

2026



ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

William Jewell College

2026 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. It provides students and employees of William Jewell College ("College") with information on: the College'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 College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Director of Campus Safety in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College's campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting David Loar, William Jewell College, 500 College Hill, Liberty, MO 64068 in Curry Hall room 101. The College 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 Campus Safety Department is responsible for campus safety at the College. Its personnel do not have arrest authority. The Department's patrol jurisdiction covers all campus property. There is a trained officer on duty and present on campus, 24 hours/day, 7 days/week, and 365 days/year. In most instances, the City of Liberty Police Department will be summoned to the campus should circumstances warrant the arrest of an offender. Campus Safety personnel are responsible for the following support functions:

- Responding to medical emergencies on campus
- Responding to calls reporting any altercation or out of the ordinary incident on campus
- Responding to calls reporting any theft or other criminal activity on campus
- Maintaining a Daily Crime Log and Daily Fire Log
- Maintaining regular and documented patrols of campus

- Providing on-campus rides to any community member who has concerns for their safety
- Responding to any and all alarm notifications
- Providing residence hall/room access to a student who has been locked out, provided they have first attempted to contact their RA or RD for assistance

The Campus Safety Department has a close working relationship with local law enforcement agencies, including the Liberty Police Department. The College has an MOU with the Liberty Police Department for emergency response and the investigation of crimes.

Campus Security Authorities

The College 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 College's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the College would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Director of Campus Safety at 816.885.0935
- Assistant Dean of Students at 816.415.5969
- Title IX Coordinator at 816.415.5969
- Director of Athletics at 816.415.5947
- Vice President of Academic Affairs at 816.415.7886
- Chief Financial Officer at 816.415.5977

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the College, 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.

The Office of Campus Safety is the primary department to which all crimes and incidents that occur on College property should be reported. The number to contact an officer is 816-365-0709 or dial 1411 from any campus phone. Situations that pose imminent danger or while a crime is in progress should be reported to local law enforcement by calling 911 from any campus phone or cell phone. Crimes may also be reported anonymously through the Scholastic Tips Hotline through the Greater Kansas City Crime Stoppers via phone (816)474-8477, website KCcrimestoppers.com or QR codes posted around the campus. William Jewell College has an MOU with Greater Kansas City Crime Stoppers.

Students and employees also have the opportunity to report a crime or concerning behavior online if they prefer not to call or report a crime in person. The link has been sent out to the College community, click on the link, fill out the form and select submit. The online form can be accessed at https://williamjewell.formstack.com/forms/concerning_behavior_report. Emergency phones are distinctively identified by a blue pole. Campus elevators are also equipped with emergency phones. Upon receipt of a call, a safety officer will be immediately dispatched to provide assistance. Priority is given to reports of incidents that threaten life or safety of people, the security of the property and the peace of the community.

Crimes and incidents are reported so that causes may be determined, and corrective measures are taken to improve safety and preserve College assets and ensure the accuracy of our report of crime statistics. Once reported, the individual making the report will be encouraged to report it to appropriate police agencies. If requested, the appropriate member of the College staff will assist a student in making the report to the police.

Confidential Reporting

The College 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 College's Sexual Harassment Policy, when a mandated reporter becomes aware of an alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the reporter is responsible for reporting that information, as well as other pertinent information, e.g., employee, student, contractor, etc., if known, to the Title IX Coordinator. The role of the mandatory reporter is to provide as much information as possible and as quickly as possible for appropriate action to take place. In these cases, the College may be limited in their ability to protect the identity of the victim or witness under certain circumstances, including situations where there is an ongoing danger to the campus community and/or an investigation moves forward.

A victim or witness of other types of crime (e.g. aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the College disciplinary system or the criminal justice system can make a confidential report to a Campus Security Authority (CSA). Upon request, the individual's report and details of the incident can be filed without revealing the victim's identity. With such information, the College 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 College.

The College 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

It is the established protocol of William Jewell College to keep all residential facilities locked and always secured. All residential facilities are locked 24 hours per day and can be accessed with a student ID or key. Room keys are issued when students check in and students should never lend their key to another student or guest. Students should always lock their room door when leaving. Only those who reside in such facilities, as well as authorized College personnel, can gain access and entry to these buildings. Safety officers check building security and patrol parking lots and surrounding areas each night.

All non-residential campus buildings, except for the Mabee Center, Pryor Learning Commons, and Curry Hall are unlocked and open to the community during normal operational hours, which is typically Monday – Friday between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. The Mabee Center has a card swipe access system that is always engaged and operational (except for athletic events) restricting access to members of the William Jewell Community. The Pryor Learning Commons and Curry Hall have access control card readers on the main entry doors which all students and faculty can use to gain access into those buildings.

Keys (and after-hours card access) are only issued to staff and faculty who have been approved for such access by their respective department chairs or administrative head. The Department of Facilities Management maintains a record of all issued keys and card access capabilities.

