

Missouri Western State University

4525 Downs Drive St. Joseph, MO 64507

2026 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. It provides students and employees of Missouri Western State University (“University”) with information on: the University’s security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the University will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Missouri Western State University Police Department in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the University’s campus security authorities and various other elements of the University. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report’s availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Missouri Western State University Police Department, 4525 Downs Drive, Blum 201, St. Joseph, MO 64507, 816-271-4438. The University is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The Missouri Western State University Police Department is responsible for campus safety at the University.

Missouri Western State University Officers are Missouri POST certified and are appointed their authority under RSMo 174.700, and the Board of Governors of Missouri Western State University. This grants Missouri Western State University Officers the same powers of arrest as a municipal police officer while on property owned, used, and occupied by Missouri Western State University. Subject to approval by the Missouri Western State University

Chief of Police, and the City of Saint Joseph Chief of Police, Missouri Western State University Officers also receive an additional City of Saint Joseph Police Commission.

Missouri Western State University Officers provide services for the Missouri Western State University campus 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. All commissioned Missouri Western State University Police Department officers possess the same powers on the Missouri Western State University campus as city police officers within their particular jurisdiction. In addition, commissioned Missouri Western State University Police Department personnel, by virtue of Missouri state laws like all other peace officers in the State of Missouri, possess certain statewide powers of arrest for certain offenses.

The Missouri Western State University Police Department maintains a close working relationship with the surrounding city, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies. Missouri Western State University Police Department maintains a formal written Memorandum of Understanding with the City of Saint Joseph Police Department.

At times, due to limited manpower, campus law enforcement may be augmented by officers of the Saint Joseph City Police Department, deputies of the Buchanan County Sheriff's Department, and the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Each possesses powers of arrest on the Missouri Western State University campus. All crimes occurring on the Missouri Western State University property are investigated by officers of the Missouri Western State University Police Department, and at times, with assistance from other agencies when requested. It is the policy of the University that all persons (faculty, staff, students and visitors) be encouraged to promptly report all incidents of crime to Missouri Western State University Police Department officials.

Campus Security Authorities

The University has designated certain officials to serve as campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the University's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the University would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Student Success & Academic Advising Center Director at 816-271-5990
- Title IX Coordinator at 816-271-4557
- Assistant Dean of Students, Residence Life and Student Support at 816-383-7100
- Director of Activities & Student Engagement at 816-271-4151
- Associate Director of Athletics for Compliance at 816-271-5926
- Dean of Students at 816-271-5991

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the University, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

- All crimes occurring on or near University property should be reported immediately to the University Police Department. The number to contact is 816-271-4438. The University Police Department phone is answered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- You can also call 911 in the event of a police, fire or medical emergency to reach the City of St. Joseph Communication Center, which is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the University Police Department. If requested, a University staff member will assist in making the report to police.
- Anonymous incident reports can also be made by filing an online crime report on the University Police Department website under [Online Crime Report](#).

Confidential Reporting

The University will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

Victims or witnesses may report crimes on a voluntary, confidential, or anonymous basis to a recognized Campus Security Authority (CSA). 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. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to enhance the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, Missouri Western State 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.

The University encourages its pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

During normal business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, Missouri Western State University (excluding certain housing facilities) will be open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests and invitees. During non-business hours, access to all Missouri Western State University facilities is by key, if issued, or by admittance via the Missouri Western State University Police Department or *Residential Life staff*. In the case of periods of extended closing, the University will admit only those with prior written approval to all facilities. Residence halls are secured 24 hours a day. Over extended breaks, the doors of all halls will be secured around the clock. Some facilities may have individual hours, which may vary at different times of the year.

The University maintains policies regarding access to buildings and key control distribution as part of its general policies. These policies can be accessed at [University Policy Guide](#).

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

The campus facilities are maintained by Missouri Western State University Physical Plant and patrolled by the Missouri Western State University Police Department. The Physical Plant maintains the campus buildings, grounds and roadway with a concern for safety and security. They inspect campus facilities regularly, make repairs affecting safety and security and respond to reports of potential safety and security hazards, such as broken windows, locks and lighting. Officers report the need for replacement of lights and any other physical hazards. Call Physical Plant at 816-271-4417 during business hours or the Missouri Western State University Police Department at 816-271-4438 after hours to report any safety or security hazard in or around campus buildings, grounds or roadways.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The University seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. These programs are discussed below.

In an effort to ensure a safe and secure environment in which to live, work, and learn the Missouri Western State University Police Department conducts presentations upon request to student organizations, Residence Hall meetings, and to Missouri Western State University employee groups. These sessions cover the purpose of the department, its organizational structure and authority, the types of crimes on campus, how to avoid becoming a victim of crime, what to do if you are a victim, personal safety, and emergency response training. Furthermore, in an effort to provide proactive police and security services to the community, officers of the Missouri Western State University Police Department conduct a variety of security-related training and assistance upon individual or group request.

