students.

3) Hosting periodic "brown bag" lunch speaker series in the Commons on topics relating to student safety, promotion of healthy, mutually respectful relationships, and violence prevention.

4) Providing in-service training to staff and faculty on the topics of sexual harassment, hate crimes, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as bystander intervention regarding these and other offenses.

Siba's Procedures for Institutional Disciplinary Action

As detailed on pages 59-62 of the *Catalog*, any violations of the Student Code of Conduct or the above criminal infractions will result in disciplinary actions ranging from censure to expulsion.

The procedure for disciplinary action is as follows:

Governance and Discipline
The governance and discipline of students is ultimately administered by the President. Stevens-The Institute of Business & Arts maintains the right to dismiss or suspend students for reasons that the President deems to be in the best interests of the college. Students or student organizations whose conduct on or off campus is damaging to the special interests of the college and its students may expect disciplinary action.

In the development of responsible student conduct, disciplinary proceedings play a role secondary to example and guidance. At the same time, however, the college has the duty and corollary disciplinary powers to protect its educational environment. When disciplinary action must be taken, adequate procedures and safeguards are followed both to protect the individual student and to serve the best interests of the college community as a whole.

No disciplinary action shall be taken against a student without due process and notification. Procedural fairness is basic to the proper enforcement of the college's disciplinary codes. No disciplinary action shall be imposed unless accused students or student groups have the opportunity to know fully the nature of the evidence against them and to present evidence in their own defense. Students may not, however, be represented by legal counsel in a disciplinary action since the system itself is not a court of law.

Any student who believes that his/her rights as outlined have been violated should submit this assertion in writing, with any supporting documentation, to the President. Due process shall be observed and will result in a conference with the President or her designee (see below, *Appeals/Grievance Procedures*).

Student Code of Conduct
It is not expected that these policies will cover every situation that may arise on campus or between students. Therefore, should situations arise that are not covered in this *Catalog,* investigative and disciplinary action will be handled on an individual basis at the direction of the President or her designee.

The following sixteen areas of behavior are considered to be breaches of responsibility (violations of the Student Code of Conduct) for which a student may be held accountable and disciplinary action may be taken, up to and including expulsion.

Alcoholic Beverages and Drugs
The possession or use of alcoholic beverages and/or illegal drugs on campus or at college-sponsored activities is prohibited. This also includes any occasion when students are representing the college. Students on any school-related trip are considered to be representing the college from the time they leave the campus until they return to the campus.

Arson, False Fire Alarm, or Endangering the Safety of Others
Setting a fire or attempting to do so, setting off a false alarm, discharging or misusing fire-fighting equipment, participation in the unauthorized use of fire exits, or other actions on campus that endanger the safety of others are all breaches of responsibility.

Blocking Access

Sitting in stairwells inside buildings and on outside sidewalks or entrance areas in an attempt to block pedestrian traffic are violations of acceptable student behavior.

Disruption of Privacy/Trespassing

Entering the room, office, or cubicle of another person without proper authorization is a violation.

Dishonesty

Any dishonesty, cheating, forgery, lying, or willfully taking advantage of another person are breaches of acceptable student conduct. This includes all violations relating to the wrongful use of credit cards and the writing of insufficient fund checks. Plagiarism and other forms of academic dishonesty are included. It is a violation to falsify records, documents, or ID cards.

Drugs

The illegal possession, use, dispensing, selling, or manufacture of narcotics, dangerous drugs, hallucinogens, or marijuana by students are violations of the Student Code of Conduct.

Felony Statement

Students who are formally charged with a felony by an off-campus law enforcement agency are subject to action by the college pending a review of the case by the President or such disciplinary committee as she may appoint.

Fireworks, Firearms, Weapons, and Explosives

No person is allowed to possess or ignite fireworks of any kind on campus at any time. Nor is anyone allowed to possess or discharge firearms or explosives of any kind on campus at any time. No person is allowed to possess weapons of any kind on campus. This includes but is not limited to firearms (both functional and antique), other lethal weapons, knives with blades over 3" long, bows and arrows, pellet or BB guns, or any hazardous projectile.

Gambling

Illegal gambling of any form is unacceptable behavior.

Harassment, Physical or Psychological Coercion, Disrespect, or Personal Theft

All of the following constitute breaches of responsibility: harassment, coercion, personal threat, or disrespectful behavior directed toward students, faculty, or any other college personnel; deliberate injury to a person or the property of another person; any willful damage to the reputation or psychological well-being of another person; and encouragement of or participation in confrontations that result in fighting or physical violence.

