

Northwest Missouri State University



**2016 Combined Annual
Security and Fire Safety Report**

2015 Combined Annual Security and Annual Fire Safety Report

Dear Northwest Community,

Northwest Missouri State University is committed to providing stakeholders of the campus community and visitors with the safest and most secure environment possible. This cannot be achieved without the awareness and cooperation of the community members who live, study, work, and visit our campus. The Northwest campus in Maryville is served by the Northwest Missouri State University Police Department, a state-commissioned law enforcement agency.

To fulfill the Northwest Missouri State University Police Departments Pillars of Success, a community policing approach is taken. All University Police officers' time is maximized on patrol activities and interacting with members of the campus community. Safety-related educational programming is conducted on a frequent basis in order to inform the campus community of crime prevention strategies and techniques that will enable them to prevent and/or report crime. Partnerships have been created with local, state, and federal police agencies in order to offer all within the community a multitude of services and ensure a timely response.

The following Combined Annual Jeanne Clery Security Report and Fire Safety Report has been prepared to increase your awareness of crime and the current programs that exist to assist you in protecting your safety and well-being. The information contained within this report, unless otherwise noted within a specific policy, applies to the Northwest Missouri State University main campus located in Maryville, the Kansas City Center branch campus in Kansas City, Missouri, and the St. Joseph Center branch campus in St. Joseph, Missouri (During the 2013 reporting period the Kansas City Center was located in Liberty, Missouri). We hope that this publication proves helpful and informative.

Sincerely,

Clarence Green
Chief, University Police Department

PILLARS OF SUCCESS

Everything we do is guided by a set of Pillars that define our commitment; they have been at the core of University Police since its inception. These enduring Pillars are the shared convictions that we bring to every situation to ensure a **safe** and **secure** environment.

Stakeholders

We are dedicated to serving all and we take our responsibilities seriously with **integrity** and care. We are passionate about improving the lives of those we serve and we listen and communicate the “**why**” to develop **trust**, confidence, and respect. We connect and foster lifelong relationships that impact the lives of our stakeholders.

Members

Together, we embrace **diversity** and hold ourselves to the highest standard. Everyone will support and empower each other while functioning as a **team**. We value autonomy and decision making by **developing** members who are committed to providing knowledgeable, professional, and innovative services.

ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY REPORT

The University Police Department has been designated as the department responsible for compiling and publishing the University's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. This document is intended to serve as such, as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. The purpose of the report is to provide information about security on campus to include: campus and community crime statistics, fire statistics and safety information, safety tips, resource phone numbers and a brief overview of the many services the University provides. A map of the main campus can be found at: www.nwmissouri.edu/police/index.htm. Keep this information where it can be easily located, as it serves as a useful source of information.

Information for this report is compiled from reports provided by Campus Security Authorities including, but not limited to, the Office of Student Affairs, Health and Safety Manager, Residential Life, Director of Student Conduct and Development, and campus organization advisors. Statistics are also compiled from law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions that Northwest owns, leases or controls property or those with jurisdiction on adjacent property. Information for the main campus in Maryville was obtained from the Maryville Public Safety Department and Nodaway County Sheriff's Department. Information for the Kansas City Center was obtained from the Kansas City Police Department and Metropolitan Community College Police Department. Information for the St. Joseph Campus was obtained from the St. Joseph Police Department.

Northwest is committed to providing members of the campus community and visitors with the most safe and secure environment possible. However, even the most extensive initiatives cannot succeed without the awareness and cooperation of the community members who work, study, and live on campus.

SECURITY ON CAMPUS

Located in the Support Service Building on the north side of the main campus, University Police is staffed with state-certified and trained commissioned police officers with the same authority to maintain order, preserve peace, investigate crimes, and make arrests as other state-certified officers. The department enforces federal, state, and local, in addition to University policies and procedures. University Police operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. University Police officers have jurisdiction and respond to incidents on the immediate campus in Maryville, Missouri, and property owned or leased by Northwest. University Police does not respond to crimes occurring on the St. Joseph or Kansas City campuses. All crimes occurring on the St. Joseph campus should be reported to the St. Joseph Police Department. All crimes occurring on the Kansas City campus should be reported to the Metropolitan Community College Police on the Maple Woods campus.

University Police works closely with the Maryville Public Safety Department, Nodaway County Sheriff's Department, the Missouri State Highway Patrol and other state and federal law enforcement officials. These agencies routinely exchange crime-related

reports and statistics. University Police and Maryville Public Safety does have a written memorandum of understanding that authorizes all University Police Officers to enforce municipal ordinances on campus and within the City of Maryville. University Police does not have a written memorandum of understanding with any of these departments for the investigation of criminal incidents, as University Police has responsibility and authority to conduct all criminal investigations for crimes that occur on Northwest owned, leased, or controlled property.

University Police operates under the principle that every person has the right to access the system and to seek redress of personal wrongs. There shall be public disclosure of policy and openness on matters of public interest. The contributions the University Police personnel make to this process are best served by an ongoing dialogue, mutual respect, fairness, and courteous treatment of persons in the campus community. Staff members are accountable to the community and are expected to conform to community standards and expectation. Review systems are in place to ensure that personnel are flexible, independent thinkers, and are tolerant of various public attitudes and different types of behaviors. Every reasonable effort is made to resolve conflicting interpersonal situations by discussion and reason.

DAILY CRIME/FIRE LOG

University Police maintains a written, easily understood Daily Crime/Fire Log that records, by the date the crime was reported, any crime that occurred on campus, on a non-campus building or property, on public property, or within the established jurisdiction of the campus and was reported to the department where an official police report was taken. This log includes the nature, date, time, and general location of each crime, and the disposition of the complaint, if known. This log does not include reports made to other agencies. It is the duty of University Police command personnel to prepare this report in a timely manner so the community and media have access to the information. The log is available at University in the Support Service Building from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. Please note that the University Police Department crime has been created using state definitions which may not correspond to federal definitions and therefore the crime log may not correspond with Clery statistics.

REPORTING A CRIME

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and visitors are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety-related incidents to the University Police Department in a timely manner. Sexual violence crimes may also be reported to the Title IX and ADA/504 Director (all crimes reported to the Title IX office are immediately shared with the University Police Department to assess for a Timely Warning). University Police encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes. To report a crime or an emergency at Northwest's main campus, call 660.562.1254. The University Police Department is located in the Support Service Building. Communication personnel and police officers are available at University Police 24 hours a day to answer calls. In response to a call, University Police take the required actions, either by dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to the University Police Department to file an

incident report. Most University Police Department incident reports are forwarded to the Director of Student Development and Conduct for review and referral to the Student Judicial System for potential action. Investigators investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate.

To report a crime or an emergency on the Kansas City campus, call 816.604.1200 or 911.

To report a crime or an emergency on the St. Joseph campus, call 816.271.4777 or 911.

Information Police Will Want to Know When You Call:

- Where:
 - Where are you now?
 - Where did the crime happen?
 - If the suspect(s) are gone, where did they go? In what direction?
 - Did they use a car or some other transportation? Did you get the license plate information?
- What:
 - What exactly happened or is happening? Describe the situation in complete detail.
 - What are the suspect(s) physical characteristics? (sex, height, weight, hair color, race, etc.)
 - What was the suspect wearing?
- When:
 - When did the crime happen? Is it still in progress?
- Who:
 - Who are you? What phone number are you calling from?

Do not hang up the phone until the dispatcher tells you to do so. You may be put on hold while the dispatcher contacts emergency responders.

If a sexual assault or rape should occur on the main campus, staff on the scene, including University Police, will offer the victim a wider variety of services. Northwest has trained sexual assault advocates who are on-call and available to assist a victim of sexual assault 24 hours a day. Contact University Police at 660.562.1254 to activate this service.

REPORTING CRIME OFF-CAMPUS

If a crime does occur off the main campus, contact Maryville Public Safety immediately at 660.562.3209 or 911, St. Joseph contact 816.271.4777 or 911 for police, and Kansas City contact 816.604.1200 or 911 for police. If an off-campus law enforcement agency is contacted about criminal activity occurring off campus involving Northwest students, University Police may not be notified.