All community members are required to comply with the following standards:

- Community members are encouraged to keep their room/office/vehicle locked whenever they are not present.
- Keys to the offices, laboratories, and classrooms on campus will be issued to employees only as needed and after receiving the proper authorization. Each department supervisor is responsible for assuring his/her area is secured and locked. Room keys and hall or house keys are issued to each resident at check-in.
- Keys are the responsibility of the residents and should be carried at all times to avoid being locked out.
- Residents who are locked out may contact a member of their residence hall staff to be let into their room.
- Lost keys should be reported promptly to a member of your building's residence life staff. A replacement fee is assessed to replace lost keys. Room keys are only issued to the resident of that room and are only to be used by the person the key is issued to.
- Employees must adhere to policies regarding unauthorized access to school facilities, theft of or damage to school property, or other criminal activity. In particular, rendering inoperable or abusing any fire prevention or detection equipment is prohibited.
- Violation of these policies may lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination and the filing of charges with law enforcement authorities.
- Employee and student identification cards may be used to verify the identity of persons suspected to be in campus facilities without permission.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

The campus facilities are maintained by the Department of Facilities Management and patrolled by Campus Safety. Campus Facilities Management maintains campus buildings, grounds and roadways with a concern for safety and security. They inspect campus facilities regularly, make repairs affecting safety and security, and respond to reports of potential safety and security hazards, such as broken windows, locks, overgrown brush and lighting deficiencies.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The College 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.

The Campus Housing Coordinator facilitates a comprehensive residence life staff training program for Resident Directors and Resident Assistants every August, prior to the commencement of the fall term. The training encompasses all areas of safety and risk management with sessions presented by outside experts in their field or profession.

Crime prevention programs are presented to students each semester by the Residence Life Staff, through mandatory hall meetings.

All fraternity and sorority chapters have nationally mandated training to complete each year regarding crime prevention, safety, and alcohol and drug prevention and safety.

Mandatory alcohol education is required for all first-year students via an online course administered by the Office of Student Life. Failure to complete the course will preclude the student from obtaining an alcohol approved ID.

The Director of Campus Safety also provides information at the beginning of the academic year and periodically during the year for students and employees regarding the College's safety and security procedures and practices. This information is generally an email to all employees and students via their Jewell email account. Included in these messages is information concerning the locking schedule for buildings, new technology-based safety practices on campus, car safety, personal safety, I.D. card instruction, and how to report crimes and incidents to Campus Safety.

Emergency notification policies and practices are also provided to all employees and students at the beginning of each academic year via e-mail. Emergency notification capabilities include text alerts, voice calling, and email. Emergency response posters are located in areas of prominence on campus.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

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

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

Upon written request, the College 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 College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased because of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

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

Drug and Alcohol Policy

The College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The College enforces the state's liquor laws. The College also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

All students are expected to adhere to all policies and laws related to the possession, consumption, and/or distribution of alcohol, as outlined in the William Jewell College Student Handbook and by the State of Missouri, Clay County, and the City of Liberty. The unlawful use, possession, purchase, and/or distribution of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on the William Jewell College campus.

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

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.03.2026)

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

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

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

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, "liquid ecstasy"), or flunitrazepam (or, "Rohypnol"), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

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

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

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

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

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

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at 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

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statutes)
	imprisonment between 10 to 30 years, or life imprisonment. §§ 579.030, 558.011. The offense of manufacturing or attempting to manufacture any amount of a controlled substance, except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid, is a class C felony. § 579.055. Possessing, purchasing, or bringing into the state large quantities of controlled substances, also known as trafficking, can result in severe penalties, which vary depending on the substance and quantity involved. §§ 579.065, 579.068. It is also unlawful to possess drug paraphernalia, which is generally a class D misdemeanor. § 579.074.
Alcohol and Minors	In Missouri, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess, purchase, or attempt to purchase any intoxicating liquor; a first violation is a class D misdemeanor carrying a fine not to exceed \$500. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 311.325, 558.002. A subsequent violation is a class A misdemeanor, subject to a term of up to one year in jail and a fine not to exceed \$2,000. 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 College's policies on drugs and alcohol can be found below:

- [Student Alcohol Policy](#)
- [Employee Alcohol Policy](#)
- [Alcohol Policies Board of Trustees Statement](#)
- [Illegal Drugs and Narcotics Policy](#)

The College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol and drug abuse. The College has a drug abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness. During Red Ribbon Week and in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the College provides drug abuse and prevention information to students and employees. This information is also provided to new students and employees after the initial distribution date.

The College strongly supports education and treatment programs as the most effective means to help prevent and reduce alcohol abuse. In addition, the College is committed to providing an academic and social environment that supports individual freedom while promoting individual responsibility, health and safety, and community welfare. All new incoming students complete the Alcohol Abuse and Prevention online training through United Educators. Occasional training opportunities are provided to various student groups throughout the year.

Alleged student violations of the College's drug and alcohol policies are adjudicated through the Standard of Conduct Review Board (SOCRB). The [SOCRB Policies and Procedures](#) outline the adjudication process along with possible sanctions. The College also offers drug and alcohol support/counseling through [Counseling Services](#) and the [Cardinal Care Hub](#), an online service through Academic Live Care.