During orientation, students and employees are informed of services offered by the Missouri Western State University Police. The orientation theme is centered on awareness and crime prevention programs. This is to encourage students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others. Should you become a witness or victim of a crime, or see suspicious activity while on Missouri Western State University property, report it immediately to the Missouri Western State University Police Department by calling extension 4438, or from an outside line dial 816-271-4438.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The University does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus locations and therefore does not monitor or record criminal conduct occurring at such locations.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

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 the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the 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.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

The University is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The University prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages on campus or as any part of the University's activities, unless it is done so in accordance with applicable University policies, and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

The University also enforces federal and state drug laws. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the University's activities. Violators of the University's policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.03.2026)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. § 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, "liquid ecstasy"), or flunitrazepam (or, "rohypnol"), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of

distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university (**21 U.S.C. § 860**) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/content/drug-scheduling-and-penalties>.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	Statutorily, marijuana remains a Schedule I controlled substance. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 195.017.2(5)(ff). Possession for personal use of 10 grams or less, for a first offense, is a class D misdemeanor with a maximum fine of \$500. §§ 579.015(4), 558.002(1)(5). For a second offense, the charge elevates to a class A misdemeanor with a maximum fine of \$2,000 and up to one year in jail. §§ 579.015(4), 558.002(1)(2), 558.011(1)(6). It is also a class A misdemeanor to possess more than ten grams but thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid. § 579.015(3). Possessing more than 35 grams is a class D felony with a maximum fine of \$10,000 and up to 7 years in jail. §§ 579.015(2), 558.002.1(2), 558.011.1(4). The delivery of 35 grams or less of marijuana constitutes a class E felony, punishable by imprisonment for up to four years and a fine of up to \$10,000. §§ 579.020, 558.002.1(1), 558.011.1(5). Notwithstanding the foregoing, and subject to limitations, individuals over the age of twenty-one may purchase, possess,

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statutes)
	deliver without consideration, and consume up to 3 ounces of dried marijuana. Mo. Const. art. XIV § 2. Medical marijuana for certain conditions is allowed, and up to six ounces may be purchased every 30 days. Mo. Const. art. XIV § 1.
Controlled Substances	Missouri statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to the possession and delivery of controlled substances. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 579.015–579.088. Knowing possession of a controlled substance, except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana, is a class D felony, with a term of up to seven years imprisonment and a fine up to \$10,000. §§ 579.015, 558.011. Delivery of a controlled substance other than 35 grams or less of marijuana is a class C felony, resulting in a prison term of not less than 3 years and not more than 10 years, and a fine up to \$10,000. §§ 579.020(2), 558.002, 558.011. If a controlled substance is distributed or delivered within one thousand feet of a park designed for public recreation purposes or on public housing property, or within two thousand feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational, or secondary school, or on any school bus, the charge elevates to a class A felony, resulting in imprisonment between 10 to 30 years, or life imprisonment. §§ 579.030, 558.011. The offense of manufacturing or attempting to manufacture any amount of a controlled substance, except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid, is a class C felony. § 579.055. Possessing, purchasing, or bringing into the state large quantities of controlled substances, also known as trafficking, can result in severe penalties, which vary depending on the substance and quantity involved. §§ 579.065, 579.068. It is also unlawful to possess drug paraphernalia, which is generally a class D misdemeanor. § 579.074.
Alcohol and Minors	In Missouri, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess, purchase, or attempt to purchase any intoxicating liquor; a first violation is a class D misdemeanor carrying a fine not to exceed \$500. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 311.325, 558.002. A subsequent violation is a class A misdemeanor, subject to a term of up to one year in jail and a fine not to exceed \$2,000. <i>Id.</i>; § 558.011(6). Anyone between the ages of 17 and 21 who represents that they have attained the age of 21 for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquor is guilty of a misdemeanor. § 311.320(1). The use of a fake identification is a misdemeanor and subjects the offender to a \$500 fine. § 311.320(2). Additionally, any person (except for the parent or guardian of a person under twenty-one) who procures for, sells, gives away or otherwise supplies intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years is guilty of a misdemeanor. § 311.310.
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	A person is guilty of a DUI if the person operates a vehicle while having a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more or while in an intoxicated condition. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 577.012, 577.010. A first offense is generally a class B misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 and imprisonment for up to six months. §§ 577.012, 577.010, 558.002, 558.011. If the offender qualifies as a prior offender, the offense constitutes a class A misdemeanor. §§ 577.012, 577.010. Penalties may

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statutes)
	increase depending on the circumstances of the offense and the presence of prior offenses. <i>Id.</i>

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The University has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness. For more information, see below.

- Student alcohol/drug policy: [Student Code of Conduct](#)
- Employee alcohol/drug policy: [Human Resources University Policies](#)
- Alcohol/drug webpage: [MWSU PIP](#)
- Biennial review of the University's drug and alcohol abuse prevention program: [MWSU PIP](#)

If desired, insert additional commentary about the specific alcohol/drug programming provided to students and employees.