Northwest has several officially recognized student organizations that have housing facilities “off-campus.” These facilities are privately owned houses within the Maryville city limits, and local police respond to and address criminal behavior occurring at these

facilities. Typically, University Police does not respond to and/or is not immediately notified of situations at these houses.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, a University Police officer can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. If you are located at the St. Joseph and/or Kansas City campus please contact University Police at the main campus. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution, and when they involve allegations of sexual harassment (including sexual violence) they are made available to the University Title IX Coordinator. Reporting procedures applicable to allegations of sexual assault are further discussed later in this report.

A confidential report can also be submitted at the following site:

https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?NorthwestMOStateUniv&layout_id=4

PASTORAL AND PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS

As detailed in the Clery Act, the mental health services provided by professional and pastoral counselors are confidential, therefore, campus counselors providing mental health services and support do not report crimes to University Police. Northwest counselors provide support and information to victims about other community services available to them as well as the procedures for reporting crimes to University Police. The St. Joseph and Kansas City campuses do not provide pastoral or professional counseling.

TIMELY WARNING

“Timely warnings” are provided to the community in the event of a reported crime, either on campus or off that is received within 72 hours of the incidence occurrence that, in the judgment of the Police Chief or a designee, constitutes an ongoing or continuing serious threat to the University community. The University President and other senior leaders are consulted prior to issuance of a timely warning. The warnings are generally written by the Police Chief or a designee, and they are typically distributed to the community via email and text message to anyone who has a Northwest email address given by the Office of University Marketing and Communications. Updates about any particular case resulting in a timely warning are normally distributed via email. To sign up for text messaging, please utilize the following link: <http://www.nwmissouri.edu/alert/index.htm> Alert posters are posted by University Police in campus buildings when deemed necessary. When safety and security alerts are posted in campus buildings, they are printed on orange paper and posted in the lobby/entrance areas of the affected buildings for seven days.

Timely warnings are usually distributed for the following Uniformed Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) classifications: arson, criminal homicide, and robbery. Cases of aggravated assault, sex offenses and other Clery crimes are considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts of the case and whether there is a continuing danger to the campus community. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no ongoing threat to other Northwest community members and a timely warning would not be distributed. If an assault occurs on campus and the perpetrator has not been located and the facts of the case indicate the perpetrator possess a threat, a timely warning will be sent. The University Police Chief or designee reviews all reports to determine if there is an ongoing threat to the community and if the distribution of a timely warning is warranted. Timely warnings may also be posted for other crime classifications, as deemed necessary.

All timely warnings issued by Northwest will not include the names of victims.

This policy also applies to the campuses located in St. Joseph and Kansas City.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should immediately notify University Police at 660.562.1254. University Police will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

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

All students have the ability to register within the CatPaws system an emergency contact person whom they would like to be contacted in an event of a campus emergency. Students may name missing persons emergency contacts who are different from their general University emergency contact. If a student has identified such an individual, University Police will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. A student's confidential emergency contact information will only be accessible by authorized campus officials and law enforcement as appropriate in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

FIREARMS/WEAPONS POLICIES

Weapons: e.g., guns, switchblades or other knives (deemed to be dangerous or illegal), hunting bows, or explosives or other items which can be construed as weapons, such as paintball/air-soft, are not permitted on the Northwest campus. Carrying of a concealed weapon is prohibited on the Northwest campus. A violation of this policy is considered a

serious offense and will be referred to the Student-Faculty Discipline Committee for adjudication. Student owned weapons are stored at University Police and are accessible to those students 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Weapons are checked into a private storage unit that is registered to the student. An officer accompanies students to and from their vehicle. Weapons must immediately be taken off campus once picked up and immediately returned to University Police once brought back to campus. Storage of weapons does not apply to the students at St. Joseph and/or the Kansas City campus.

INFORMATION ON REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS FOR NODAWAY COUNTY

To obtain a list of currently registered sex offenders who work or attend school at Northwest, please contact the Nodaway County Sheriff's Department. A copy of the list of registered sex offenders can be issued for a fee set by the Sheriff. The Nodaway County Sheriff's Department is located at 404 N. Vine, Maryville, Missouri. To make inquiries about individuals residing outside of Nodaway County (St. Joseph/Kansas City campus), please check the Missouri State Highway Patrol website at www.mshp.dps.mo.gov/MSHPWeb/PatrolDivisions/CRID/SOR/SORPage.html.

REPORTING RESULTS OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS TO VICTIM

Upon written request, the University will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by this institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such a crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such a crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

The Northwest Missouri State University main campus in Maryville maintains academic and administrative facilities that are generally open to the public. They are open to the public during normal business hours. Most facilities have individual hours, and the hours may vary at different times of the year. Access to some of the buildings is controlled by electronic access after normal business hours, and all buildings have varied levels of access. Schedules for facilities fluctuate and are available by contacting the specific building. University Police patrol academic and administrative facilities.

The Kansas City campus has open access to those attending courses. Visitors are asked to sign in at the main desk within the facility. Electronic access control systems are utilized externally and internally.

The St. Joseph campus has limited access to those attending courses. Visitors are asked to sign in at the main desk within the facility. Commercial-grade hardware is used to secure all internal and external areas.

Residence Hall Doors: All exterior residential halls are locked 24/7. Student room doors are secured with commercial-grade hardware. Each student living in a residential hall is assigned an individual exterior electronic key fob and access code. These keys and code should not be shared with others: duplication is not permitted. Access to residence halls is restricted to residents, their guests, and other approved members of the University community.

Residents are cautioned against permitting strangers to enter the buildings and are urged to require individuals seeking entry to use their key fob and access code. University Police officers and student security patrol the residence halls. Residential hall staff also enforce security measures in the halls and work with residents to achieve a community of individual and group rights and responsibilities. Residential hall staff and University Police also conduct periodic educational sessions on prevention of various crimes, including sexual assault and acquaintance rape.

The Kansas City campus and St. Joseph campus do not have on-campus housing facilities for students.

MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

Landscaping and outdoor lighting on campus are frequently surveyed and modified for pedestrian safety and security. Campus facilities and landscaping personnel trim shrubs from sidewalks, walkways, and building entrances to enhance lighting and visibility. Campus walkways are inspected regularly to ensure adequate lighting and replacement of burned-out lights.

EDUCATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY

Campus security, emergency procedures, and fire safety procedures are discussed during new student orientation (via a program titled Helping Bearcats Succeed). University Police, Wellness Center, Office of Student Affairs, Residential Life, and the Title IX Coordinator participate in forums, town hall meetings, and programs in residence halls to address students to explain University security, public safety, and fire safety measures and procedures. Security awareness and emergency procedures information is also offered to all incoming international students and employees.

Orientation programming includes information about services such as Safe Rides, security escorts, sexual/relationship violence, alcohol and drug policies, emergency procedures, and general safety. The mobile app is shared as well as information on weapons storage and self-defense courses.

Crime prevention and sexual/relationship violence prevention programs are offered on an ongoing basis. These sessions are provided by staff of University Police, Wellness Services, and the Office for Equity and Accessibility. Additional crime prevention

awareness sessions to educate the campus community about personal safety, services offered, and keep them informed of crime prevention strategies. Information is also disseminated via brochures, University Police website, and social media.

The above information does not apply to the St. Joseph and Kansas City campus.

CRIME PREVENTION

The key to preventing crime is awareness, which is best achieved through education. At Northwest, several areas (including University Police, Residential Life, Personal Development and Counseling, and student organizations) work together to help students, faculty, and staff take responsibility for their own safety.

Both the Residential Life Office and University Police provide educational materials and programs to the University community throughout the year. Students are encouraged to participate in Operation ID and other similar programs. Specific policy issues and problems are routinely addressed at residence hall floor meetings, hall council and RHA meetings, or in the student newspaper. Through these efforts, community members are encouraged to care not only for themselves, but for each other.

As part of their patrol responsibilities, University Police officers report repairs needed for exterior lighting. Students and staff are also asked to report exterior lighting deficiencies or other needed repairs. To improve nighttime visibility, trees, shrubs, and other vegetation on campus are trimmed. Surveys of campus facilities, including lighting, are conducted periodically by a campus lighting committee composed of Student Senate members.