Questions about these related policies, alcohol and other drug use, programs or interventions should be directed to the Dean of Students. The latest Biennial Report can be viewed [here](#).

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

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

- [Sexual Harassment Policy](#)
- [General Anti-harassment Policy](#)

The following sections of this report discuss the College'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 College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the College prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

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

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

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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	• Incest (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.020): A person commits the offense of incest if he or she marries or purports to marry or engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a person he or she knows to be, without regard to legitimacy, his or her: (1) Ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or (2) Stepchild, while the marriage creating that relationship exists; or (3) Brother or sister of the whole or half-blood; or (4) Uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the whole blood. • Statutory Rape, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.032): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age. • Statutory Rape, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.034): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.
Other “sexual assault” crimes	Other crimes under Missouri law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following: • Sodomy in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.060): A person commits the offense of sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. • Sodomy in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.061): A person commits the offense of sodomy in the second degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent. • Statutory Sodomy, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.062): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age. • Statutory Sodomy, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.064): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age. • 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.

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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	• 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.

College Definition of Consent

In addition to the definition of consent under state law, the College uses the following definition of consent in its sexual misconduct policies for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

“Consent” refers to words or 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. Consent must be given voluntarily. It cannot be procured through physical violence, threats, blackmail, or other unreasonable pressure for sexual activity.

Risk Reduction

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

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

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

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

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

Bystander Intervention

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

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

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

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

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

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

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods

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

PPAP Students

Spring/Summer Semester 2025: New students completed three online training courses from United Educators in the Spring. These courses were: “Show Some Respect: Prevent Harassment,” “Know Your Limit-Alcohol Awareness and Prevention,” and “Impressions: Recognizing, Preventing, and Reporting Sexual Assault.” Students were unable to move into their dorms until they completed the courses. Students who resided off-campus received follow-up reminders until they completed their classes.

Fall Semester 2025: New students were required to complete three online courses from United Educators: “Show Some Respect: Prevent Harassment,” “Know Your Limit-Alcohol Awareness and Prevention,” and “Impressions: Recognizing, Preventing, and Reporting Sexual Assault.” Students were unable to move into their dorms until they completed the courses. Students who resided off-campus received follow-up reminders until they completed their classes.

PPAP Employees

New College Employees complete two training requirements:

- (1) Read and agree-to, in writing, the College’s Anti-Harassment Policy and Grievance Procedures and the Jewell Non-Discrimination policy, and
- (2) Complete one online training course from United Educators as follows: Workplace Harassment: What Would You Do?

PPAP for Volunteers/Paid Staff with Summer Camps Involving Minors

Persons volunteering or being paid for summer campus complete two training requirements:

- (1) Read and agree-to in writing the College’s policy on “Minors on Campus.” The policy is located here: jewell.edu/minors-on-campus-policy; and
- (2) Complete the online course from United Educators, "Prevent Discrimination and Harassment Together."

OPAC Employees

College employees are required to attend the annual policy training in August. The training was provided by Husch Blackwell in August of 2025 and included recent changes to the Title IX regulations, supportive measures for students, employee reporting requirements, and description of the hearing and resolution process.

OPAC Students

The “Consent and Bystander Intervention Bathroom Campaign” continued this year. Bystander intervention blue posters and red consent posters continue to be updated and hung in all campus bathrooms (back of stalls).

The “Donut Forget to Get Consent” event handed out over 350 donuts and consent messages to students and employees during the first week of classes in September. The event was held to educate the community on the role of alcohol in sexual assault and to remind everyone of the importance of obtaining consent.

Every year the College hosts various activities for the Jewell Community during the month of April, which is Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM). Several events were hosted in the Yate-Gill College Union building. Tabling events were held weekly in the Union in which students were provided information on sexual assault prevention. The students were also invited to write messages about the importance of consent on a large banner that hung in the Union for the month.

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 Campus Safety Department at 1411 from a campus phone or 816-365-0709. You may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator at 816-415-5085 or HR@william.jewell.edu.

Reporting Sexual Harassment

Any person may report Sexual Harassment to the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator. Reports may be made in person, by regular mail, telephone, electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. In-person reports must be made during normal business hours, but reports can be made by regular mail, telephone, or electronic mail at any time, including outside normal business hours.

The name and contact information for the Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Title IX Coordinators are:

Title IX Coordinator
Lacy Fleming
109 Curry Hall
500 College Hill
Liberty, MO 64068
816-415-5085
TitleIX@william.jewell.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Jenna Myers
109 Curry Hall
500 College Hill
Liberty, MO 64068
816-415-5085
TitleIX@william.jewell.edu

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 Liberty Hospital, 2525 Glenn Hendren Drive, Liberty, MO 64068, 816.781.7200.

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

- Campus Safety Department, dial 1-4-1-1 from any telephone on campus or 816-365-0709
- Liberty Police Department, dial 9-1-1 or dispatch at 816-439-4701, 101 East Kansas Street, Liberty, MO 64068.
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

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: 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: www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=69655.

