Northwest Missouri State University - Maryville

2026 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students and employees of Northwest Missouri 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 Amanda Cullin 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 provide 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 Amanda Cullin, Support Services Building, 800 University Drive, Maryville, MO 64468, 660-562-1254. 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 Northwest Missouri State University Police Department is responsible for campus safety at the University.

The University Police Department’s jurisdiction covers all institutional property.

The University has a close working relationship with local law enforcement agencies. The University has a written mutual aid agreement with the Maryville Police Department and the Northwest Missouri Regional Communication Center. The agreements establish crime reporting, jurisdictional boundaries, and mutual assistance.

All crimes occurring on campus, on non-campus property owned by the University, or on nearby public property should be reported immediately to the University Police Department. The number to contact is 660.562.1254.

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.

- Assistant Vice President of Student Affairs of Engagement & Development at 660.562.1226
- Assistant Vice President Title IX and Equity at 660.562.1873
- Vice President Human Resources at 660.562.1128

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.

- Situations that pose imminent danger or while a crime is in progress should be reported to University Police by calling 660.562.1254 from any campus phone or cell phone.
- Students, employees and visitors can make a report of criminal actions to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual making the report will be encouraged to also report it to University Police. If requested, a University employee will assist a student in making the report to the police.
- An anonymous report can also be submitted at the following site: https://www.nwmissouri.edu/studentaffairs/

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.

Pursuant to the University’s sexual misconduct policy, when an employee who is not a confidential resource becomes aware of alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not

limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is responsible for reporting that information, including the status of the parties if known, to the Title IX Coordinator. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the University disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. Upon the victim's request, a report of the details of the incident can be filed with the University without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes but still helps the University take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing, and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the University.

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

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

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

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

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Facility Services and University Police personnel regularly check to ensure pathways are adequately illuminated with operational egress lighting in hallways and stairwells. Facility entries and exits are checked for pathway clearance and door functionality on a routine basis. Residents and employees contact Facility Services for maintenance concerns.

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.

- Campus security measures, emergency procedures, and fire safety protocols are discussed during the incoming student orientation program titled “Helping Bearcats Succeed." University Police, Wellness Center, Office of Student Affairs, Residential Life and the Title IX Coordinator participate in forums, town hall meetings, and programs in residence halls to address students, explaining University security, public safety and fire safety measures and procedures. Security awareness and emergency procedures information is also offered to all incoming international students and employees.
- Orientation programming includes information about services such as the Safe Ride Home Program, security escorts, sexual/relationship violence policies, alcohol and drug policies, hazing policies, emergency procedures and general safety. Resources such as the HazAdapt Safety App, an emergency and disaster safety app, the weapons storage program and self-defense courses are also included in the orientation programming.
- Crime prevention and sexual/relationship violence prevention programs are offered on an ongoing basis. These sessions are provided by the staff of University Police, Wellness Services and the Office for Title IX/Equity. Additional crime prevention awareness sessions to educate the campus community about personal safety, services offered and crime prevention strategies are offered throughout the year. Information is also disseminated through brochures, the University Police website and social media.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The University does not monitor and record, through local police agencies, any criminal activity in which students have engaged at off-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the University, including student organizations with off-campus housing facilities. However, we are aware of at least one police agency that performs such monitoring and recording.

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

Northwest Missouri State University is committed to creating and maintaining an environment free of alcohol abuse. The University enforces state underage drinking laws while complying with state law and other applicable regulations governing alcoholic beverages for those on University premises or participating in its activities. The University strongly supports education and treatment programs as the most effective means to help prevent and reduce alcohol abuse. In addition, the University is committed to providing an academic and social environment that supports individual freedom while promoting individual responsibility, health and safety, and community welfare. To that end:

1. The University expects that persons who include alcohol as part of their activities will do so responsibly and lawfully.

2. Persons planning events on campus should be mindful of the complexities introduced into planning an event with alcohol. Event management issues (the presentation of entertainment, provision of refreshments, management of participants and audience, security, and other factors) require serious attention for any event, and all the more for an event at which alcohol is served. Event organizers must fully understand University alcohol policy and applicable laws to manage their events accordingly.

3. Organizations may not plan events that promote or encourage the consumption of alcohol, nor may event planning be based upon the assumption of abusive or illegal alcohol consumption. People planning events should remember that the vast majority of events at the institution take place without alcohol, that most members of the undergraduate community are not of legal drinking age, and that among those who are, many do not drink alcoholic beverages at all.