Most exterior doors on campus buildings are locked and secured each evening by the building's staff members, custodial, or maintenance crews. Users of campus buildings are instructed not to compromise security by propping open the doors. During the late night hours, student patrol teams and University Police officers provide random patrol of campus buildings and parking lots.

Students in residential halls receive programs and handouts on security. Through these programs and handouts, it is emphasized that the room key is the basic means of security. Students are encouraged to lock their room doors at all times. Students are also encouraged to report problems to University Police and to help improve security on campus.

Crime Prevention Tools Offered by University Police: University Police utilizes all staff members for crime prevention programming. A part of the department's Pillars of Success is to educate Northwest stakeholders about safety. Knowing how to protect yourself and being aware of your environment are the best ways to prevent yourself from becoming a victim. University Police offers several programs centered on preventing crimes. All programs are free to anyone affiliated with the University and include:

Escort Service

Operation ID
Security Survey
Self Defense Training
Bicycle Registration
Personal Safety
Drug Awareness
Van Safety Training
Weapons Storage
Hard Core Safety
Property Registration

Programs are presented on a requested basis. To request a program, please complete the following request form located at:

<http://www.nwmissouri.edu/police/programs/request.htm>

Facebook and Twitter: Information on safety, programs, events, and new initiatives are regularly shared with the University community through various social networking sites including Facebook and Twitter. Anyone can join the University Police groups.

Your Role: A high percentage of campus crimes are incidents of opportunity. Often students contribute to situational crimes by needlessly placing themselves or their property at risk. Crime will occur wherever there is opportunity, but prevention efforts can be effective in reducing these opportunities. You play an essential role in crime prevention efforts. Be cautious, careful, and alert to your own safety as well as others; protect your possessions and University property.

A secure environment is made possible through community involvement in crime prevention. The purpose of community crime prevention is simple: to help you recognize your own vulnerability to crime and reduce your risk through preventive action and cooperation with the police.

Theft is the most common crime on the Northwest campus. Most thefts occur during the daylight hours, and thieves enter the structure without forced entry. In your residence area, always secure your doors.

SAFETY TIPS

There are no guarantees against becoming a victim. Assaultants select their victims based upon the assailant's desires – they seek an opportunity.

The following are suggestions that will help reduce the opportunity and make you less vulnerable.

1. Know the environment:
 - Know the University Police phone number – 660.562.1254, St. Joseph Police Department 816.271.4777, Kansas City Metropolitan Community College Police Department 816.604.1200.

- Stay in well-lit areas
 - Know where you can go for help
2. Reduce the time you spend alone:
 - Walk with a friend
 - Lock the doors to your room or apartment.
 3. Plan what you will do if confronted by a potential assailant:
 - Will you scream, run, fight
 - Only you can make the decision should you find yourself in a situation

Colleges and university campuses, like any busy neighborhood, are not exempt from crime. But, students, faculty, and staff can make this special community a safe place to live, learn, and work by taking sound precautions, being alert, and looking out for others.

Home and Residential Halls

- Lock all doors and windows, even if you are just going down the hall for a few minutes.
- In over half of all reported rapes, women know their attackers. Be wary of bringing casual acquaintances into your living space.
- Take care of your keys/fobs; do not give anyone the opportunity to duplicate them.

Cellular Phone Tips

- Be suspicious of surveys or wrong number calls, and do not divulge your name and address.
- Hang up immediately on obscene phone callers.
- Never reveal that you are home alone.
- Do not respond to obscene text messages.

Safety While Driving

- Lock your doors and windows when you are leaving your car, whether it be for a few minutes or several hours.
- Park in well-lit areas and try not to walk alone in parking areas at night.
- Store valuables out of sight and lock them in the trunk when the car is parked.
- If your car breaks down in an isolated area, raise the hood. Stay in the locked car. If someone stops to help, ask them to make a phone call for you. Sound the horn if threatened.
- Never pick up hitchhikers.
- Do not text and drive.

If Someone Tries to Assault You

- Stay as calm as possible.
- Evaluate your options.
- Try to get an accurate description of an assailant's appearance, what was said, or anything else that would assist authorities.

- If you are robbed, threatened, or raped, call University Police at the main campus 660.562.1254 or 911 immediately if you are at the St. Joseph or Kansas City campus. You may prevent someone else from becoming a victim.

Off-Campus Living: Apartment complexes, multifamily dwellings, and duplexes pose unique security problems. Because of the temporary nature of many residents that rent/lease property, you need to make an extra effort to be aware of your surroundings. All the good crime prevention tips taught to those living in residence halls apply to those living off campus also.

Often apartment complexes have problems with auto thefts and burglaries. There are several measures that you can take to help prevent this from happening to you:

- Always lock your vehicle.
- Always remove your keys from the vehicle, and never hide a key. The thief knows all the places to look.
- Always remove valuables from your vehicle.

Good Security Habits (All changes to property you are renting should be in writing to the landlord)

- Re-key locks when moving into a previously rented residence or after keys have been lost or stolen.
- Deadbolt locks should be on all exterior doors.
- Install locks or protective devices on windows.
- Make sure shrubbery is trimmed away from entryways and windows.
- Light all entryways.
- Have mail and newspapers stopped or picked up each day when you are gone on breaks.

Identity Theft Prevention: Do not give out Social Security Numbers, Student ID numbers, computer password information, credit card numbers, and bank account numbers over the phone or electronically unless you initiate the call and the person or site that you are responding to. Never give this information to a stranger, even one claiming to be from your bank or Northwest. Do not write your personal identification numbers down; memorize them. Refrain from printing your Social Security Number or credit card number on your checks.

If you suspect that you are a victim of identity theft, contact University Police immediately at the main campus and the local law enforcement agency in St. Joseph or the Kansas City campus. Call banks to report lost or stolen checks, credit cards, and debit cards. Contact University Police immediately if you lose your Bearcat Card in order to prevent use if you are at any of Northwest campuses.

Review your credit report periodically by contacting one of the major credit reporting companies. As part of the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, you are entitled to an annual free credit report from each of the three nationwide consumer reporting agencies through www.annualcreditreport.com or by calling 1.877.322.8228.

Policies, Procedures and Programs Related to Various Sex-Related Offenses, including Sexual Assault, and Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Clery Act, and the Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”), the University prohibits discrimination based on sex in its educational programs and activities, including sexual harassment, and acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence (including sexual assault) and stalking. The University also prohibits any retaliation, intimidation, threats, coercion or any other discrimination against any individuals exercising their rights or responsibilities pursuant to these laws and institutional policy. The University’s Title IX: Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy is used to address complaints of this nature. This policy and the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints for violations of that policy may be found at <http://www.nwmissouri.edu/facts/titleix.htm>.

The following discusses the University’s educational programs to promote the awareness of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking; provides information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses, and advises students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program

The University conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. In it they are specifically advised that the University prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. In that regard, they are informed of the following definitions that apply within the state of Missouri:

- Dating Violence: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term dating violence.
- Domestic Violence (Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 455.010(5) and 455.010 (7)): Abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member, as such terms are defined in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010. "Family" or "household member", 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.
 - Additionally, Missouri law defines the term “Domestic Assault” (Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 565.072 to 565.074):

- A person commits the crime of domestic assault in the first degree if he or she attempts to kill or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to a family or household member, including any child who is a member of the family or household, as defined in section 455.010.
- A person commits the crime of domestic assault in the second degree if the act involves a family or household member, including any child who is a member of the family or household, as defined in section 455.010, and he or she:
 - 1) Attempts to cause or knowingly causes physical injury to such family or household member by any means, including but not limited to, by use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or
 - 2) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such family or household member; or
 - 3) Recklessly causes physical injury to such family or household member by means of any deadly weapon.
- A person commits the crime of domestic assault in the third degree if the act involves a family or household member, including any child who is a member of the family or household, as defined in section 455.010 and:
 - 1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury to such family or household member; or
 - 2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such family or household member by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; or
 - 3) The person purposely places such family or household member in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means; or
 - 4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death or serious physical injury to such family or household member; or
 - 5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with such family or household member knowing the other person will regard the contact as offensive; or
 - 6) The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such family or household member by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting such family or household member's access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.