- To get a protection order during regular business hours (generally 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday-Friday), go to the Clay County District Court at 11 S. Water St., Liberty, MO. The phone number is 816-407-3900. To get a protection order when the Courthouse is closed, go to the lobby of the Clay County Detention Center at 14 S.

Water St., Liberty MO. It is open 24/7. More information is available here:
www.circuit7.net/adultprotection.

- Information about obtaining an Order of Protection in Clay County can be found here:
www.sheriffclayco.org/how-do-i/get-a-protection-order/.
- The circuit court clerk's office can provide the necessary forms and may assist in completing the forms. Forms may also be found online at:
www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=537. A victim should be prepared to present documentation and/or other forms of evidence when filing for an order of protection.

Victims may contact local domestic violence and sexual assault advocates for assistance in obtaining a protection order.

- The Clay County Missouri Sheriff's Office provides advocates for victims of domestic violence through the Kansas City area domestic violence hotline at 816-HOTLINE (816-468-5463). The Clay County Sheriff's Office is located at 12 S. Water St., Liberty MO, 816-407-3750. More information can be located at:
www.sheriffclayco.org/community-resources/victim-resources/.

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

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

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

Available Victim Services

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

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RESOURCES

College Resources

- William Jewell College Counseling and Health Services: 816-415-5946
www.jewell.edu/live/support-services/counseling-services
- Cardinal Care Hub for free urgent care and counseling:
williamjewell.myahpcare.com/telehealth
- Financial Aid Office - William Jewell College : 816-415-5973;
sfs@william.jewell.edu

Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired.

Employee Assistance Program (Mental Health Support): 877-720-7770

State/Local Resources

- MOCSA - Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault: mocsa.org/
24-hour crisis and support line: 816-531-0233
- Safehaven/Northland (Hotline): 816-452-8535
- Newhouse Hotline: newhousekc.org/; 816-471-5800
- Beacon Mental Health services for Clay, Platte and Ray Counties: 816-468-0400;
www.beaconmentalhealth.org/
- Research Psychiatric Center 2323 E. 63rd, Kansas City MO: 816-235-8162
www.hcamidwest.com/locations/research-psychiatric-center
- Missouri Department of Mental Health: dmh.mo.gov/behavioral-health;
573-751-4942
- Suicide and Crisis Lifeline: 988
- Behavioral Health Resources for Kansas City Residents: 816-513-1313;
www.kcmo.gov/city-hall/departments/health/behavioral-health-resources-for-kansas-city-residents

Victim Advocacy

- Clay County Prosecuting Attorney Victim Advocate: 816-736-8300
- Jackson County Prosecuting Attorney Victim Advocate: 816-881-3555
- Domestic Violence Victim Assistance Program: 816-513-3927
- Missouri Victim Assistance Network: 1-800-698-9199

Legal Assistance

- Legal Aid of Western Missouri – Domestic Violence Protection: 816-474-9868
- Missouri Coalition Against Sexual Assault: 573-636-8776
- Missouri Bar Association Attorney Referral Line: 573-636-3635

Visa and Immigration Support Services

- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services – Immigration Options for Victims of Crimes: 1-800-375-5283
- Liberty Hospital 2525 Glenn Hendren Drive, Liberty MO: 816-781-7200

National Resources

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: www.samhsa.gov/
- The Trevor Project support services for LGBTQ: www.thetrevorproject.org/
- National Institute of Mental Health: www.nimh.nih.gov/health/find-help
- National Alliance on Mental Illness: www.nami.org/
- Crisis Text Line Text “HOME” to 741741: www.crisistextline.org/
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: www.thehotline.org/

Accommodations and Protective Measures

The College 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 College is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Dean of Students in the Student Life Office at studentlife@william.jewell.edu, and the Dean of Students is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the College 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 College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the College in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the College 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

William Jewell is committed to maintaining an environment for all faculty, staff, students, and third-parties that is free of harassment, illegal discrimination, and unprofessional conduct. In keeping with that policy, William Jewell prohibits any form of harassment by or against any faculty, staff member, student, applicant for employment, customer, third-party supplier or any other person whether such harassment is lawful or unlawful (collectively the "William Jewell Community"). It is never justifiable to harass a member of the William Jewell Community because of their age, disability, gender, genetic information, national origin, race/color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, veteran status or any other status protected by law (collectively "protected statuses"). William Jewell does not tolerate harassment of any kind.

Allegations of harassment are processed through procedures that are detailed in the College's [General Anti-Harassment Policy and Grievance Procedures](#). These procedures are utilized whenever a complaint of this nature is made, regardless of the status of the Complainant and Respondent. Complaints are made, the Anti-Harassment Coordinator who is also the Title IX Coordinator.