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the University prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The University's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Sexual Harassment Policy & Grievance Resolution Procedures: <https://www.missouriwestern.edu/hr/wp-content/uploads/sites/104/2026/06/Sexual-Harassment-Policy-and-Grievance-Procedures-FINAL-for-Posting-10.25.2022.pdf>
- Student Handbook and Code of Conduct: <https://griff.vn/handbook>

The following sections of this report discuss the University's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic 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. The PPAP advises campus community members that the University prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	Missouri’s protective order statutes provide the following definitions (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010): • “Abuse”, includes but is not limited to the occurrence of any of the following acts, attempts or threats against a person who may be protected pursuant to this chapter, except abuse shall not include abuse inflicted on a child by accidental means by an adult household member or discipline of a child, including spanking, in a reasonable manner. • “Domestic violence” is abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member. • “Family” or “household member”, [includes] 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. In addition, Missouri criminal statutes include various degrees of the crime “Domestic Assault,” as follows: • Domestic Assault, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.072): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the first degree if he or she attempts to kill or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002. ◦ Mo Rev. Stat. § 565.002(6) indicates that a “domestic victim” is a household or family member as the term “family” or “household member” is defined in 455.010, including any child who is a member of the household or family. • Domestic Assault in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.073): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the second degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002, and he or she: (1) Knowingly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by any means, including but not limited to, use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or (2) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such domestic victim; or (3) Recklessly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of any deadly weapon.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	- Domestic Assault, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.074): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the third degree if he or she attempts to cause physical injury or knowingly causes physical pain or illness to a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002. - Domestic Assault in the Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.076): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the fourth degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002, and: (1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to such domestic victim; (2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; (3) The person purposely places such domestic victim in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means; (4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to such domestic victim; (5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with such domestic victim knowing he or she will regard the contact as offensive; or (6) The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such domestic victim by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting his or her access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.
Stalking	Stalking, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.225): A person commits the offense of stalking in the first degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs or follows with the intent of disturbing another person and: (1) Makes a threat communicated with the intent to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety, the safety of his or her family or household member, or the safety of domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person’s residence or on such person’s property. The threat shall be against the life of, or a threat to cause physical injury to, or the kidnapping of the person, the person’s family or household members, or the person’s domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person’s residence or on such person’s property; or (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 disturbing the other person is twenty-one years of age or older; or (5) He or she has previously been found guilty of

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	domestic assault, violation of an order of protection, or any other crime where the other person was the victim; or (6) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is a participant of the address confidentiality program under sections 589.660 to 589.681, and the person disturbing the other person knowingly accesses or attempts to access the address of the other person. • Stalking, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.227.1): A person commits the offense of stalking in the second degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs, or follows with the intent to disturb another person. • As used in the definitions of stalking above, the term “disturbs” shall mean to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that serves no legitimate purpose and that would cause a reasonable person under the circumstances to be frightened, intimidated, or emotionally distressed.
Sexual Assault	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri’s criminal statutes do not define the term sexual assault. However, Missouri’s protective order statutes indicate that “sexual assault” means 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. (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010(1)(f)).
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	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 in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.030): A person commits the offense of rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim’s knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. • Rape in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.031): A person commits the offense of rape in the second degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person’s consent. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term fondling. Instead, Missouri’s sexual offense framework uses the term “sexual contact”, covering conduct that is essentially equivalent to fondling. RSMo § 566.010(6) defines “sexual contact” as “any touching of another person with the genitals or any touching of the genitals or anus of another person, or the breast of a female person, or such touching through the clothing, or causing semen, seminal

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	fluid, or other ejaculate to come into contact with another person, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person or for the purpose of terrorizing the victim.” • Incest (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.020): A person commits the offense of incest if he or she marries or purports to marry or engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a person he or she knows to be, without regard to legitimacy, his or her: (1) Ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or (2) Stepchild, while the marriage creating that relationship exists; or (3) Brother or sister of the whole or half-blood; or (4) Uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the whole blood. • Statutory Rape, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.032): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age. • Statutory Rape, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.034): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.
Other “sexual assault” crimes	Other crimes under Missouri law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following: • Sodomy in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.060): 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. • Sodomy in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.061): 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, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.062): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age. • Statutory Sodomy, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.064): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	• Child Molestation, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.067): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the first degree if he or she subjects another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense. • Child Molestation, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.068): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the second degree if he or she: (1) Subjects a child who is less than twelve years of age to sexual contact; or (2) Being more than four years older than a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense. • Child Molestation, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.069): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the third degree if he or she subjects a child who is less than fourteen years of age to sexual contact. • Child Molestation, Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.071): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the fourth degree if, being more than four years older than a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact. • Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct involving a child if such person: (1) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm to the child; (2) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; (3) Knowingly coerces or induces a child less than fifteen years of age to expose the child's genitals for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; or (4) Knowingly coerces or induces a child who is known by such person to be less than fifteen years of age to expose the breasts of a female child through the internet or other electronic means for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child. • Sexual Misconduct, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.093): 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. • Second Degree Sexual Misconduct (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.095): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the second

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	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 in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.100): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the first degree if he or she subjects another person to sexual contact when that person is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. • Sexual Abuse, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.101): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the second degree if he or she purposely subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061(14))	Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if: (a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or (c) It is induced by force, duress or deception.