Hazing

Hazing is strictly prohibited. Hazing means any action or situation that recklessly or intentionally endangers the mental or physical health or safety of students for the purpose of initiation or admission into, affiliation with, or acceptance by any formal organization or informal group of people operating with or without the sanction of the college. Enforcement of this code is not limited to on-campus incidents.

Human Sexuality
Siba stresses positive moral development and respect for human sexuality. Students are expected to use discretion in their human relations. Discretion is defined here as restraint in the presence of others and precludes public displays of affection and requires limited bodily contact in public areas.

Insubordination
Insubordination is the failure to submit to specific directives or notices of authorized Siba personnel acting within the scope of their employment responsibilities.
Disruption or obstruction of teaching, research, administration, disciplinary proceedings, or other college activities are also referred to. Abusive behavior or language directed at college personnel or others responsible for a specific activity or concern are also considered to be acts of insubordination.

Stealing
Taking or attempting to take the property of another person, or of the college, is stealing.

Vandalism
Deliberate or negligent destruction of, damage to, misuse of, or abuse or behavior that results in the damage or the destruction of the property of others or the college is considered to be an act of vandalism.

Violations Off-Campus
Behavior off-campus that places the good name of the college in jeopardy or behavior off-campus that causes situations of discord to occur on campus are considered violations of responsible student behavior.

Appeals/Grievance Procedures
If a student feels that he or she received an inappropriate grade, was wrongly placed on attendance or academic probation, was administratively withdrawn for no valid reason, was dropped from a class for excessive absences where extenuating circumstances exist, or was unfairly treated in any other way, an appeal or grievance may be filed as follows:

The student must submit a written appeal to the President within ten working days of the student's notification of the determination being appealed. The appeal should include the reasons the student believes the action being appealed was wrong or inappropriate.
Within ten (10) working days of the receipt of a written appeal, the President (or her designee) will convene an Appeals Committee comprised of at least three of the following: the President, the Academic Dean, the Department Head of the program in which the complainant is enrolled, and one or more faculty members who are not personally involved with the issue on appeal.
Once the committee is formed, they will convene within another five (5) working days to:

- Review and assess the written appeal, at which time they may also interview the student, and will then determine whether the student's appeal should be granted.

- The Committee or the student may ask for input from other members of the faculty or staff or from other students.
- The Appeals Committee has the authority and responsibility for confirming, rejecting, or modifying the original action taken. The decision of the Appeals Committee is final and cannot be appealed.
- The student will be notified in writing of the outcome of the appeal by the President or her designee within five (5) working days of the appeals committee meeting.
- Students not satisfied with results of the Siba Appeal Process may pursue further resolution of complaints through the following agencies:

Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges (ACCSC)
2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 302 Arlington, Virginia 22201
(703) 247-4212
www.accsc.org

Coordinating Board of Higher Education
Attention: Mr. Leroy Wade
205 Jefferson Street
P.O. Box 1469
Jefferson City, MO 65102-1469
Phone: (573) 751-2361
Toll-free: (800) 473-6757
Fax: (573) 751-6635
Email: info@dhe.mo.gov

STATISTICS
This chart documents, to the best of the college's knowledge, the instances of criminal activity on or nearby our campus for the last three calendar years –2023, 2024, 2025.

	On-Campus	**Non-Campus Building or Property**	**Public Property**
• Murder	0	0	0
• Forcible and Non-forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0
• Robbery	0	0	0
• Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
• Burglary	0	0	0
• Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
• Manslaughter	0	0	0
• Arson	0	0	0
• Hate Crimes	0	0	0
• Arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug-related	0	0	0

violations, and weapons possession

SPECIAL HELP

If you have special concerns, fears, or needs, please be certain to contact the Office of the President. All such inquiries will be kept confidential. The President of the College is an attorney with counseling training and experience. However, for many areas of concern she uses local professional agencies or individuals. This is especially the case with rape, physically abused victims, and with drug and alcohol addiction. She also works with victims in discreetly reporting crime to appropriate off-campus agencies. For any questions or assistance, contact the President.

The College and the President are committed to due process procedures for all victims of crime and the accused of committing crimes.

IF YOU HAVE ANY CONCERNS OR SUGGESTIONS ABOUT CAMPUS SECURITY,

PLEASE CONTACT THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.