Procedures for disciplinary action under the General Anti-Harassment Policy

The College encourages persons to make complaints of discrimination and harassment as soon as possible because late reporting may limit William Jewell's ability to investigate and respond to the conduct complained of. The College strives to complete its investigation in a reasonably prompt manner. The length of an investigation may vary depending on all the facts and circumstances, including the complexity of the allegations, the availability of witnesses, and intervening holidays and breaks. Both the Complainant and the Respondent will be given periodic updates regarding the status of the investigation.

Once a complaint is made, the Anti-Harassment Coordinator will commence an investigation of it as soon as practicable. The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether it is more likely than not that the alleged behavior occurred and, if so, whether it constitutes prohibited discrimination or harassment. The Complainant will be interviewed and have the opportunity to describe his or her allegations and identify supporting witnesses or other evidence. Thereafter, the respondent shall be given written notice of the allegations, including the identities of the parties involved, the specific policy provisions implicated, the specific conduct alleged, and the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged conduct. The respondent will then be interviewed and have an opportunity to respond to the allegations and identify supporting witnesses or other evidence. The Anti-Harassment Coordinator will review the information and testimony provided by the parties and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint.

The complainant and respondent may have a support person or advisor accompany them to any related meeting or proceeding.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Anti-Harassment Coordinator will prepare a written report. The report will include an explanation of whether any allegations in the complaint were found to be substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence. Thereafter, the Anti-Harassment Coordinator shall transmit the finalized written report to both the Vice President of Academic Affairs and the Vice President of Operations and Finance for a determination of the complaint.

If a complaint of harassment or retaliation is found to be substantiated, William Jewell will take appropriate corrective and remedial action. Students, faculty, and staff found to violate this policy will be subject to discipline up to and including written reprimand, required training, fines, suspension, demotion, termination, or expulsion. Affiliates and program participants may be removed from The College programs and/or prevented from returning to campus. Remedial steps may also include counseling for the complainant, academic, work, transportation, or living accommodations for the Complainant, separation of the parties, and training for the respondent and other persons.

Except concerning the determination of a complaint against the President, the Complainant or Respondent may appeal the determination of a complaint to the College President. Appeals must be filed within ten (10) days of receipt of the written determination received from the Provost or Vice President of Operations and Finance. The President will resolve the appeal within fifteen (15) days of receiving it and may take any actions that he or she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision. The decision of the President is final.

Informal means of resolution, such as mediation, may be used instead of the formal investigation and determination procedure. However, informal means may only be used with the Complainant's voluntary cooperation and the involvement of the Anti-Harassment Coordinator. The complainant, however, will not be required to work out the problem directly with the Respondent. Moreover, the Anti-Harassment Coordinator will inform the complainant of his or her right to terminate such informal means at any time. In any event, informal means, even voluntarily, will not be used to resolve complaints alleging any form of sexual violence.

Procedures for disciplinary action under the Sexual Harassment Policy

William Jewell College uses established procedures to address allegations of Sexual Harassment, including Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking. The College's procedures are designed to provide a fair and equitable process for addressing reports and Formal Complaints while providing Supportive Measures to affected individuals.

Reporting and Filing a Complaint

Any person may report Sexual Harassment to the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator. Reports may be made in person, by regular mail, telephone, electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the report. Reports made by mail, telephone, or electronic mail may be submitted at any time, including outside normal business hours. Upon receipt of a report, the Title IX Coordinator conducts a preliminary assessment to determine whether the reported conduct falls within the scope of the Sexual Harassment Policy and whether the conduct could constitute Sexual Harassment. If the conduct does not fall within the policy, the matter may be closed or referred to another College office or process, as appropriate.

If the matter may constitute Sexual Harassment and falls within the scope of the policy, the Title IX Coordinator contacts the Complainant to discuss available Supportive Measures and the process for filing a Formal Complaint. Supportive Measures are available to a Complainant regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed and may also be available to a Respondent.

A Complainant may file a Formal Complaint with the Title IX Coordinator requesting that the College investigate and adjudicate the allegations. A Formal Complaint may be submitted in person, by regular mail, or by email. In certain circumstances, the Title IX Coordinator may file a Formal Complaint on behalf of the College when doing so is not clearly unreasonable.

Investigation

When a Formal Complaint proceeds, the College provides written notice to the Complainant and Respondent and assigns an investigator. The investigator gathers relevant evidence, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, and provides the parties an equal opportunity to present witnesses and other evidence.

The investigator prepares a written investigation report that fairly summarizes the investigative steps, relevant evidence, material facts on which the parties agree, and material facts on which they disagree. The parties and their advisors receive the evidence obtained during the investigation that is directly related to the allegations and have an opportunity to provide a written response before the investigation report is completed.

The College strives to complete investigations within 30–45 days after written notice of the Formal Complaint. The actual timeframe may vary depending on the circumstances of the matter.

Adjudication and Decision-Making

Following the investigation, Formal Complaints are ordinarily resolved through a hearing process. The parties may instead voluntarily consent in writing to administrative adjudication as an alternative form of resolution.