- Stalking (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.225):
 - A person commits the crime of stalking if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, harasses or follows with the intent of harassing another person.
 - A person commits the crime of aggravated stalking if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, harasses or follows with the intent of harassing another person, and:
 - 1) Makes a credible threat; or
 - 2) At least one of the acts constituting the course of conduct is in violation of an order of protection and the person has received actual notice of such order; or
 - 3) At least one of the actions constituting the course of conduct is in violation of a condition of probation, parole, pretrial release, or release on bond pending appeal; or
 - 4) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is seventeen years of age or younger and the person harassing the other person is twenty-one years of age or older; or
 - 5) He or she has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of domestic assault, violation of an order of protection, or any other crime where the other person was the victim.

- Sexual Assault (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010(1)(e)): Causing or attempting to cause another to engage involuntarily in any sexual act by force, threat of force, duress, or without that person’s consent.
 - For purposes of the Clery Act, the term “sexual assault” includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Missouri law are as follows:
 - Rape (Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.030.1 and 566.032.1):
 - A person commits the offense of rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim’s knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse.
 - A person commits the offense of rape in the second degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so with that person’s consent.

- Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term fondling.
 - Incest (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.020.1): A person commits the crime of incest if he marries or purports to marry or engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a person he knows to be, without regard to legitimacy:
 - 1) His ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or
 - 2) His stepchild, while the marriage creating that relationship exists; or
 - 3) His brother or sister of the whole or half-blood; or
 - 4) His uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the whole blood.
 - Statutory Rape (Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.032.1 and 566.034.1):
 - A person commits the crime of statutory rape in the first degree if he has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years old.
 - A person commits the crime of statutory rape in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.
- Other crimes under Missouri law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following:
- Sodomy (Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.060.1 and 566.061.1):
 - A person commits the offense of sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse.
 - A person commits the offense of sodomy in the second degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent.
 - Statutory Sodomy (Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.062.1 and 566.064.1):
 - A person commits the crime of statutory sodomy in the first degree if he has deviate sexual intercourse with another

person who is less than fourteen years old. A person commits the offense of sodomy in the second degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent.

- A person commits the crime of statutory sodomy in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.
- Sexual misconduct (Mo. Ann. Stat. §§ 566.093.1 and 566.095.1):
 - A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the first degree if such person:
 - 1) Exposes his or her genitals under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm;
 - 2) Has sexual contact in the presence of a third person or persons under circumstances in which he or she knows that such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; or
 - 3) Has sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse in a public place in the presence of a third person.
 - A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the second degree if he or she solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct under circumstances in which he or she knows that such request or solicitation is likely to cause affront or alarm.
- Sexual abuse (Mo. Ann. Stat. §§ 566.100.1 and 566.101.1):
 - A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the first degree if he or she subjects another person to sexual contact when that person is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion.
 - A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the second degree if he or she purposely subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.
- Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)(Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061(5)): 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, or intoxication, is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or
- c) It is induced by force, duress or deception.

In addition to the definition of consent under Missouri law, the University uses the following definition of consent for the purpose of determining whether a violation of its Title IX: Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy has occurred:

- Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether sexual violence/assault has occurred. Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each participant. Consent is not passive.
 - If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent.
 - If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired by alcohol or drugs such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent.
 - If a person is asleep or unconscious, there is no consent.
 - Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
 - Consent can be withdrawn. A person who initially consents to sexual activity is deemed not to have consented to any sexual activity that occurs after he or she withdraws consent.

The PPAP includes instruction on risk reduction, including how to avoid becoming a victim and the warning signs of abusive behavior, the recognition of which will help mitigate the likelihood of perpetration, victimization or bystander inaction. Such information includes the following:

Bystander Intervention Information

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

1. Notices the Incident

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

2. Interpret incident as an emergency

Bystanders also need to evaluate the situation and determine whether it is an emergency—or at least one in which someone needs assistance.

3. Assume Responsibility

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

4. Attempts to Help

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

Tips for Intervening in a situation potentially involving sexual assault, relationship violence, or stalking (additional information can be found on the Green Dot website: <http://www.nwmissouri.edu/wellness/greendot/index.htm>)

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

Warning Signs of an Abusive Person

This is a list of behaviors that are seen in people who abuse their partners. An abuser may exhibit only a few of these behaviors, but they may be quite exaggerated.

- **Past abuse**
An abuser may say, "I hit someone in the past, but she made me do it." An abusive person who minimizes what happened with a previous partner is likely to be violent with their current partner. Abusive behavior does not

just go away; long-term counseling and a sincere desire to change are necessary.

- **Threats of violence or abuse**

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

- **Breaking objects**

An abuser may break things, beat on tables or walls or throw objects around or near the victim. This behavior terrorizes the victim and can send the message that physical abuse is the next step.

- **Use of force during an argument**

An abuser may use force during arguments, including holding the victim down, physically restraining the victim from leaving the room, and pushing and shoving. For example, an abuser may hold a victim against the wall and say, "You're going to listen to me."

- **Jealousy**

An abuser will say that jealousy is a sign of love. In reality, jealousy has nothing to do with love. It is a sign of insecurity and possessiveness. An abuser may question the victim about whom they talk to or be jealous of time spent with other people. As the jealousy progresses, the abuser will call the victim frequently, stop by unexpectedly or monitor the victim's activities.

- **Controlling behavior**

An abuser will claim that controlling behavior is out of concern for the victim's welfare. They will be angry if the victim is late and will frequently interrogate the victim. As this behavior gets worse, the abuser will control the victim's appearance and activities.

- **Quick involvement**

An abuser will often pressure someone to make a commitment after a very short amount of time. The abuser comes on quickly, claiming "love at first sight," and will tell the victim flattering things such as "You're the only person I could ever love."

- **Unrealistic expectations**
The abuser is dependent on the victim for everything and expects perfection. The victim is expected to take care of everything for the abuser, particularly all emotional support. The abuser will say things like, "You're the only person I need in my life."
- **Isolation**
The abuser will attempt to diminish and destroy the victim's support system. The abuser will accuse people who are close to the victim of "causing trouble."
- **Blames others for problems**
Abusers will rarely admit to the part they play in causing a problem. She will blame the victim for almost anything that goes wrong.
- **Blames others for their feelings**
An abuser will tell the victim, "I hurt you because you made me mad," or "You're hurting me when you don't do what I ask." Blaming the victim is a way of manipulating them and avoiding any responsibility.
- **Hypersensitivity**
An abuser can be easily insulted. The slightest setbacks are seen as personal attacks. An abuser will rage about the everyday difficulties of life as if they are injustices -- such as getting a traffic ticket or not doing well on an exam.
- **Cruelty to animals or children**
An abuser may brutally punish animals or be insensitive to their pain or suffering. Pets can be used to control the victim or to emotionally abuse them.
- **Rigid sex roles**
Male abusers often expect women to serve and obey them. They view women as inferior to men and believe that a woman is not a whole person without a relationship with a man.
- **Jekyll-and-Hyde personality**
Explosiveness and mood swings are typical of abusers, and these behaviors are related to other traits such as hypersensitivity. This is not always a sign of mental health problems but may be a way of controlling the victim by being unpredictable.

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

Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks

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

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

1. Contact Wellness Services and request to meet with a counselor for support.
2. Look for “red flags” in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners.
3. Consider getting a protective order.
4. Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
5. Trust your instincts—if something doesn’t feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

Sexual Assault Prevention (From RAINN)

- Be aware of rape drugs
- Try not to leave your drink unattended
- Only drink from un-opened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls
- It’s okay to lie. If you want to exit a situation immediately and are concerned about frightening or upsetting someone, it’s okay to lie. You are never obligated to remain in a situation that makes you feel uncomfortable, pressured, or threatened.
- Be a good friend. Trust your instincts. If you notice something that doesn’t feel right, it probably isn’t.
- Social media safety: <https://www.rainn.org/articles/social-media-safety>
 - Turning off geolocation
 - Pause before you post

- Do not post pics of yourself incapacitated, which predators look for

Sexual Assault Prevention (From RAINN)

- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle.
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible.
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested.
- Keep track of how many drinks you have had.
- Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust.
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take his/her number instead of giving out yours.