The University enforces federal and state drug laws. The possession, sale, manufacture, and/or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited under both state and federal laws. Such laws are enforced by the University's law enforcement authority on campus (University Police). Violators of University policies, or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs, will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.3.2026)

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, 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,

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statutes)
	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. *Id.*; § 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 increase depending on the circumstances of the offense and the presence of prior offenses. *Id.*

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The University has a drug abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness. More information about the program, including the University's drug and alcohol policies, can be located at: https://www.nwmissouri.edu/aboutus/facts/pdf/AlcoholDrugReview.pdf

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:

- Title IX Sexual Harassment: https://www.nwmissouri.edu/titleixequity/titleix/index.htm
- Student Code of Conduct: https://www.nwmissouri.edu/studentaffairs/handbook/policies-and-procedures.htm

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. o 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.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	• 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. • 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,

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	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 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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	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 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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	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. • 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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	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 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

In addition to the definition of consent under Missouri law, the University uses the following definition of consent for the purpose of determining whether a violation of its Title IX Sexual

Harassment Policy has occurred. “Consent” refers to affirmative words or affirmative actions that a reasonable person in the perspective of the respondent would understand as agreement to engage in the sexual conduct at issue. A person who is incapacitated is not capable of giving consent.

Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether sexual assault has occurred. Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent can be withdrawn. A person who initially consents to sexual activity is deemed not to have consented to any sexual activity that occurs after they withdraw consent. A person who is incapacitated is not capable of giving consent. Incapacitation may result from the use of alcohol and/or other drugs; however, the mere consumption of some alcohol or some amount of drugs is not necessarily sufficient to establish Incapacitation. The impact of alcohol or drugs varies from person to person, and evaluating incapacitation requires an assessment of how consumption of alcohol and/or drugs impacts an individual’s:

- Decision-making ability
- Awareness of consequences
- Ability to make informed judgments

Capacity to appreciate the nature of the circumstances of the act. No single factor is determinative of incapacitation. Some common signs that someone may be incapacitated include slurred speech, confusion, shaky balance, stumbling or falling down, vomiting, and unconsciousness.

Risk Reduction

Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks

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

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

1. Contact Wellness Services and request to meet with a counselor for support.
2. Look for toxic behavior in relationships to avoid those characteristics in future partners.
3. Consider applying for a protective order through the court system or a no-contact order from the Office of Title IX and Equity as a supportive measure.

4. Learn about which behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
5. Trust your instincts—if something doesn't feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

Sexual Assault Prevention (From RAINN)

- Be aware of rape drugs.
- Try not to leave your drink unattended.
- Only drink from unopened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured.
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls.
- It's okay to lie. If you want to exit a situation immediately and are concerned about frightening or upsetting someone, it's okay to lie. You are never obligated to remain in a situation that makes you feel uncomfortable, pressured, or threatened.
- Be a good friend. Trust your instincts. If you notice something that doesn't feel right, it probably isn't.

Social Media Safety: https://rainn.org/safe-media.

- Turning off geolocation
- Pause before you post
- Do not post images of yourself incapacitated, which predators look for

Sexual Assault Prevention (From RAINN)

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

Traveling Around Campus

- Ensure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged.
- Avoid dimly lit places and notify University Police if lights need installed or repaired in an area.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- Walk with a friend.

- Carry an accessible noisemaker (like a whistle).
- Carry a small, accessible flashlight.
- If walking feels unsafe, contact University Police for an escort.

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention identifies an approach for taking action when you see an unjust or risky situation. Bystander intervention is a part of our Northwest values.

Intervening may include:

- Speaking out against hurtful, hateful and discriminatory statements or behaviors.
- Preventing situations that may lead to sexual violence or other harm.
- Supporting individuals when they feel pressured, uncomfortable or victimized.
- Helping others respond to problematic situations.

Bystander Intervention action may include any one of the 3-Ds:

- DIRECT - directly address the situation or harm.
- DISTRACT - distract someone from the situation or harm.
- DELEGATE - delegate intervention to the situation or harm to someone else.

Demonstrating Bystander Intervention does **NOT** mean that you should risk your personal safety. Use the 3-D approach that is comfortable for you.

Someone who demonstrates Bystander Intervention also:

- Approaches everyone with concern and compassion.
- Avoids using violence as a means of intervention.
- Refrains from antagonizing or accusatory actions.
- Asks for help from others and knows when to call for assistance (UPD, RAs, EMTs, etc.).

How Does This Make A Difference?