University Definition of Consent

The University uses the following definition of consent in its Sexual Harassment Policy and Grievance Resolution Procedures to determine whether sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, has occurred:

Consent is knowing, voluntary, and clear permission, communicated through words or actions, to engage in sexual activity. Silence or the absence of resistance does not by itself constitute consent. Each person is responsible for determining that the other person has consented before engaging in sexual activity.

Valid consent requires a clear expression, through words or actions, agreeing to the specific sexual conduct. Consent may be withdrawn after it is given when the withdrawal is reasonably and clearly communicated; once withdrawn, the sexual activity must cease within a reasonable time. Consent to one form of sexual contact does not constitute consent to another form of sexual activity, and a current or previous intimate relationship does not by itself constitute consent.

A person cannot consent when unable to understand what is happening or when disoriented, helpless, asleep, unconscious, or otherwise incapacitated, including because of alcohol or other drugs. Incapacitation exists when a person cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because the person lacks the capacity to provide knowing or informed consent.

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; “playful” use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

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:

Missouri Western State University provides comprehensive educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Primary prevention and awareness programming is provided to all incoming students and new employees, and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns are provided to students and employees.

The programming identifies prohibited conduct; explains the applicable federal and Missouri definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent; provides sage and positive bystander-intervention options; provides risk-reduction information to help participants recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and avoid potential attacks; and provides an overview of the Annual Security Report and Clery Act requirements.

The University's annual education campaign includes online awareness and prevention training for all new students and employees, an annual online prevention and awareness for student athletes, and programs presented throughout the year and upon request. Programs may include campus speakers and small-group training and awareness sessions. Recent programming has included Intro to College Relationships, RSO Orientation and Title IX Training, Hear My Voice, In Her Shoes, Domestic Violence Awareness Month programming, new employee orientation, and Title IX presentations for student groups.

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

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Missouri Western State University Police Department at 816-271-4438. You may also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator in Blum Student Union, Room 212, at 816-271-4557.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
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.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (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.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to 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 Mosaic Life Care, 5325 Faraon Street, St. Joseph, Missouri 64506, 816-271-6000..

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.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Missouri Western State University Police Department, Blum Union Room 201, 816-271-4438.
- St. Joseph Police Department, 501 Faraon Street, St. Joseph, Missouri 64501. Emergency: 911. Non-emergency: 816-271-4702.
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as

possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

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 or stalking, communicating with or disturbing a complainant's peace, or 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. At a court hearing, a judge can issue a Full Order of Protection for a period of 180 days up to one year. The Buchanan County Circuit Clerk's Office, located at 411 Jules Street, St. Joseph, Missouri, will provide copies of the forms necessary to present a petition to the court. Forms can also be found at www.courts.mo.gov by selecting Court Forms and then Adult Abuse Forms. If a victim has obtained an order of protection, temporary restraining order, or other no-contact order, the victim should provide that information to the Missouri Western State University Police Department, Title IX Coordinator, or Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The University will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

The institution will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the institution will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The institution does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the institution may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The institution may also issue a "no trespass warning" if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

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:

University Resources

Title IX Coordinator - 816-271-4557, Blum Union Room 212,
<https://www.missouriwestern.edu/student-services/titleix/>

Esry Student Health Center - 816-271-4495, Blum Union Room 203,
<https://www.missouriwestern.edu/student-services/health-center/>

MWSU Counseling Center - 816-271-4327, Eder Hall Room 203,
<https://www.missouriwestern.edu/student-services/counseling/>

Office of Financial Aid - 816-271-4361, Eder Hall Room 103,
<https://www.missouriwestern.edu/finaid/>

Global Engagement - <https://www.missouriwestern.edu/global/> (visa and immigration assistance or referrals).

State and Local Resources

Mosaic Life Care - 816-271-6000, 5325 Faraon Street, St. Joseph, Missouri 64506,
<https://www.mymosaiclifecare.org/>

YWCA of St. Joseph - Main office: 816-232-4481; 24-hour crisis hotline: 816-232-1225;
toll-free crisis hotline: 800-653-1477; 304 North 8th Street, St. Joseph, Missouri 64501;
<http://ywcasj.org/>

Family Guidance Center - Main office: 816-364-1501; 24-hour crisis line: 888-279-8188; 724
North 22nd Street, St. Joseph, Missouri 64506; <https://www.fgcnow.org/>

FGC Behavioral Health Urgent Care - 816-676-7222, 4906 Frederick Avenue, St. Joseph,
Missouri 64506.

Mosaic Life Care Outpatient Behavioral Health - 816-271-8133, 105 North Far West Drive,
Suite 202, St. Joseph, Missouri 64506.

Buchanan County Prosecuting Attorney's Office - 816-271-1480, 411 Jules Street, Room
132, St. Joseph, Missouri 64501, <https://www.co.buchanan.mo.us/162/Prosecuting-Attorney>

Missouri Suicide and Crisis Lifeline - Call or text 988; <https://missouri988.org>

National Resources

National Domestic Violence Hotline - 800-799-7233; TTY: 800-787-3224;
<https://www.thehotline.org/>

National Sexual Assault Hotline (RAINN) - 800-656-4673; <https://www.rainn.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/>

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>

Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

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 for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at 816-271-4557. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for determining which accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the University 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 class 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 University 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 dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, sexual harassment, or retaliation are addressed under Missouri Western State University's Sexual Harassment Policy and Grievance Resolution Procedures and, when applicable, the Student Handbook and Code of Conduct or University Policy Guide.