Traveling around campus

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged
- Avoid dimly lit places and notify University Police if lights need to be installed in an area
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone
- Walk with a friend
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) on your keychain
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain
- If walking feels unsafe, contact University Police for an escort

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign

The University also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and

employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the institution. Methods include, but are not limited to: online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. Past programming and currently planned programming includes the following:

- PPAPs
 - Think About It (online)
 - Helping Bearcats Succeed
 - Can I Kiss You?
 - New Faculty Orientation
 - New Staff Orientation (online)
 - International Student Orientation
- OPACs
 - Green Dot: Overviews and Bystander Training
 - Assisting Students in Distress
 - Residential Life Student Staff Safety and Response Training
 - Staff Compliance Workshops
 - Pizza and Police
 - University Seminar Presentations
 - Self-Defense

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

If you are a victim of a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the University Policy Department (Tel: 660-562-1254) At the earliest opportunity, you should also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator Dr. Rebecca Lawrence (Tel: 660-562-1013; rebecca@nwmissouri.edu). Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported.

On-Campus Resources

- Personal Development and Counseling Services – Counseling services are provided free of charge to all Northwest students, and the University highly recommends that survivors speak with a counselor. These conversations are confidential in nature. The PDC is located in the Wellness Center and appointments can be scheduled by calling 660-562-1348.

- Clinic Services – Students needing medical attention after an assault may seek treatment at the Wellness Center during regular business hours. Services include treatment for cuts/bruises/injuries, pregnancy tests, emergency contraception, and treatment for sexually transmitted infections. Appointments can be scheduled at 660-562-1348.
- University Police – UPD ensures the overall safety of the Northwest community, and officers are available 24/7 to respond to emergencies and receive reports of sexual and relationship violence involving students and staff. Additionally, officers can connect survivors with the Survivor Advocate after hours, regardless of whether the survivor chooses to file a police report. UPD can be contacted at 660-562-1254 or by calling 911 on campus.
- Northwest Survivor Advocate – The Survivor Advocate, Rose Viau, is available to answer questions about the criminal prosecution and/or Title IX investigatory process, ensure understanding of the alternatives, and provide support throughout those processes. Rose can be contacted at 660-562-1085 or by email at rviau@nwmissouri.edu. After-hours contact can be made through University Police (above), regardless of whether the survivor chooses to file a police report.
- Student Financial Aid – If you are considering taking a leave of absence from the University because of the circumstances surrounding your complaint, please keep in mind that there may be financial aid implications. The Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator can assist you in contacting the appropriate personnel in the financial aid office in order to ensure you have an understanding of any financial aid related issues that may arise. Here is a link to Northwest's financial aid website (<http://www.nwmissouri.edu/finaid/index.htm>).

Off-Campus Resources

- Maryville Public Safety – MPS is the law enforcement agency for the City of Maryville and its officers are available 24/7 to respond to emergencies or receive reports of sexual and relationship violence that occur off-campus. MPS can be contacted at 660-562-3209 or by calling 911.
- St. Francis Hospital – All survivors of sexual violence are highly encouraged to seek care from a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) to collect any evidence available. Additionally, St. Francis can provide treatment for injuries and/or sexually transmitted infection and offers pregnancy tests and emergency contraception. Walk-in emergency care is available 24/7 at the hospital. The address is 2016 S. Main St., Maryville, MO 64468. For more information call 660-562-2600.
- St. Francis Health Services – Provides counseling for wide-range of issues, including to sexual harassment/sexual violence survivors. Appointments can be scheduled at 660-562-7922.

- Children and Family Center – The Children and Family Center can provide a survivor advocate and residential shelter, and it facilities survivor support groups. To contact CFC, call 660-562-2320. CFC’s website is <http://www.childrenandfamilycenter.org/>.
 - Employee Assistance Program – Provides free counseling and referral services to Northwest employees and their immediate family members. EAP can be contacted by calling their 24/7 hotline at 1-800-964-3577.
 - Other Support Agencies/Hotlines
 - Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence: <http://www.mocadsv.org/>
 - US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
 - National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
 - National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
 - Stalking Resource Center: <http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center>
 - National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
 - National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-HOPE (4673)
 - Legal Assistance – Free or low cost legal services may be available through Legal Aid of Western Missouri. You can visit the following websites for more information: <http://www.lawmo.org/> and <http://www.lsmo.org/>.
 - Visa and Immigration Assistance
 - Immigration Advocates Network: <http://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=MO>
 - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: https://egov.uscis.gov/crisgwi/go?action=offices.summary&OfficeLocator.office_type=ASC&OfficeLocator.statecode=MO
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order. To that end, keep in mind the following:
- You should not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence.
 - Don’t bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred.
 - You can obtain a forensic examination at St. Francis Hospital.

- Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.
- Evidence in electronic formats should also be retained (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.).

Victims of stalking should also preserve evidence of the crime to the extent possible.

3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are:
 - a. The option to notify either on-campus or local police.
 - University Police is located on campus and are available 24/7 to assist with criminal prosecution and Title IX investigatory process. Please contact them at 660.562.1254.
 - Maryville Public Safety is available 24/7 and can assist with criminal prosecution. They can be contacted at 660.562.3209.
 - b. The option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the University is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made).
 - c. The option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. 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.
 - *University Responsibilities in Regards to Orders of Protection:*
 - The purpose of an Ex Parte Order of Protection and a Full Order of Protection is to restrain a respondent from committing or threatening domestic violence, stalking, communicating or disturbing a complainant's peace, and entering a complainant's place of residence. An Ex Parte Order of Protection is a temporary order in place until a hearing by a judge. After reading a Petition, the Judge will either grant or deny an Ex Parte Order of Protection. Court hearings are typically held within 15 days of filling an Ex Parte Order of Protection as noted in Missouri law. A complainant must be prepared to present documentation, photos, or other forms of evidence with the paperwork when filing a petition for an Ex Parte Order. At a court hearing, a judge can issue a Full Order of Protection for a period of 180 days up to one year. A Full Order of Protection can be renewed twice; each renewal can last up to one

year. No new incident of abuse is required if the Order is renewed before the old one expires. The Court may, upon a finding that it is in the best interest of the parties, include a provision that any Full Order of Protection for one year shall automatically renew unless the Respondent requests a hearing by 30 days prior to its expiration (see Chapter 455 and specifically 455.010, 455.035, & 455.050 RSMo. for more information).

- University Police shall enforce any violation of an Ex Parte Order of Protection or Full Order of Protection by a respondent in the same manner as any police officer in any jurisdiction. A violation of either type of order in Missouri is considered a class A misdemeanor for the first offense and any subsequent offense is treated as a class D felony. Any person who obtains an Order of Protection from Missouri or any other state should provide a copy to University Police and the Title IX Coordinator. Depending on conditions specified in a particular order the University may make arrangements with both parties that permit access to classrooms, library, the cafeteria, and/or any other public places. These arrangements shall be made to ensure normal access to public areas that do not violate the terms and conditions of the Order of Protection under normal day to day activities
- *How to File an Order of Protection:* In Nodaway County (Maryville) a Petition for Order of Protection can be filed at the Nodaway County Circuit Clerk’s Office (during business hours of operation) or the University Police Department (24/7). Missouri Adult Abuse Act requires that court clerks explain how to file all of these necessary forms and documents. In addition, Nodaway County has victim advocates to assist you in the process for filing for an Order of Protection and they may even go with you to court.
- *“No Trespass” Warnings:* If there is enough reason to believe (through investigation) that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member on campus University Police can issue a No Trespass warning. Any individual found to be on campus after a No Trespass warning has been issued against them are typically arrested by University Police. No Trespass warnings can be issued against any member of the Northwest community (students, faculty, or staff) or the public.