IT CAN HAPPEN TO ANYONE; sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking are real issues experienced by many college students. Approximately 1 in 4 undergrad women (26%) and 1 in 14 undergrad men (7%) experience nonconsensual sexual contact by physical force or inability to consent.

PAY ATTENTION to the warning signs of violence or someone being taken advantage of.

DON'T BRUSH IT OFF; if something or someone makes you uncomfortable, say or do something.

WATCH OUT FOR EACH OTHER; if you see someone who looks like they're in trouble, ask if they're ok.

SPEAK UP if you see something offensive or abusive. If you hear victim blaming or jokes that degrade other people, don't laugh. Say you don't think it's funny to hurt others. Encourage respect.

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:

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP 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 in the upcoming sections of this security report.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in multiple ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the institution. Methods include, but are not limited to 3 presentations, online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. Past programming and currently planned programming include the following:

- PPAPs
    - Helping Bearcats Succeed
    - Can I Kiss You?
    - New Faculty Orientation

    - New Staff Orientation (online)
    - International Student Orientation
    - Safe Colleges annual online Title IX training
- OPACs
    - ENGAGE: Bystander Intervention & Violence Prevention
    - Assisting Students in Distress
    - Residential Life Student Staff Safety and Response Training
    - Staff Compliance Workshops
    - Pizza and Police
    - University Seminar Online Module
    - Self-Defense Workshops

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 University Police Department at 660.562.1254 for an immediate response. You may also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator at 660.562.1873.

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 Medical Center – All survivors of sexual violence are encouraged to seek care from a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) to collect any evidence available. Additionally, MOSAIC Medical Center can provide treatment for injuries and sexually transmitted infections and offers pregnancy tests and emergency contraception. Walk-in emergency care is available 24 hours a day at the hospital. The Maryville location address is 2016 South Main Street, Maryville, MO 64468. For more information call (660) 562-2600. The

Saint Joseph address is 5325 Faraon Street Entrance 11, St Joseph, MO 64506. For more information call (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

- The University Police Department is located on campus and is available 24 hours a day to assist with criminal prosecution and the North Star Advocacy Center, Mosaic Medical Center, and Title IX resources. Contact UPD at 660.562.1254.

- Maryville Police Department, 101 North Vine Street, Maryville, MO 64468. 660.562.3209

- To make a police report, a victim may contact the police agency listed above either by phone or in person. The victim can 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

In Missouri, victims may obtain an Adult Order of Protection, which provides protective relief for victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault. Information about Adult Orders of Protection may be found at: https://www.courts.mo.gov/page.jsp?id=533.

A protection order may be obtained by filing a petition with the court. Courts can issue two types of orders: (1) Ex Parte Orders, which act as a temporary emergency order to protect a victim, for up to 15 days, until a court hearing, and (2) Full Orders of Protection, which may be issued for up to one year. Additional information about the orders may be found at: https://www.courts.mo.gov/page.jsp?id=533

- *University Responsibilities in Regards to Orders of Protection*:
    - The purpose of an Ex Parte Order of Protection and a Full Order of Protection is to restrain a respondent from committing or threatening domestic violence, stalking, communicating or disturbing a complainant's peace, and entering a complainant's place of residence. An Ex Parte Order of Protection is a temporary order in place until a hearing by a judge. After reading a Petition, the Judge will either grant or deny an Ex Parte Order of Protection. Court hearings are typically held within 15 days of filing an Ex Parte Order of Protection as noted in Missouri law. A complainant must be prepared to present documentation, photos, or other forms of evidence with the paperwork when filing a petition for an Ex Parte Order. At a court hearing, a judge can

issue a Full Order of Protection for a period of 180 days up to one year. A Full Order of Protection can be renewed twice; each renewal can last up to one year. No new incident of abuse is required if the Order is renewed before the old one expires. The Court may, upon a finding that it is in the best interest of the parties, include a provision that any Full Order of Protection for one year shall automatically renew unless the Respondent requests a hearing by 30 days prior to its expiration (see Chapter 455 and specifically 455.010, 455.035, & 455.050 RSMo. for more information).