Filing a Report or Complaint

A report or complaint may be made to the Title IX Coordinator at 816-271-4557 or in person at Blum Union, Room 212. Upon receiving notice of alleged misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator conducts an initial assessment, offers supportive measures, explains the right to an advisor, and determines the appropriate resolution process.

Selection of the Resolution Process

Depending on the allegations, applicable policies, jurisdiction, the complainant's wishes, and the availability of an appropriate resolution method, the matter may be addressed through supportive measures without a formal complaint, an informal resolution process after a formal complaint is filed and the parties voluntarily agree, or a formal grievance process that includes an investigation and hearing. Allegations outside the jurisdiction of the Sexual Harassment Policy may be addressed under the Student Handbook and Code of Conduct, University Policy Guide, or another applicable University process.

Notice and Appointment of Investigators

When a formal grievance process begins, the Title IX Coordinator provides the parties with written Notice of Investigation and Allegations. The notice identifies the parties when known, describes the alleged conduct and applicable policies, provides the known date and location of the alleged incident, explains the procedures and possible sanctions, identifies the investigators, explains the parties' right to an advisor, and instructs the parties to preserve relevant evidence.

The Title IX Coordinator normally appoints investigators within two business days after determining that an investigation should proceed. Investigators are selected from the University's trained grievance-process pool and must be free from conflicts of interest and bias.

Investigation Procedures

Investigations are intended to be thorough, reliable, impartial, prompt, and fair. The investigators develop an investigation plan, identify the applicable policies, interview the complainant, respondent, and relevant witnesses, and collect available relevant documentary, electronic, physical, and other evidence.

Both parties have an equal opportunity to identify witnesses, submit evidence, suggest questions for the investigators to ask, provide expert information, review summaries of their interviews, and respond to the evidence. When a party's participation is expected, the University provides written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of the meeting. The investigators also provide regular status updates during the investigation.

Investigators gather, assess, and synthesize the evidence. They do not make the final determination of responsibility or recommend an outcome in the investigation report.

Investigation Timeline

The investigation is normally completed within 30-60 business days. The amount of time required may vary depending on the nature and complexity of the allegations, the number and availability of parties and witnesses, the parties' cooperation, law-enforcement involvement, accommodations, public-health concerns, severe weather, or other circumstances affecting the investigation.

If a delay is necessary, the Title IX Coordinator provides the parties with written notice explaining the reason for the delay, its anticipated duration, and, when appropriate, status updates. The University will resume the investigation as soon as reasonably possible and may continue providing supportive measures during the delay.

Evidence Review and Investigation Report

Before completing the investigation, the investigators provide each party and the party's advisor, if applicable, with access to the draft investigation report and evidence directly related to the allegations, including evidence the University may not intend to rely upon. Each party is given 10 business days to inspect, review, and respond to the materials, although a party may voluntarily waive some or all of that review period.

The investigators consider the parties' responses, make appropriate revisions, and prepare a final investigation report summarizing the relevant evidence and interviews. The final report and related evidence are provided to the parties and their advisors at least 10 business days before the hearing.

Hearing and Decision

Unless the parties and decision-maker agree to an expedited schedule, the hearing will not take place fewer than 10 business days after the investigation concludes and the final report is provided. A trained and impartial decision-maker or panel conducts the hearing and determines whether the policy was violated using the preponderance-of-the-evidence standard, meaning whether it is more likely than not that a violation occurred.

Each party may be accompanied by an advisor of the party's choice, subject to equally applied procedural rules. The decision-maker considers the relevant evidence and issues a written determination containing the findings, rationale, and any applicable sanctions.

The decision-maker's deliberation statement is generally submitted to the Title IX Coordinator within five business days after deliberations conclude unless an extension is granted. The written Notice of Outcome is then provided simultaneously to both parties and their advisors within five business days after the Title IX Coordinator receives the deliberation statement. The notice explains the findings, rationale, sanctions when permitted, appeal procedures, any changes before finalization, and when the outcome becomes final.

Appeals

Either party may submit a written request for appeal to the Title IX Coordinator within five days after delivery of the Notice of Outcome. An appeal is considered by an impartial appeal decision-maker who was not previously involved in the matter. Any applicable sanctions are generally stayed while the appeal is pending unless immediate action is authorized under the University's emergency-removal procedures.

Overall Resolution Timeline

Missouri Western State University makes a good-faith effort to complete the entire resolution process, including an appeal, within 60-90 business days. The Title IX Coordinator may extend this timeframe for appropriate cause and will provide the parties with written notice of the reason for the extension and an estimate of the additional time required.

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 manner 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 dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - Officials involved in the resolution process receive annual training based on their assigned roles. Training includes the scope of the University's Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures; conducting investigations and hearings that protect the safety of complainants and respondents and promote accountability; implicit bias and disparate treatment and impact; reporting, confidentiality, and privacy requirements; applicable laws and regulations; implementation of appropriate remedies; thorough, reliable, and impartial investigations; fairness, equity, and due process; weighing evidence; questioning and credibility assessment; impartiality and objectivity; findings and evidence-based rationales; definitions of offenses and consent; hearings, appeals, and informal-resolution processes; avoiding prejudgment, conflicts of interest, and bias; hearing technology; relevance of questions and evidence; investigation reports; sanctions and responsive actions; and recordkeeping.