Available Victim Services

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the University and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

On-Campus Resources

- Personal Development and Counseling Services – Counseling services are provided free of charge to all Northwest students, and the University highly recommends that survivors speak with a counselor. These conversations are confidential in nature. The PDC is located in the Wellness Center and appointments can be scheduled by calling 660-562-1348.
- Clinic Services – Students needing medical attention after an assault may seek treatment at the Wellness Center during regular business hours. Services include treatment for cuts/bruises/injuries, pregnancy tests, emergency contraception, and treatment for sexually transmitted infections. Appointments can be scheduled at 660-562-1348.
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- Student Financial Aid – If you are considering taking a leave of absence from the University because of the circumstances surrounding your complaint, please keep in mind that there may be financial aid implications. The Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator can assist you in contacting the appropriate personnel in the financial aid office in order to ensure you have an understanding of any financial aid related issues that may arise. Here is a link to Northwest's financial aid website (<http://www.nwmissouri.edu/finaid/index.htm>).

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 - National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
 - National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
 - Stalking Resource Center: <http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center>
 - National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
 - National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-HOPE (4673)
- Legal Assistance – Free or low cost legal services may be available through Legal Aid of Western Missouri. You can visit the following websites for more information: <http://www.lawmo.org/> and <http://www.lsmo.org/>.
- Visa and Immigration Assistance
 - Immigration Advocates Network: <http://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=MO>

- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services:
https://egov.uscis.gov/crisgwi/go?action=offices.summary&OfficeLocator.office_type=ASC&OfficeLocator.statecode=MO

Accommodations and Protective Measures

The University will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available the University is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement. Requests of this nature should be made to the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator, and the Title IX Coordinator (or Deputy) is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented. When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the Title IX Coordinator (or Deputy) may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same residence hall, dining hall, class, transportation or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the University's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the Title IX Coordinator (or Deputy) in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the University will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the institution's Title IX: Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and related complaint resolution procedures. The procedures are utilized whenever or wherever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and the respondent.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to one of the following individuals:

Title IX Coordinator

Dr. Rebecca Lawrence

Director of Equity and Accessibility, ADA/504 and Title IX Coordinator

2460 Student Union

Tel: 660.562.1013

Email: rebecca@nwmissouri.edu

Deputy Employee Coordinator

Nola Bond

Vice-President of Human Resources

125 Administration Building

Tel: 660.562.1127

Email: nbond@nwmissouri.edu

Deputy Student Coordinator

Dr. Kori Hoffmann

Student Development and Conduct Coordinator

Union, Room 2140

Tel: 660.562.1554

Email: khoff20@nwmissouri.edu

Once a complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator will designate an Investigating Officer. The Investigating Officer shall commence the investigatory process as soon as practicable, but not later than seven (7) days after the complaint is made. The Investigating Officer will analyze the complaint and notify the respondent that a complaint has been filed. Informal resolution may be considered in certain circumstances if agreeable to both parties, but mediation will never be used in cases of sexual assault.

During a formal investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses and other supporting evidence. The Investigating Officer will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. In the event the Investigating Officer determines there are genuinely disputed material facts requiring resolution, an evidentiary hearing will be held before a panel of three hearing officers designed by the Investigating Officer. The panel will review the statements and other evidence gathered during the investigation, and both parties are given an equal opportunity to address the panel. In its discretion, the panel may also hear live testimony from witnesses. The hearing panel resolves genuinely disputed material facts and issues a written statement of its findings to the Investigating Officer.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigating Officer will prepare a preliminary written report explaining the scope of the investigation and whether any allegations in the complaint were found to be substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence. The preliminary written report will incorporate any findings of fact resulting from the evidentiary hearing. The preliminary written report is submitted to the Title IX Coordinator for review, and the Title IX Coordinator may accept the report, request to review additional information, or return the preliminary report for further investigation. After review of the preliminary report is complete, the Title IX Coordinator will issue a written determination of the complaint and provide it to both parties. The University strives to complete investigations of this nature, including any hearings, within sixty (60) calendar days.

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal the determination by filing a written appeal with the Vice President of Student Affairs (VPSA) or Vice President of Strategy and Operations (VPSO) within ten (10) days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation. The VPSA or VPSO will resolve the appeal within fifteen (15) days of receiving it, and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a matter that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - Such training addresses topics such as relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding, proper techniques for questioning witnesses, basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding, and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest. During the 2015-2016 schools year, investigators and hearing panel members attended one to two day workshops that covered trauma-informed investigation and adjudication techniques.
3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
4. Have the outcome determined using a preponderance-of-the-evidence standard based on the totality of the evidence presented.
5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the Institution May Impose for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include:

- Expulsion/Termination
- Suspension, of a term of at least a semester
- Suspension until complainant has graduated or otherwise separated from the University
- Suspension, of a term determined by Human Resources
- No-Trespass Order issued through UPD
- No-Contact Order issued through Title IX Office or HR
- Permanent or temporary ban from living in residence halls
- Permanent or temporary ban from participating in student groups or University-sanctioned groups

- Permanent or temporary ban from attending University events
- Campus probation, for duration of time as student
- Staff probation
- Termination of admissions or employment offer
- Educational and training requirements prior to reinstatement, or in addition to sanctions

In addition, the University can make available to the victim a range of protective orders. They can include such things as: Forbidding the accused from entering the victim's residence hall and from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in living or working situations, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping

The University will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the University to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights

When a student or employee reports to the University that he or she has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the University will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

MANDATORY REPORTER LAW IN MISSOURI (RSMo. 210)

At various times throughout the year faculty and staff members may be responsible for the supervision of various programs in which minors (**individuals under the age of 18**) participate on campus. A University employee who has reason to believe that a minor has been abused on campus; on property owned or leased by the University; while members of the faculty, staff or student body are participating in a University-connected activity off campus; or who has received a report of such alleged abuse while assuming responsibility for the care of the child, whether the reported abuse occurred in conjunction with a University event or not, must report this information to the Child Abuse Hotline at 1.800.392.3738. After the hotline call is made, a report should also be made to University Police

All faculty and staff responsible for the supervision of a child for any part of a 24 hour day are considered mandatory reporters under RSMo. 210.110 & 210.115. Responsible employees cannot leave the onus of reporting in the hands of the chain of command of an organization. Northwest shall not impede or inhibit any employee from reporting. No person making a report shall be subject to any sanction, including any adverse employment action, for making such report.

An individual may call the hotline at 1.800.392.3738, The Children's Division staff this hotline 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. They will take information from you and respond to child abuse and neglect.

Be sure you have:

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

You will also be asked:

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

NORTHWEST ALCOHOL AND DRUG INFORMATION

The University does not condone or authorize and prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance or alcohol on University owned or controlled property or as any part of a University activity. The University prohibits individuals from being under the influence of illegal drugs on University owned or controlled property or as part of a University activity. The University enforces state underage drinking laws, as well as federal and state drug laws.

The University's Student and Employee Illegal Drug and Alcohol Policy is located at: <http://www.nwmissouri.edu/policies/archive/PDF/health/DrugAlcoholPolicy.pdf>.

The University's Alcoholic Beverages on university Property Policy and Procedure is located at: <http://www.nwmissouri.edu/policies/archive/PDF/health/AlcoholOnPropertyPolicy.pdf>.

As mandated by federal regulation, the University also compiles a Biennial Review of the University's alcohol and drug policy and initiatives. It can be found at: <http://www.nwmissouri.edu/facts/pdf/AlcoholDrugReview.pdf>.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Northwest will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff occurring on the campus. In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 1965, the University has implemented a comprehensive communication system to provide prompt warning notifications and alerts of immediate threat to the health and safety of members of the campus community using a variety of methods, including but not limited to: email notices, text messages, University website, social media, campus PA systems, and face-to-face. To sign up for text alerts, please utilizing the following link: <http://www.nwmissouri.edu/alert/index.htm>. Some or all of these methods of communications may be activated in the event of an immediate threat to the Northwest community. Parents and members of the larger community are not eligible to sign up for immediate notification through Northwest Alert Systems, but they can follow the institution's various social media pages as well as local media for updates.

Northwest community members are encouraged to notify University Police of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of the students, faculty, staff, or visitors on campus. University Police has the responsibility of responding to and summoning the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, University Police has a responsibility to respond to such incidents so that it can assist in the determination of whether the situation does in fact pose a threat to the community.