- University Police shall enforce any violation of an Ex Parte Order of Protection or Full Order of Protection by a respondent in the same manner as any police officer in any jurisdiction. A violation of either type of order in Missouri is considered a class A misdemeanor for the first offense, and any subsequent offense is treated as a class D felony. Any person who obtains an Order of Protection from Missouri or any other state should provide a copy to University Police and the Title IX Coordinator. Depending on conditions specified in a particular order the University may make arrangements with both parties that permit access to classrooms, library, the cafeteria, and/or any other public places. These arrangements shall be made to ensure normal access to public areas that do not violate the terms and conditions of the Order of Protection under normal day-to-day activities

- *How to File an Order of Protection*: In Nodaway County (Maryville), a Petition for Order of Protection can be filed at the Nodaway County Circuit Clerk's Office during business hours of operation or the University Police Department 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Missouri Adult Abuse Act requires court clerks to explain how to file all of these necessary forms and documents. In addition, Nodaway County has victim advocates to assist you in the process of filing an Order of Protection and they may go with you to court.
- *Trespass Warnings*: If there is enough reason to believe (through investigation) that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member on campus, University Police can issue a trespass warning. Any individual found to be on campus after a trespass warning has been issued against them, can be arrested by University Police. Trespass warnings can be issued against members of the Northwest community (students and employees) or the public.

Available Victim Services:

Victims will be provided with 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:

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

On-Campus Resources

- Personal Development and Counseling Services – Counseling services are provided free of charge to all Northwest students, and the University highly recommends that

survivors speak with a counselor. These conversations are confidential in nature. The PDC is located in the Wellness Center, and appointments can be scheduled by calling 660-562-1348.

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

Off-Campus Resources

- Maryville Public Safety/Police Department – MPS/MPD is the law enforcement agency for the City of Maryville, and its officers are available 24/7 to respond to emergencies or receive reports of sexual and relationship violence that occur off-campus. MPS/MPD can be contacted at 660-562-3209 or by calling 911.
- MOSAIC Medical Center – All survivors of sexual violence are highly encouraged to seek care from a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) to collect any evidence available. Additionally, MOSAIC Medical Center can provide treatment for injuries and/or sexually transmitted infection and offers pregnancy tests and emergency contraception. Walk-in emergency care is available 24/7 at the hospital. The address is 2016 S. Main St., Maryville, MO 64468. For more information call 660-562-2600.
- MOSAIC Medical Center – Provides counseling for wide-range of issues, including to sexual harassment/sexual violence survivors. Appointments can be scheduled at 660-562-7922.
- North Star Advocacy Center – The North Star Advocacy Center can provide a survivor advocate, residential shelter, survivor support groups, crisis management, safety planning, case management including addressing basic needs, court advocacy, hospital/medical advocacy, and a 24-hour crisis hotline. To contact North Star, call 660-562-2320. North Star's website is https://northstarac.org/.
- Employee Assistance Program – Provides free counseling and referral services to Northwest employees and their immediate family members. EAP can be contacted by calling their 24/7 hotline at 1-800-964-3577.

Other Support Agencies/Hotlines

- Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence: http://www.mocadsv.org/
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: https://www.justice.gov/ovw
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: http://www.ncadv.org/
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: http://www.nsvrc.org/
- Stalking Resource Center: http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-HOPE (4673)
- Legal Assistance – Free or low cost legal services may be available through Legal Aid of Western Missouri. You can visit the following websites for more information: http://www.lawmo.org/ and http://www.lsmo.org/.

Visa and Immigration Assistance

- Immigration Advocates Network: http://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=MO
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: https://egov.uscis.gov/office-locator/#/

Accommodation 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.

Supportive 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 supportive 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 supportive or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at 660.562.1873, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, 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 supportive or protective measures provided to 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 to implement supportive or protective measures. Such decisions will be made by the University considering the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the supportive or protective measures is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide a supportive measure 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.

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 by 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 accommodation or protective measures. 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 measures are provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide accommodation or protective order, the University will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking will be processed through the institutional Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and related complaint resolution procedures. The procedures are utilized whenever or wherever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and the respondent.

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

Title IX Coordinator
Stephanie Krauth
AVP Student Affairs - Title IX/Equity
305 Administration Building
Tel: 660.562.1873
Email: skrauth@nwmissouri.edu

Deputy Coordinator – Employee
Krista Barcus
VP of Culture
AD 125
Tel: 660.562.1128
Email: kbarcus@nwmissouri.edu

If you believe you are the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, or dating violence, get to safety, preserve evidence, and do not disturb the crime scene. Preservation of evidence may be necessary for proof of the crime or in obtaining a protection order. For those who believe that they are victims of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, or Dating Violence, the University recommends the following:

- Get to a safe place as soon as possible.
- Contact law enforcement by calling 911 or University police at 660-562-1254.
- Contact a trusted person, such as a friend or family member, for support.