Under the hearing process, a hearing officer reviews the investigation report and relevant evidence and conducts a live hearing. The parties have an opportunity to address the hearing officer and, through their advisors, ask relevant questions of the other party and witnesses. The hearing officer evaluates the relevant evidence and determines whether the Respondent is responsible for the alleged violations using a preponderance of the evidence standard, meaning whether it is more likely than not that a violation occurred.

If the hearing officer determines that the Respondent is responsible for violating the policy, an appropriate College official determines the discipline to be imposed. The Title IX Coordinator determines whether and to what extent ongoing Supportive measures or other remedies will be provided to the Complainant.

The College strives to issue the hearing officer's written determination within 10 days after the conclusion of the hearing.

If both parties voluntarily consent to administrative adjudication, an administrative officer reviews the investigation report and evidence, considers the parties' written responses, and meets separately with each party. The administrative officer determines responsibility using the preponderance of the evidence standard. The College strives to issue the administrative officer's written determination within 21 days of the initiating written notice.

Informal Resolution

After written notice of a Formal Complaint and before completion of an appeal, the parties may voluntarily consent, with the approval of the Title IX Coordinator, to participate in mediation, facilitated resolution, or another form of informal resolution. The specific process is determined by the parties and the Title IX Coordinator.

The parties must provide written consent before an informal resolution process begins. If the parties reach a resolution and the Title IX Coordinator determines that the resolution is not clearly unreasonable, the terms are reduced to writing and, except in the case of administrative adjudication, signed by the parties and the Title IX Coordinator.

Informal resolution generally must be completed within 21 days, unless an extension is granted. Informal resolution is not permitted when a non-student employee is accused of committing Sexual Harassment against a student.

Dismissal and Appeal

A Formal Complaint may be dismissed before or during the investigation or adjudication process under circumstances specified in the Sexual Harassment Policy. These circumstances include withdrawal of the Formal Complaint or allegations by the Complainant, the Respondent no longer being enrolled or employed by the College, or circumstances that prevent the College from gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination.

Either party may appeal an adjudication determination or dismissal on specified grounds, including:

- A procedural irregularity that affected the outcome;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available when the determination or dismissal was made and that could have affected the outcome; or
- A conflict of interest or bias by the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, hearing officer, or administrative officer that affected the outcome.

An appeal generally must be submitted within seven days of the date the party receives notice of the dismissal or determination. The President of the College serves as the appeal officer and issues a written decision addressing the appeal. The College strives to issue the appeal decision within 21 days of the appeal being filed. The appeal decision concludes the College's review process.

Sanctions and Remedies

Individuals found responsible for Sexual Harassment are subject to the full range of College discipline applicable to their status and circumstances. Possible disciplinary measures include verbal or written reprimand; mandatory training, coaching, or counseling; mandatory monitoring; probation; suspension; fines; termination or dismissal; restriction from College property; cancellation of contracts; or a combination of these measures.

The College may also provide ongoing Supportive Measures or other remedies as reasonably necessary to restore or preserve access to the College's education programs and activities.

Determination of Applicable Proceeding

The College determines the applicable process based on the nature of the allegations and whether the reported conduct falls within the scope of the Sexual Harassment Policy. Matters that do not constitute Sexual Harassment or do not fall within the policy may be referred for review under other applicable College policies and standards.

The College may consolidate Formal Complaints when allegations involving multiple Complainants or Respondents arise from the same facts or circumstances.

Throughout the disciplinary process, the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged misconduct until a determination regarding responsibility becomes final.

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) 1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - a) A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - i) 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.
 - b) Conducted in a manner that:
 - i) Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - ii) Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - iii) 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.
 - c) 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.
 - a) The College conducts annual training with all employees to ensure they are aware of the Policy. The College also discusses recognizing sexual harassment, prevention, consent, bystander intervention, mandated reporter, etc. Specialized training is provided to those in key positions, e.g., Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator and Investigators, Advisors, Hearing Officer, Decision Makers and Appeal Officers. This training includes annual Title IX Team training offered through Husch Blackwell and trainings offered through ATIXA (Association of Title IX Administrators) as well. The Title IX office maintains a professional Institutional membership through ATIXA.
- 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 College May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include: warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; housing probation; suspension or expulsion/termination; restriction on eligibility to represent the College at any official function or in any intercollegiate competition. 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 Director of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Students (student) or Director of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include: 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 working situations, modifications to residential housing assignments, allowing a victim to be exempt from the housing requirement, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping

The College 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 College to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights

When a student or employee reports to the College 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 College 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 College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Director of Campus Safety David Loar at 816-885-0935.

State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at:

www.mshp.dps.missouri.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 President, Vice President of Academic Affairs, Chief Finance Officer, and Director of Campus Safety 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:

- Director of Campus Safety: 816-885-0935 or 816-365-0709
CampusSafety@william.jewell.edu

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

Emergency Response

The College has an emergency management plan designed to ensure there is a timely and

effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc. The College has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the College about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Director of Campus Safety at 816-885-0935 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The Director of Campus Safety in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Director of Campus Safety will consult with other appropriate College officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the College community to be notified.