University Police in consultation with other appropriate personnel is primarily responsible for confirming that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that could cause an immediate threat to the health and safety of the members of the campus community. There are other departments on campus that could be in a position to assist confirming certain types of emergencies, such as a pandemic flu outbreak, gas leak, etc. The Emergency Management Coordinator and University Police have access to the systems to notify the campus community of immediate threats that have occurred and necessitate evacuation, shelter in place, or other action on the part of students, employees, and campus visitors. If necessary, one or both of these areas will assist in determining the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community that will receive alerts, to determine the content of the alert, and initiate the notification system. The institution typically provides follow-up information to the community using the same systems that were used to send out the original alert.

One of the three listed areas above will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of first responders, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The typical first responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Northwest community include University Police, Maryville Public Safety, Nodaway County Sheriff's Department, Nodaway County Ambulance Services, and the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Additional information deemed appropriate by the University Police Department will be disseminated at different points in times during and after an incident.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION TESTING PROCEDURES

An evacuation (fire) drill is coordinated by University Police and Residential Life each semester for all residential halls. Announced fire tests/drills are also conducted within academic facilities each semester (September 17, 2015 & January 21, 2016). Announced tornado test/drills are conducted annually across campus (March 17, 2016). On January 5, 2016, University Police conducted a functional drill involving faculty, staff, Maryville Public Safety Police, Nodaway County Sheriff's Department, Missouri State Highway Patrol and Water Patrol, and University Police officers in an armed intruder drill. The armed intruder drill was announced. On Monday, May, 9, 2016, University Police and internal institutional senior leaders participated in an announced table top exercise concerning a power outage. Thus, the emergency response and evacuation procedures

are tested at least three times annually. Students and employees learn the locations of the emergency exits and shelter locations within buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. University Police does not tell students and employees in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations and shelter locations because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In both short-term and long-term building evacuations and shelter events, University Police and Residential Life Staff on the scene will communicate information to students regarding the routes.

The purpose of evacuation and shelter drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in the case of a fire or other emergency. At Northwest, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on emergency issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants “practice” evacuation and shelter procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. Emergency Response Cards with educational information are located on each resident’s internal door. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about the evacuation and shelter procedures during the drills, the process also provides the University an opportunity to test the operation of emergency notification systems.

Evacuation drills are monitored by University Police, Health and Safety, and Residential Life to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns. Reports are prepared by participating departments that identify deficiencies so that repairs can be made immediately. Recommendations for improvements are also submitted to the appropriate departments/offices for consideration.

Students receive information about evacuation and sheltering-place procedures during their first floor meetings and during other educational sessions that they can participate in throughout the year. The Residential Life staff members are trained in these procedures as well and act as an on-going resource for the students living in residential facilities.

The University Police Department conducts announced and unannounced drills and exercises each year and conducts follow-through activities designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. University Police coordinates announced and unannounced evacuation drills each semester, as described above, to test the emergency response and evacuation procedures, and to assess and evaluate the emergency evacuation plans and capabilities. Test/drills are documented regardless of whether they are announced.

University Police publishes a summary of its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year. Plans and procedures are published on the University Police website as well as the mobile School Due “Crisis Manager” App. Both can be located at www.nwmissouri.edu/police/.

Test of the emergency texting system, Bearcat Alert, is done biannually (September 2, 2015 and January 13, 2016).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

The University's Emergency Operations Plan includes information about the emergency response team; University operating status parameters; incident priorities and performance expectations; shelter in place and evacuation guidelines; and local contingency and continuity planning stating what University departments are responsible for developing contingency plans and continuity of operation plans for their staff and areas of responsibility. The University conducts emergency response tests each year, such as table top exercises, functional exercises, fire drills, tornado drills, and emergency notification systems. The tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Northwest police officers and supervisors have received training in incident command and responding to critical incidents on campus. The incident command system (ICS) is utilized when responding to incidents with other Northwest departments and local public safety agencies to manage, mitigate, and recover from incidents.

General information about the emergency response and evacuation/shelter procedures for Northwest is publicized each year as part of the University's Clery Act compliance efforts and is available on the University Police Department website as well as within the In Case of Crisis app, which is also located on the University Police website. Emergency events and tests/drills are typically shared with local law enforcement and media by University Police.

Northwest will test its emergency response and evacuation/shelter procedures on at least an annual basis. At a minimum, Northwest will conduct an annual announced spring drill in conjunction with the Missouri State Tornado Drill. In addition, the fire alarm system will be tested, along with possible corresponding drill for fire evacuation, at various intervals throughout a year within the residential halls and academic facilities. Also, Northwest has embarked on a series and schedule for progressively more complex exercises and drills (starting with announced drills, with plans for future unannounced drills) on additional scenarios that will be completed over the next academic year. All tests/drills are documented regardless of whether they are announced.

CRIME STATISTICS

The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the University community obtained from the following sources: University Police, Maryville Public Safety Department, Nodaway County Sheriff's Department, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Liberty Police Department, Metropolitan Community College Police Department, St. Joseph Police Department, and Campus Security Authorities. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported.

Training is provided to those identified as Campus Security Authorities, as defined by federal law. This training outlines the expectation of all Campus Security Authorities to contact University Police in the event of a crime being reported to them. Members of the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) also provide statistics to University Police about cases they have dealt with where the victim chose not to report the incident to University Police or Maryville Public Safety.

All statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the University community via this report, entitled “Annual Security and Fire Safety Report,” which is published by University Police. University Police submits the annual crime statistics published in this brochure to the Department of Education. The statistical information by the Department of Education is available to the public through its website.

University Police sends an email to every enrolled student and current employee on an annual basis. The email includes a brief summary of the contents of this report. The email also includes the address for University Police webpage where the “Annual Security and Fire Safety Report” brochure can be found online and a physical copy may be obtained by making a request to University Police at 660.562.1254.

CRIME STATISTICS AND DEFINITIONS

The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to disclose crime statistics covering the previous three years on four general categories of crimes: (1) primary criminal offenses (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sex offenses (rape, fondling, statutory rape and incest), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson); (2) hate crimes (any of the primary criminal offenses except manslaughter by negligence and any incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by certain biases); (3) arrests or referrals for disciplinary action for weapons, drug and liquor law violations; and (4) crimes of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

The definitions of these offenses follow FBI guidelines and are as follows:

Primary Crimes

Murder and non-negligent homicide: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

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. (This offense includes the rape of both males and females).

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 incapacity.

Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes involve those crimes motivated by the following biases: race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin, and gender identity. As noted, hate crimes include those defined above (except manslaughter by negligence) that were motivated by one or more of these biases. They also include a second category as follows:

Larceny-theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

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

Intimidation: Unlawfully placing 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.

Destruction/damage/vandalism of property: Willfully or maliciously destroying, damaging, defacing, or otherwise injuring real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Arrests & Referrals for Disciplinary Action

The third category of crime statistics disclosed related to arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for violations of law relating to weapons, drugs or liquor. For this purpose, the following definitions apply:

Arrest: A person processed by arrest, citation or summons.

Referral for disciplinary action: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Weapons Violation (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. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of law 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.

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

VAWA Crimes

Domestic violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is, or has, cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in 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. The existence of such a relationship will be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length, and type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking: 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.

The statistical summary of the above crimes for this campus over the past three calendar years is found below. Statistics in this report have been reviewed to reduce or eliminate duplication.

Northwest Missouri State University - Main Campus

OFFENSE	On Campus			*Residential Facilities			Non -Campus			Public Property		
	13	14	15	13	14	15	13	14	15	13	14	15
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible	4	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Rape	NA	2	3	NA	1	3	NA	0	4	NA	0	0
Fondling	NA	1	1	NA	0	1	NA	0	1	NA	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non Forcible	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Incest	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Statutory Rape	NA	1	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	5	2	3	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	1	7	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	5	3	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	118	168	235	70	144	220	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrest	13	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	25	18	48	12	9	40	1	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

- * Crimes in the residential facilities are also included in the on-campus category.

- There were no reported hate crimes in 2013. There were two reported hate crimes on the main campus of Northwest in 2014. Both were reported as intimidation with a bias of sexual orientation with one occurring on campus and the other within a residential hall. There was one reported hate crime on the main campus of Northwest in 2015. It was reported as intimidation with a bias motivated by race.