It is important to take steps to preserve evidence in cases of stalking, to the extent such evidence exists. In cases of stalking, evidence is more likely to be in the form of letters, emails, text messages, etc., rather than evidence of physical contact and violence. Once a report of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking is made, the victim has several options such as, but not limited to:

- obtaining Supportive Measures
- contacting parents or a relative
- seeking legal advice
- seeking personal counseling (always recommended)
- pursuing legal action against the perpetrator
- pursuing disciplinary action
- requesting that no further action be taken

Any person who wishes to make a complaint of conduct that also constitutes a crime— including Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking—is encouraged to make a complaint with the University Police Department (Tel: 660.562.1254) or local law enforcement. If requested, the University will assist a person in notifying the appropriate law enforcement

authorities. In the event of an emergency, contact 911. A victim may decline to notify such authorities.

IX. Preliminary Assessment

After receiving a report made pursuant to Section VI, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct a preliminary assessment to determine:

- Whether the conduct, as reported, falls or could fall within the scope of the policy specified in Section II; and
- Whether the conduct, as reported, constitutes or could constitute Sexual Harassment. If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct reported could not fall within the scope of the policy, and/or could not constitute Sexual Harassment, even if investigated, the Title Coordinator will close the matter and may notify the reporting party if doing so is consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"). The Title IX Coordinator may refer to the report to other University offices, as appropriate. If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct reported could fall within the scope of the policy, and/or could constitute Sexual Harassment, if investigated, the Title IX Coordinator will proceed to contact the Complainant as specified in Section XI.

X. Contacting the Complainant

If a report is not closed as a result of the preliminary assessment specified in Section IX and the Complainant's identity is known, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly contact the Complainant to discuss the availability of Supportive Measures specified in Section XI to discuss and consider the Complainant's wishes with respect to such Supportive Measures; to inform the Complainant of the availability of such Supportive Measures with or without filing a Formal Complaint; and to explain the process for filing and pursuing a Formal Complaint. The Complainant will also be provided options for filing complaints with the local police and information about resources available on campus and in the community.

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.

   After receiving a report made pursuant to Section VI, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct a preliminary assessment to determine:

   - Whether the conduct, as reported, falls or could fall within the scope of the policy;
   - Whether the conduct, as reported, constitutes or could constitute Sexual Harassment.

   If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct reported could not fall within the scope of the policy, and/or could not constitute Sexual Harassment, even if investigated, the Title IX Coordinator will close the matter and may notify the reporting party if doing so is consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"). The Title IX Coordinator may refer the report to other University offices, as appropriate. If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct reported could fall within the scope of the policy, and/or could constitute Sexual Harassment, if investigated, the Title IX Coordinator will proceed to contact the Complainant.

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

- Expulsion/Termination
- Suspension of a term of at least a semester
- Suspension until the complainant has graduated or otherwise separated from the University
- Suspension of a term determined by Human Resources (HR)
- Trespass Warning issued through UPD
- No-Contact Order issued through the Title IX Office or HR
- Permanent or temporary ban from living in residence halls
- Permanent or temporary ban from participating in student groups or University-sanctioned groups
- Permanent or temporary ban from attending University events
- Campus probation for the duration of their time as a student
- Staff probation
- Termination of admissions or employment offer
- Educational and training requirements prior to reinstatement, or in addition to sanctions

If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Vice President (VP) of Culture. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the VP of Student Affairs (student) or VP of Culture (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

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

If a report is not closed as a result of the preliminary assessment specified in Section IX, the University will offer and make available supportive measures to the Complainant regardless of whether the Complainant elects to file a formal complaint. Contemporaneously with the Respondent being notified of a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Respondent of the availability of supportive measures for the Respondent, and the University will offer and make available supportive measures to the Respondent in the same manner in which it offers and makes them available to the Complainant. The University will also offer and make available supportive measures to the Respondent prior to the Respondent being notified of a formal complaint, if the Respondent requests such measures. The University will maintain the confidentiality of supportive measures provided to either a Complainant or Respondent, to the

extent that maintaining such confidentiality does not impair the University's ability to provide the supportive measures in question.

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 people are on this campus may do so by contacting the University Police Department at 660.562.1254. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link:http://www.mshp.dps.mo.gov/MSHPWeb/PatrolDivisions/CRID/SOR/SORPage.html

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 Northwest Missouri State University Police Department 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:

- University Police Department, 660.562.1254

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.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Northwest Missouri State University Police Department at 660.562.1254 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situations.