Additional role-specific training is provided to appeal decision-makers, intake personnel, University-appointed advisors, and chairs of decision-making panels. All members of the grievance-process pool are required to attend annual training.
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 the preponderance of the evidence standard.
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 University May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

Following a determination of responsibility, one or more sanctions or responsive actions may be imposed.

Student and Student-Organization Sanctions

Possible sanctions include a warning; required counseling; probation, which may include loss of privileges, exclusion from activities or campus areas, or no-contact orders; suspension; expulsion; withholding of a diploma; revocation of a degree; organizational sanctions, including deactivation, loss of recognition, or loss of privileges; and other actions deemed appropriate.

Employee Sanctions and Responsive Actions

Possible sanctions and responsive actions include a verbal or written warning; performance-improvement or management process; enhanced supervision, observation, or review; required counseling; required training or education; probation; denial of a pay increase or pay grade; loss of oversight or supervisory responsibility; demotion; transfer; reassignment; delay of tenure-track progress; assignment to a new supervisor; restriction of stipends, research, or professional-development resources; suspension with pay; suspension without pay; termination; and other responsive actions deemed appropriate.

Supportive and protective measures may include counseling, advocacy, health care, student financial-aid assistance, visa and immigration assistance, an institutional no-contact order, a trespass order involving a non-affiliated person, relocation to different campus housing, assistance with relocation, changes to an employee’s reporting structure or workspace, transportation accommodations, dissolution of a housing contract with a prorated refund, adjustments to exams or assignments, an incomplete or withdrawal from a class, transfer to another class section, a temporary withdrawal or leave of absence, campus safety escorts, and alternative course-completion options. Measures are available when reasonably available regardless of whether a formal campus or criminal complaint is filed.

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 dating violence, domestic 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 dating violence, domestic 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.

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the University of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Missouri Western State University Police Department at Blum Union Room 201, 816-271-4438. Buchanan County Sheriff's Office: 501 Faraon Street, St. Joseph, Missouri 64501, 816-236-8800. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following

link: <https://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/CJ38/searchRegistry.jsp>

Timely Warnings & Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Chief of Police or designee; Dean of Students or designee; Provost/Vice President for Academic Affairs or designee; Vice President for Finance and Administration or designee constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- Missouri Western State University Police Department, 816-271-4438

The University has communicated with local law enforcement asking them to notify the University if it receives reports or information warranting a timely warning.

Emergency Response

The University has an emergency management plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical

spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc. The University has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the University about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Missouri Western State University Police Department at 816-271-4438 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The Missouri Western State University Police Department will assess available information from campus officials and local authorities to confirm the existence of a significant emergency or dangerous situation. MWSU Police will initiate the University's response and request assistance from appropriate local emergency-response agencies. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other University departments may participate in the confirmation process.

Once an emergency is confirmed, the Missouri Western State University Police Department will evaluate the nature and location of the emergency and, in consultation with other appropriate University officials when circumstances permit, determine the segment or segments of the University community that should be notified.

The Missouri Western State University Police Department, in collaboration with other appropriate personnel when circumstances permit, will determine who should be notified and 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 responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Depending on the segment of campus targeted, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content will be determined in consultation with local authorities and will provide guidance about sheltering in place or evacuating.

The Chief of Police or designee will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

At the direction of the Chief of Police or designee, the Missouri Western State University Police Department will notify local law enforcement agencies if they are not already aware of the emergency and will coordinate notification to local media outlets when necessary so that the larger community outside the campus is informed.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the University issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign Up Instructions
Griffon Alert emergency notification system	Students, faculty, and staff can enroll or update contact information at https://www.missouriwestern.edu/policedepartment/griffonalert/
Campus email	No separate enrollment is required for messages sent to University email accounts.

Method	Sign Up Instructions
Posted notices in selected offices, public areas, residence halls, and campus buildings	No sign-up is required.
Campus newspaper	No sign-up is required.
Missouri Western State University Police Department website	No sign-up is required.

Testing & Documentation

The University tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests are announced. Also, at various times the Emergency Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the University's emergency response plan.

The Director of Risk Management maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the University will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Stop Campus Hazing Policy and Programming

Hazing is prohibited by the University. Hazing is defined as any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that:

- Is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
- Causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including—
- Whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
- Any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
- Any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
- Any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law."

A student organization is defined as “an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution”.

If you are a victim of hazing, you may contact any of the following: the Dean of Students Office at 816-271-5991; the Title IX Office at 816-271-4557; or the Missouri Western State University Police Department at 816-271-4438. Those who witness or learn about an incident of hazing are also encouraged to report it through the same offices.