The Director of Campus Safety will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating the institution's response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other College departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

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

At the direction of the Director of Campus Safety, the College's Department of Campus Safety will contact local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

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

Method	Sign-Up Instructions
Campus Email	All students, faculty and staff are provided a campus email address

Method	Sign-Up Instructions
Hard copy postings in public and prominent areas	N/A
Campus Text Alert System	Sign into Jewell Self-Service, choose User Profile, select Emergency Information.

Testing & Documentation

The College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at the beginning of the spring and fall semester. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times the Emergency Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the College's emergency response plan.

The Director of Campus Safety 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 College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Stop Campus Hazing Policy and Programming

The College strictly prohibits hazing in its programs and activities. Hazing is defined by the College as:

Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by one or more individuals against another person, regardless of consent, in connection with initiation, affiliation, or continued membership in a student organization, that causes or creates a risk of physical or psychological harm. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Physical abuse or brutality (e.g., beating, whipping, exposure to the elements)
- Causing, coercing or otherwise inducing another person's consumption of substances (e.g., food, alcohol, drugs, tobacco products)
- Causing, coercing or otherwise inducing another person's sleep deprivation, confinement, or other extreme stress-inducing activity
- Causing, coercing or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts
- Any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through threats or intimidation
- Any activity against another person that violates local, state, or federal law
- Any activity that induces, causes or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, state, or federal law
- Any activity that induces, causes or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves violating College policy or the student Standard of Conduct

If you are a victim of hazing, go to a safe place and call Campus Safety at 816-365-0709. Reports of hazing may be submitted through:

- Online Reporting Portal: williamjewell.formstack.com/forms/concerning_behavior_report
- Campus Safety Office: CampusSafety@william.jewell.edu
- Online Anonymous Tip: williamjewell.formstack.com/forms/anonymous_reporting
- In-person: Dean of Students, Student Life Office

Those who witness or hear about an incident of hazing are also encouraged to report in the same manner.

The Director of Campus Safety and/or the Human Resources Manager will review all hazing reports and determine the appropriate investigator, depending on the individuals involved. When reports involve potential violations of multiple policies (e.g., Title IX, Discrimination, civil rights), there will be coordination among the relevant offices to ensure appropriate and legally compliant handling of the case. Hazing investigations may be paused for, or proceed concurrently with, other investigations. Hazing investigations will, to the extent possible, be concluded within 90 days of the report. Depending on the alleged parties involved, the matter will be referred to the appropriate office. The reviewing body will follow William Jewell's established conduct procedures, including due process and retaliation protections for all parties involved.

Investigative steps may include:

- Contacting individuals accused of hazing and notifying relevant organizational leaders.
- Interviewing victims, witnesses and any accused individual(s).
- Imposing interim measures, if necessary.
- Requiring individuals or groups to participate in investigatory meetings.
- Limiting communication or use of electronic devices during the investigation.

With voluntary consent, requesting physical examinations if allegations include physical abuse (medical findings will be summarized for the investigator, in compliance with privacy laws).

Upon completion of an investigation, a written report will be submitted by the investigating person to the Dean of Students or the Human Resources manager. The Dean of Students or Human Resources manager will then determine next steps and if sanctions are warranted in accordance with current disciplinary policies. Determinations of responsibility will consider:

- Number of members involved or that are aware of the violation.
- Knowledge and actions of officers/leaders/advisors.
- Whether members acted in concert or under organizational influence.
- Connection to an organizationally sponsored or endorsed event.
- Presence of a pattern of past violations without organizational intervention.

Possible sanctions include, but are not limited to:

- Educational assignments or training
- Disciplinary probation
- Removal from the organization or athletic team
- Suspension or expulsion
- Revocation of recognition for student organizations
- Referral to local law enforcement authorities for criminal charges

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Program

In accordance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act, the College provides research-informed campus-wide hazing prevention and awareness programs, including:

- Orientation sessions for new students and distribution of this policy
- Annual anti-hazing awareness and prevention training for student organizations, athletic teams and other recognized groups, along with training for leaders
- Regular educational programming to appropriate faculty and staff

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:
 - 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) 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 College community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, that information should be reported immediately to Campus Safety at 816-365-0709 or the Dean of Students at 816-415-5960. Any College employee receiving a missing student report should immediately notify campus security so that an investigation can be initiated.

Every student is annually required to register an emergency contact with the College. In addition to registering a standard emergency contact, students may identify one or more confidential, missing student contacts that the College will notify upon determination that the student is missing. Students may register their general emergency contact and one or more missing student contacts via their My Jewell account. Missing student contacts are saved separately and confidentially and are only accessible to authorized campus officials and law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

The missing student contact(s) will only be contacted by the College in the event the student is deemed missing. If a student has identified such an individual, the College will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If a student registers one or more missing student contact(s), the registering student authorizes the College and law enforcement personnel to contact said missing student contact(s) to communicate that the student has been deemed missing and is part of a missing student investigation. The College will notify a custodial parent or guardian of any missing student younger than 18 years of age who is not emancipated.