The University Police, in consultation with other appropriate personnel, is primarily responsible for confirming a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that could cause an immediate threat to the health and safety of the members of the campus community. Other departments on and off campus may be in a position to assist confirming certain types of emergencies, such as a pandemic flu outbreak, gas leak, etc. University Police will respond and/or summon the appropriate personnel to evaluate the report and determine the severity of the emergency or dangerous situation. University police will make the final judgement regarding the severity based on the totality of the information they observe, receive from others, determined with a validated instrument, etc.

A. The University Police Department has access to the systems to notify the campus community of immediate threats that have occurred and necessitate evacuation, shelter in place, or other actions on the part of students, employees, and campus visitors. University Police and/or local first responders will assist those preparing the emergency notification with determining what segment or segments of the University community should receive the notification. If the emergency affects a significant portion of the entire campus, University officials will distribute the notification to the entire campus community. However, if appropriate to a specific incident, University Police does have the capability to activate our facilities alarm notifications to the campus community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (i.e. a specific building or adjacent buildings.) In this instance, University officials will continue to monitor the situation and may send subsequent notifications to a wider group of community members. Once an emergency notification is made, adequate follow-up information will be provided to the community as needed. The institution typically provides follow-up information to the community using the same systems that were used to send out the original alert.

University Police will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of student, employees and visitors occurring on or reasonably contiguous to the campus, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of first responders, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The typical first responders to an incident that causes an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Northwest community include University Police, Maryville Public Safety, Nodaway County Sheriff's Department, Nodaway County Ambulance Services,

and the Missouri State Highway Patrol. Additional information deemed appropriate by the University Police Department will be disseminated at different points in times during and after an incident.

The University Police Chief 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.

The University Police Chief, the Emergency Coordinator or their designee will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened. The University Police leadership will determine the content of the notification based on each situation. A range of template messages addressing a variety of emergency situations has been developed. The individual authorizing the alert will select the template message most appropriate to the ongoing situation. In situations where there are not pre-determined template messages in the system, the individual authorizing the alert will develop the most succinct message to convey the appropriate information to the community. The goal is to ensure individuals are aware of the situation and that they know the steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety.

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**
Bearcat Alert Text Messaging	http://www.nwmissouri.edu/alert/index.htm
Campus Email	All students and employees are enrolled automatically.

Testing & Documentation

Testing & Documentation: The University tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, the Crisis Management Team will meet at various times to train, test and evaluate the University's emergency response plan. The University Police Department 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 student and employee information to remind them of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

The Northwest Missouri State University Police Department 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 student and employee information to remind them of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Stop Campus Hazing Policy and Programming

The act of hazing is a violation of the University's Student Conduct Code and Student Organization Code of Conduct, the University's Employee Handbook, Missouri law (RSMo. 578.365), and the Stop Campus Hazing Act (Pub. L. No. 118-173, 2024). Northwest Missouri State University neither condones nor tolerates hazing of any type by any student organization, or by any University-affiliated individual, regardless of where the hazing occurs.

Missouri law states as follows:

1. A person commits the offense of hazing if he or she knowingly participates in or causes a willful act, occurring on or off a public or private college or university, directed against a student or a prospective 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 for 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:
    a. Any activity which recklessly endangers the physical health or safety of the student or prospective 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; or
    b. Any activity which recklessly endangers the mental health of the student or prospective 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 to perform a duty or task which involves a violation of the criminal law of this state or any political subdivision in this state.
2. 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.
3. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as creating a new private cause of action against any educational institution.
4. Consent is not a defense to hazing. Section 565.010 does not apply to hazing cases or to homicide cases arising out of hazing activity.
5. 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.

The Stop Campus Hazing Act defines hazing as:
Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with oth er persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that—

I. is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization;[1] and
II. 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—

(aa) whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;

(bb) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;

(cc) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;

(dd) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;

(ee) any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;

(ff) any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and

(gg) 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.

Hazing, as defined above, is prohibited by Northwest Missouri State University.

The express implied consent of the victim will not be a defense. Apathy or acquiescence in the presence of haz ing are not neutral acts and may be considered violations of this policy.

Campus entities include any group of persons operating under the name Northwest Missouri State University as employees, students, alumni, friends, or other association. They include, but are not limited to, residence hall living groups, athletic teams, fraternal Greek organizations, honorary societies, performing arts groups and recognized/unrecognized campus organizations.

The student organization does not need to be established or recognized by the University for the behavior to be considered hazing for purposes of this Policy. It includes any organization (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 University.