When a report of hazing is received, the Dean of Students Office will make a determination regarding whether an investigation must occur. If so, an investigator will be assigned to gather information and conduct interviews, as appropriate. The investigator will report any findings and make a recommendation for sanctions as appropriate to the relevant administrator for implementation. The institution strives to complete the investigation within 30 business days.

An individual may appeal the decision within 5 business days of being notified of the decision. The appeal officer will render a decision within 14 business days of receiving an appeal. The appeal officer’s decision is final.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Program

The institution provides prevention and awareness programming related to hazing. The community is reminded that hazing is prohibited and is provided information regarding how to file a report, how reports of hazing are investigated, and information regarding local, state, and tribal laws on hazing.

In addition, the institution provides research-informed programming for students and employees that covers a wide range of information designed to stop hazing before it occurs. It includes information regarding bystander intervention, such as how to take steps to watch out for those around you, as well as information regarding ethical leadership. Community members are also provided information regarding how to strengthen group ties without engaging in hazing behavior.

Hazing State Laws

Summary (Code of Missouri)
1. In Missouri, the hazing law may be cited as “Danny’s Law”. 2. A person commits the offense of hazing if he or she knowingly, actively, and not under duress participates in, solicits another person to participate in, or causes or plans a willful act, occurring on or off the campus of a public or private college or university, directed against a student or a prospective member, current member, or former member of an organization operating under the sanction of a public or private college or university, that recklessly endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student or prospective member, current member, or former member for the purpose of initiation or admission into or continued membership in any such organization to the extent that such person is knowingly placed at probable risk of the loss of life or probable bodily or psychological harm. Acts of hazing include:

Summary (Code of Missouri)

- a. Any activity which recklessly endangers the physical health or safety of the student or prospective member, current member, or former member, including but not limited to physical brutality, whipping, beating, branding, exposure to the elements, forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug or other substance, or forced smoking or chewing of tobacco products;
 - b. Any activity which recklessly endangers the mental health of the student or prospective member, current member, or former member, including but not limited to sleep deprivation, physical confinement, or other extreme stress-inducing activity; or
 - c. Any activity that requires the student or prospective member, current member, or former member to perform a duty or task which involves a violation of the criminal laws of this state or any political subdivision in this state.
3. Public or private colleges or universities in this state shall adopt a written policy prohibiting hazing by any organization operating under the sanction of the institution.
4. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as creating a new private cause of action against any educational institution.
5. Consent is not a defense to hazing. § 565.010 does not apply to hazing cases or to homicide cases arising out of hazing activity.
6. The offense of hazing is a class A misdemeanor, unless the act creates a substantial risk to the life of the student or prospective member, in which case it is a class D felony.
7. A person shall not be guilty of the offense of hazing if the person establishes all of the following:
 - a. That he was present at an event where, as a result of hazing, a person appeared to be in need of immediate medical assistance;
 - b. That he was the first person to call 911 or campus security to report the need for immediate medical assistance;
 - c. That he provided his own name, the address where immediate medical assistance was needed, and a description of the medical issue to the 911 operator or campus security at the time of the call; and
 - d. That he remained at the scene with the person in need of immediate medical assistance until medical assistance, law enforcement, or campus security arrived and that he cooperated with such personnel on the scene.
8. Notwithstanding the above to the contrary, a person shall be immune from prosecution under this section if the person establishes that the person rendered aid to the hazing victim before medical assistance, law enforcement, or campus security arrived on the scene of the hazing event. For purposes of this subsection, the term “aid” includes, but is not limited to, rendering cardiopulmonary resuscitation to the victim, clearing an airway for the victim to breathe, using a defibrillator to assist the victim, or rendering any other assistance to the victim that the person intended in good faith to stabilize or improve the victim’s condition while waiting for medical assistance, law enforcement, or campus security to arrive.
9. For purposes of this section, the term “former member” means a person who is no longer affiliated with the chapter of the organization operating under the sanction of the public or private college or university, but who may be affiliated with the national chapter of the organization. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.365.

Missing Student Policy

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, that information should be reported immediately to the Assistant Dean of Students, Residence Life and Student Support at 816-383-7100 or the Dean of Students at 816-271-5991. Any University employee receiving a missing-student report should immediately notify the Missouri Western State University Police Department so an investigation can be initiated.

The Missouri Western State University Police Department should be notified any time a student has been missing for 24 hours; however, the University may determine a student is missing before a full 24 hours and may initiate procedures as soon as the student is determined missing. Students residing in on-campus housing may also notify Residential Life staff, who will, in turn, notify the Missouri Western State University Police Department. Any official missing student reports are to be referred immediately to the Missouri Western State University Police Department. Once the Missouri Western State University Police Department is notified of a missing student, a police report will be made, an investigation will be started, and if determined to be a missing student the Missouri Western State University Police Department will contact the Emergency Contact listed for the student.

Students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the University only in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the University will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. The option to identify a confidential missing-person contact is in addition to identifying a general emergency contact person, but the student may designate the same individual for both purposes. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials, and it will only be disclosed to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing student investigation.

Currently enrolled Missouri Western State University students are encouraged to supply Emergency Contact information. Emergency Contacts will only be notified in cases of emergencies (Disaster situations, Missing Persons). Students may add or update Emergency Contact information at the Registrars Office located in Eder Hall room 102. Even if a student has not registered an emergency contact, the Missouri Western State University Police Department will still be notified. Any students under 18 years of age and not emancipated will result in automatic notification of the student's parent or guardian.