Northwest Missouri State University – Liberty/Kansas City, Missouri Campus

OFFENSE	On Campus				Non - Campus			Public Property		
	13	14	15		13	14	15	13	14	15
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0	NA	NA		0	NA	0	0	NA	NA
Rape	NA	0	0		NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Fondling	NA	0	0		NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non Forcible	0	NA	NA		0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Incest	NA	0	0		NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrest	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

Possession Arrests										
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0

- The Liberty campus moved to Kansas City Missouri in 2014. * There were no residential facilities at the Liberty campus and there are none at the Kansas City campus either.
- There were no reported hate crimes on the Liberty campus of Northwest in 2013-2015.

Northwest Missouri State University - St. Joseph, Missouri Campus

	On Campus				Non - Campus				Public Property		
OFFENSE	13	14	15		13	14	15		13	14	15
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible	0	NA	NA		0	NA	NA		0	NA	NA
Rape	NA	0	0		NA	0	0		NA	0	0
Fondling	NA	0	0		NA	0	0		NA	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non Forcible	0	NA	NA		0	NA	NA		0	NA	NA
Incest	NA	0	0		NA	0	0		NA	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Drug Law Arrest	0	0	0		0	0	0		1	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred For Disciplinary	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0

Action										
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred For Disciplinary Action	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0

- * The St. Joseph campus does not have any residential facilities.
- There were no reported hate crimes on the St. Joseph campus of Northwest in 2013-2015.

No crimes were determined to be ‘unfounded’ by law enforcement officials and subsequently withheld from the crime statistics noted in the charts above.

Overview

The Higher Education Opportunity Act became law in August 2008 requiring all United States academic institutions to produce an annual fire safety report outlining fire safety practices, standards, and all fire-related on-campus statistics related to student housing. This report details all information required by this law as it relates to Northwest. This report includes statistics concerning the number of fires, the cause of each fire, the number of injuries and deaths related to a fire, and the value of the property damage caused by a fire. A physical copy may be obtained by making a request to University Police.

Northwest Missouri State University is dedicated to providing excellent fire safety to the students, faculty, staff, and all others who use the facilities on campus. All student housing facilities and most academic buildings have an addressable, self-diagnostic fire alarm system that provides 24-hour monitored diction. The fire alarm system is designed, installed, and tested according to NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code.

If a fire occurs in a Northwest building, community members should immediately notify University Police. University Police will initiate a response, as the department has a direct dial line and radio communication to Maryville Public Safety and can summon the fire department quickly through these communication links. If a Northwest community member finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether University Police has already responded, the community member should immediately notify University Police to investigate and document the incident.

Fire alarms alert community members of potential hazards and community members of potential hazards, and community members are required to heed their warning and evacuate buildings immediately upon hearing a fire alarm in a facility. Use the nearest stairwell and/or exit to leave the building immediately. Do not use the elevator. Community members should familiarize themselves with the exits in each building.

When a fire alarm is activated, the elevators in most buildings will stop automatically. Occupants should use the stairs to evacuate the building. If you are stuck in the elevator, push the emergency phone button. The emergency phone in elevators on campus typically rings to the University Police dispatcher.

A daily fire log is available at University Police in the Support Service Building from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. The information in the fire log typically includes information about fires that occur in residential facilities, including the nature, date, time, and general location.

FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS, TRAINING, AND DRILLS

Adding sprinkler protection to the facilities at Northwest has been a priority since the early 1990s. All substantial remodels and new construction projects have resulted in adding fire sprinklers to buildings. Roberta Hall, South Complex, Hudson/Perrin, Tower Suites East and West and the Forest Village Apartments are fully protected by sprinklers.

All residential halls conduct fire drills during the first two weeks of classes during the fall trimester. The Horace Mann Laboratory School conducts monthly fire drills for the preschool and grade school students. Both staffs receive additional fire safety training at the beginning of each academic year. In addition, all of their emergency and evacuation procedures are reviewed. Each room on campus has emergency procedures located within it that directs occupants on preparedness for most emergency events.

All residential hall staff receive additional intensive and comprehensive fire safety training at the beginning of the academic year. This training consists of an hour long session describing the type of detection system the University utilizes and how it works. The training also covers the type of protection systems in place at Northwest and detailed instruction on how each one of them functions. These consist of wet systems, dry systems, clean agent systems, kitchen hood systems and fire extinguishers. The session ends with hands-on fire extinguisher training.

FIRE REPORTING

University Police monitors the status of all fire detection and fire suppression systems in residence halls. If a fire has occurred, it should be reported to University Police by calling 660.562.1254.

POLICIES

Smoking - Numerous reports by the U.S. Surgeon General over the years have documented the harmful effects of second-hand cigarette smoke on health. Additionally, these reports cite that there are no safe levels of exposure to second-hand smoke. In order to provide an environment that is safe and healthy for all students, employees, and visitors to Northwest, a policy has been adopted that prohibits smoking on all University-owned or leased property and in all University vehicles. "Smoking" is defined as the use of cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and all other forms of smoke-generating products.

Open Flames - Candles and incense are prohibited in the residence halls. Any open-flame burning is not permitted in resident rooms and chapter rooms due to possible fire hazards. Candles may be burned in Roberta Hall sorority chapter rooms only during ceremonies, with prior written permission from the hall director. Electric potpourri pots and wax warmers are allowed.

Please refer to the Northwest Missouri State University Fire Code located at www.nwmissouri.edu/policies/PDF/health/Fire_Code_Policy.pdf for all additional policies and procedures.

PROCEDURES FOR STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE

- Find the nearest fire alarm and sound the alarm.
- Shut all doors and windows in the vicinity of the fire.
- If the fire is small, use fire extinguishers to put it out.
- Exit by nearest safe stairway. Do not use the elevators.

PLANS FOR FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS IN FIRE SAFETY

The University continues to assess and upgrade fire safety equipment as an ongoing process to ensure that all equipment meets National Fire Safety standards. Future improvements will be made as needed as part of the ongoing assessment process.

FIRE SAFETY TIPS

- Should you see a fire, sound the fire alarm immediately and call 911.
- Advise the police of the size and location of the fire.
- The police will notify the fire department and will respond to assist.
- Do not enter a building that is on fire.
- Advise the police if you know that someone is in the building.
- Always report any fire, even if it has been extinguished.
- Report vandalized or discharged fire extinguishers to University Police.
- Make sure you know what your building's fire alarm sounds like.
- Know your evacuation route (at least two exits).
- Close doors to help prevent the fire from spreading.
- Do not open doors if you suspect fire may be on the other side.
- Stay low to the floor and cover your mouth with a wet cloth to make breathing easier in smoky conditions.
- Never prop open or lock a fire exit.

FIRE STATISTICS

The most current statistics were obtained from various police and fire departments and Northwest's Health and Safety Manager. All statistics used are reported to the University Police Department.

Definitions

Fire:	Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner
False Alarm:	When the fire alarm system is intentionally activated when no fire or danger exists, or the system malfunctions
Unwanted Alarm:	When the fire alarm system is activated as it is designed to do, though the ultimate cause of the alarm is false; for example, dust entering a smoke detector

Security and Safety Amenities in Residence Halls

		Fire Alarm Monitoring	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devises	Evacuation Plans/Placards	Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills In the Previous Calendar Year
South Complex	920 Memorial Drive	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Dieterich Hall	930 College Park	Yes		None	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
North Complex	920 Memorial Drive	Yes		None	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Tower Suites East	900 College Park Drive	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Roberta Hall	635 University Drive	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Perrin Hall	625 University Drive	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Millikan Hall	1020 Northwest Drive	Yes		None	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Hudson Hall	525 University Drive	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Franken Hall	830 College Park	Yes		None	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Phillips Hall	1025 Memorial Drive	Yes		None	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Tower Suites West	900 College Park Drive	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2

Willow Apartment	917 Centennial Drive	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Hawthorn Apartment	917 Centennial Drive	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Sycamore Apartment	917 Centennial Drive	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION REGARDING FIRES

2013

There were no reported fires in any on-campus housing in 2013.

There were no reported fires in any on-campus housing in 2014.

There were no reported fires in any on-campus housing in 2015.



University Police Department

562.1254

www.nwmissouri.edu/police