Reporting

The University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all hazing incidents. Such a report is encouraged when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

- Situations that pose imminent danger or while a crime is in progress should be reported to University Police by calling 660.562.1254 or 911 from any campus phone or cell phone.
- Students, employees and visitors can make a report of hazing incidents to one of the campus security authorities listed below. Once reported, the individual making the report will be encouraged to also report it to University Police. If requested, a University employee will assist a student in making the report to the police.
    - Vice President of Culture at 660.562.1128
    - Assistant Vice President of Student Affairs of Engagement & Development at660.562.1226
    - Assistant Vice President Title IX and Equity at 660.562.1873
- An anonymous report can also be submitted using the Northwest Missouri State Student Conduct Reporting Form.

Investigation

The University will investigate any incident in which a charge of hazing has been made, per the Student Code of Conduct or Student Organization Code of Conduct. University recognition of a student organization may be temporarily withdrawn pending hearings and due process procedures. Any incident in which a charge of hazing has been made, involving a Northwest employee will be investigated through the Department of Human Resources in accordance to the Employee Handbook.

Should it be determined that a student organization or any member of the University community has engaged in hazing as previously defined, University sanctions may include but are not limited to:

1. Automatic and indefinite suspension of campus recognition with an accompanying loss of all campus privileges (i.e. use of facilities, student services, etc.)
2. Disciplinary action against those members involved in the incident(s) up to and including suspension or expulsion/termination from the University.

Findings of hazing violations will be reported in Northwest's Campus Hazing Transparency Report.

Appeals

1) A decision reached by the Student Conduct Board or a sanction imposed by the Student Conduct Administrator may be appealed on the grounds specified in Section IV. D. 2 by the Accused Student(s) or Complainant(s) to an Appellate Board established by the University within five (5) school days of the decision, or at such later time as reasonably determined by the Appellate 11 Board. Such appeals shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the Student Conduct Administrator or his or her designee.

2) Except as required to explain the basis of new information, an appeal shall be limited to a review of the verbatim record of the Student Conduct Board Hearing and supporting documents for one or more of the following purposes:

a) To determine whether the Student Conduct Board Hearing was conducted fairly in light of the charges and information presented, and in conformity with prescribed procedures giving the complaining party a reasonable opportunity to prepare and to present information that the Student Code was violated, and giving the Accused Student a reasonable opportunity to prepare and to present a response to those allegations. Deviations from designated procedures will not be a basis for sustaining an appeal unless significant prejudice results.

b) To determine whether the decision reached regarding the Accused Student was contrary to the substantial weight of the evidence such that no reasonable person would have found a violation of the Student Code.

c) To determine whether the sanction(s) imposed were appropriate for the violation of the Student Code which the student was found to have committed.

d) To consider new information, sufficient to alter a decision, or other relevant facts not brought out in the original hearing, because such information and/or facts were not known to the person appealing at the time of the original Student Conduct Board Hearing.

3) If the accused student or accused student organization files an appeal in a case involving an alleged victim, the written appeal will be shared with the alleged victim. The alleged victim will be given an

opportunity to provide a written response to the appeal, and the response will be provided to the Appellate Board for consideration. If the alleged victim submits the written appeal, it will be shared with the accused. The accused will be given an opportunity to provide a written response to the appeal, and the response will be provided to the Appellate Board for consideration.

4) After reviewing the appeal and related information, the Appellate Board may accept, modify, or reject the decision and/or sanction imposed. The Appellate Board may also remand the case for a new hearing in appropriate circumstances (e.g., procedural issues with first hearing, newly discovered information). The Appellate Board will issue a short written statement of its decision, including the reasons for it, and this statement will be provided to the party(ies). The decision of the Appellate board is final and binding upon all involved, except in cases that have been remanded for another hearing.

Anyone with questions about hazing should the Office of Student Involvement at 660.562.1226 or osi@nwmissouri.edu.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Program

The University provides research-informed, campus-wise prevention programs about hazing designed to reach students, staff and faculty. The training includes the information set forth above as well as primary prevention strategies intended to stop hazing before it occurs and includes skill buil ding for bystander intervention, information about ethical leadership and the promotion of strategies for building group cohesion without hazing.

Below is a list of the specific anti-hazing programming provided by the University:

- Helping Bearcats Succeed
  - All first-time freshmen will participate in Helping Bearcats Succeed during Advantage Weekend
    programming. This program prioritizes student safety regarding a variety of topics, including h azing awareness and bystander intervention strategies.
- Safe Colleges Training
  - All students and employees will be assigned the Safe Colleges Hazing and Awareness Prevention module for their respective role. All first-year students will be required to complete the module as an assignment for the University Seminar course.
- Student Organization President Training
  - All student organization presidents are required to complete yearly training through Canvas as part of their leadership role. A module will be included specific to hazing which includes “10 Signs of Healthy and Unhealthy Groups”, hazing awareness and prevention, and bystander intervention strategies.
- Academics
  - Administrative onboarding- Annual onboarding and calibration to institutional, state, and federal policies which will include hazing awareness and prevention. This occurs once annually each August prior to the academic year and includes all faculty with administrative reporting responsibilities (deans, department chairpersons, assistant chairpersons, program coordinators, and directors).