After investigating a missing person report, if it is determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours, the University will notify local police authorities unless it was local law enforcement that made the determination that the student is missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not emancipated, the University will also notify that student's custodial parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this University over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
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
Rape	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fondling	0	2	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	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
Hazing	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	14	9	18	14	9	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	11	26	21	11	26	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	4	5	2	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dating Violence	2	3	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	0

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the University:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the University's Clery Geography.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

The University maintains on-campus housing for its students. Below is a description of fire safety systems and the number of fire drills conducted during the previous calendar year.

Campus: Missouri Western State University, 4525 Downs Dr., St. Joseph, MO 64507

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year
Beshears Hall, 4525 Downs Drive, St. Joseph, MO 64507	X			X	X		1
Juda Hall, 4525 Downs Drive, St. Joseph, MO 64507	X			X	X		1
Leaverton Hall, 4525 Downs Drive, St. Joseph, MO 64507	X			X	X		1
Scanlon Hall, 4525 Downs Drive, St. Joseph, MO 64507	X		X	X	X		1

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year
Vartabedian Hall, 4525 Downs Drive, St. Joseph, MO 64507	X		X	X	X		1
Vaselakos Hall, 4525 Downs Drive, St. Joseph, MO 64507	X			X	X		1

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

Fire System

Sounding false fire alarms or tampering with firefighting or safety equipment—including extinguishers, smoke detectors, sprinklers, exit signs, pull stations, fire-exit alarms, and stairwell fire doors—is a serious offense. Those found responsible for setting off a false fire alarm will be removed from the residence halls and fined. The University may also pursue criminal charges.

Explosives

The possession or use of explosive materials is prohibited in residence halls. The University assumes that possession of explosives or highly flammable materials in any form implies intent to use them. Possession or use is dangerous and constitutes a serious fire hazard. Students found responsible may be subject to cancellation of their residence-hall contract and/or suspension from the University.

Electrical Appliances

If electrical appliances are used, safe conditions must be maintained. All electrical appliances must be UL approved. Only UL-approved power strips may be used to extend appliance cords to electrical outlets. Prohibited appliances include open-coil cooking appliances, toaster ovens, crockpots, electric griddles or grills, hot plates, oil fryers, space heaters, and skillet hot plates. Halogen lamps are prohibited in the residence halls.

The “No Boundaries 5-Light Multicolored Floor Lamp” and other lamps with similar plastic shades are prohibited when used with standard incandescent bulbs. Residents must either

replace those bulbs with cool-to-the-touch compact fluorescent bulbs that burn at a lower temperature or remove the shade or lamp.

Black-light bulbs may not be used in University fixtures.

Candles and Incense

Decorations with an open flame or that present a fire hazard—including candles, wick lamps, and incense—are prohibited in student rooms and common areas. Candles with unburned or removed wicks are allowed for decorative purposes. Electric candle warmers are prohibited.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

If an evacuation is ordered, occupants must comply with campus staff directions. Take keys and personal items, turn off electronics, evacuate in groups when possible, do not use elevators, assist persons with disabilities, evacuate in a safe and orderly manner, and close doors behind you. Only police or fire personnel may authorize reentry.

If You Discover a Fire

1. Call Missouri Western State University Police at 816-271-4438.
2. If the fire is small and you are trained, use the proper fire extinguisher. Do not endanger yourself or others by attempting to extinguish a large or well-developed fire.
3. If the fire is beyond your control, pull the fire alarm, assist anyone who needs help, contain the fire by closing doors behind you, and evacuate the area.

If You Are Notified of a Fire

1. Evacuate the building as directed by campus staff.
2. Follow staff directions regarding where to go.
3. If you cannot evacuate, remain in your room, place something at the base of the entrance door to reduce smoke entry, call Missouri Western State University Police at 816-271-4438 or call 911, and open a window to signal for help.

Fire Education and Training Programs

Missouri Western State University conducted a fire drill on October 6, 2025, in conjunction with its annual emergency-notification-system test. The drill is announced in advance by email and requires full evacuation of the affected residence halls. If a fire alarm sounds at any time, all occupants must exit the building immediately, whether the alarm is a drill, a false activation, or an actual fire.

The current fire-safety education and training programs provided to students and employees—including when they are offered, who receives them, and the procedures covered—must be confirmed before this section is finalized.

Reporting Fires

The University is required to disclose each year statistical data on all fires that occurred in on-campus student housing. When a fire alarm is pulled and/or the fire department responds

to a fire, these incidents are captured. If you encounter a fire that presents an emergency situation, ensure your own safety and then please call 911.

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact the Missouri Western State University Police Department at 816-271-4438. When providing notification of a fire, give as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire.

Plans for Future Improvements

The University periodically reviews its fire safety protections and procedures. At this time, it has no plans for future improvements.

Fire Statistics

Missouri Western State University

2025

No fires were reported in 2025.

2024

1 fire was reported in 2024.

2023

No fires were reported in 2023.