- Athletics
  - All student-athletes and athletics staff, including coaches, graduate assistants, equipment staff, administration team, strength and conditioning staff, and athletic training staff will be provided with training on the anti-hazing policy. This will take place at the beginning of each

fall semester during the Athletics Department Meeting for staff and the All-Athlete Meeting for all student-athletes.

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: 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:

Summary (Code of Missouri)

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 University Police Department at 660.562.1254. Any University employee receiving a missing student report should immediately notify University Police for an investigation to be initiated.

All students have the ability to register within the CatPaws system for an emergency contact/confidential contact person or persons whom they would like to be contacted in an event of a campus emergency.

All residential students have the ability to register, within the housing system, a contact person whom the institution will notify if it is determined the student is missing.

After investigating a missing person report, the University will notify local police authorities unless it is 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:

	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Crime	**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	4	8	5	4	7	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fondling	3	2	5	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	1	1	0	1	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	2	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	41	78	85	38	71	80	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	8	7	9	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	5	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	3	3	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Hazing	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A

The institution began collecting statistics in 2025 for reported hazing crimes.

Hate crimes:

2025: There was one hate crime reported on the Northwest-Maryville campus. The hate crime reported was harassment motivated by race discrimination.
2024: There were two reported hate crimes reported on the Northwest-Maryville campus. Both hate crimes reported were intimidation motivated by sexual orientation.
2023: There were two reported hate crimes on the Northwest-Maryville campus. The first hate crime reported was harassment motivated by race discrimination. The second hate crime reported was harassment motivated by national origin.

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 University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the University's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the University's request for crime statistics.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

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

Campus: NWMSU - Maryville Campus, 800 University Drive, Maryville, MO 64468-6001

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
Dieterich Hall, 930 College Park	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
Franken Hall, 830 College Avenue	X			X	X	X	1
Hawthorn Apartment, 917 Centennial Drive	X		X	X	X	X	1
Hudson Hall, 525 University Drive	X		X	X	X	X	1
Millikan Hall, 1020 Northwest Drive	X			X	X	X	1
Perrin Hall, 625 University Drive	X		X	X	X	X	1
Roberta Hall, 635 University Drive	X		X	X	X	X	1
South Complex, 920 Memorial Drive	X		X	X	X	X	1
Sycamore Apartment, 917 Centennial Drive	X		X	X	X	X	1
Tower Suites-East, 900College Park Drive	X		X	X	X	X	1
Tower Suites-West, 900 College Park Drive	X		X	X	X	X	1
Willow Apartment,	X		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
917 Centennial Drive							

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

All open-flame burning is not permitted, including candles and incense. Candles may be burned in the Roberta Hall sorority chapter rooms only during ceremonies, with prior written permission from the hall/resident director. Electric potpourri pots and wax warmers are allowed. Only surge-protected power strips are permitted. Any appliances with exposed heating elements are strictly prohibited, including toasters and toaster ovens.

Tampering with fire safety systems is prohibited and any such tampering may lead to appropriate disciplinary action.

The University reserves the right to make periodic inspections of campus housing to ensure compliance with the prohibited items policy and that fire safety systems are operational. Prohibited items, if found, will be confiscated and donated or discarded without reimbursement.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

In the event of a fire, the University expects all campus community members to evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors and activating the fire alarm system (if one is nearby) as they leave. If circumstances permit at the time of the alarm, additional instructions will be given regarding where students and/or employees are to relocate.

Fire Education and Training Programs

Fire safety education programs for all residents of on-campus student housing and all employees with responsibilities related to that housing are held at the beginning of each semester. The purpose is to familiarize them with the fire safety system in each facility, train them on procedures to follow if there is a fire, and inform them of the University's fire safety policies. Information includes maps of each facility's evacuation route and any fire alarms and fire suppression equipment available in the facility. Attendees are advised that participation in fire drills is mandatory and any student with a disability is given the option of having a "buddy" assigned to assist them.

Reporting Fires

The University is required to disclose statistical data each year 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, 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 University Police Department by calling 660.562.1254. 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. Currently, there are no plans for future improvements.