If information indicates the student in question may be in danger or at risk during the 24-hour period the College is attempting to contact/locate the student, the College will immediately notify the Liberty Police Department with all information known at that time.

Until a student is deemed missing, Campus Safety and Student Life will make every effort to contact, locate and confirm the safety and well-being of the student in question. Information will be gathered about the student in question and will include, but is not limited to, the student's ID photo or other available photos of the student, physical and clothing descriptions, vehicle information, the last known time and location of contact and identifying who was with the student during the last known contact.

Efforts to locate the student may include, but are not limited to, making direct contact with the student in question (phone, e-mail, text, social media, etc.), checking electronic records for the most recent activity (on-line lock access, network log-in, most recent e-mail activity, meal plan use, library systems, social media, etc.), interviewing the last known contact with the student in question, confirming and interviewing the last known college employee who had contact with the student (professors, coaches, student organization advisors, etc.), confirming when the student in question was last seen by their resident director and/or resident assistant, performing an, "in plain sight inspection," of the student's room for any information as to the student's whereabouts (this will include "keying into" the student's room if it's locked) and checking with and interviewing the student's known acquaintances.

Once a student is deemed missing, the College will immediately initiate the following actions:

A Student Life administrator will first attempt to notify the confidential missing student contact, if registered with the College. In cases where a confidential missing student contact is not designated, the emergency contact or other available contacts provided to the College will be notified.

Campus Safety Officer will file a missing persons report with the Liberty Police Department. All information gathered while attempting to contact/locate the missing student will be shared with law enforcement.

After investigating a missing person report, if it is determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours, the College will notify local authorities, unless it was local law enforcement that made the determination that the student is missing. If the missing student is

under the age of 18 and is not emancipated, the College 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 College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	1	0	0	1	0	0	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	2	0	3	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	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	1	5	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	2	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: 1 On Campus Housing incident of Simple Assault characterized by race bias and 1 On Campus incident of Simple Assault characterized by race bias

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

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

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

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

Campus: William Jewell College, 500 College Hill, Liberty, MO 64068-1896

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
Browning Hall, 231 Greene Drive	X			X	X	X	2
Coventry House, 7 S. Jewell Street	X			X	X	X	2
Eaton Hall, 221 Greene Drive	X			X	X	X	2
Jones Hall , 311 Greene Drive	X			X	X	X	2
Kappa Alpha Order, 849 RE	X		X	X	X	X	2

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
Bowles Drive							
Lambda Chi Alpha, 841 RE Bowles Drive	X		X	X	X	X	2
Mathes Hall, 211 Greene Drive	X			X	X	X	2
Melrose Hall, 310 Greene Drive	X		X	X	X	X	2
Phi Gamma Delta, 857 RE Bowles Drive	X		X	X	X	X	2
Senior House, 851 RE Bowles Drive	X		X	X	X	X	2
Shumaker Hall, 458 RE Bowles Drive	X		X	X	X	X	2

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

Fire Equipment Regulations

Because fire and safety codes require that fire and safety equipment function properly, the following are prohibited and are violations of Federal and State laws as well as College policy and are subject to disciplinary action:

- Tampering or playing with fire safety equipment, including but not limited to, fire panels, extinguishers, hoses, fire equipment storage boxes, pull stations, smoke detectors, exit lights, emergency lights, etc.

- Smoke sensors or detectors must remain free of obstruction and may not be covered.
- Engaging in conduct that causes fire alarms to sound, thereby creating a false fire alarm.
- Propping open internal and/or external stairwell fire doors

Fire Prevention Regulations

The following are prohibited in residential facilities due to their potential fire hazards and may be confiscated by College personnel:

- Open flames and/or heat sources such as candles and incense.
- The use of cigarettes, cigars, pipes, vaping pens and vaping devices, etc.
- Any appliance or item with an exposed heating element.
- Any lamp or light with exposed bulbs that are hot to touch.
- Only surge-protected extension cords are permitted.

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

Fire Evacuation Procedures

In the event of a fire, all community members are to exit the premises immediately and are encouraged to pull a fire alarm as they leave the building. Pursuant to drills and training exercises, community members are required to congregate in a designated area once evacuated so that campus personnel (building captains and/or residence directors) can conduct a census. Community members are also encouraged to call 911 to report the fire and then call Campus Safety at 816-365-0709 to report the incident. Whether a 911 call is required or not, all fire related incidents must be reported to Campus Safety to ensure they are included in the annual report of fire statistics. Students may also report fire related incidents to their Resident Director, Resident Assistant or the Dean of Students and Director of Residence Life who will then contact Campus Safety.

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. Their purpose is to: familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each facility, train them on procedures to follow if there is a fire and inform them of the College's fire safety policies. Information distributed 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 him or her.

Reporting Fires

The College is required to disclose each year statistical data on all fires that occurred in on-campus student housing. When a fire alarm is pulled and/or the fire department responds to a fire, these incidents are captured. If you encounter a fire that presents an emergency situation, ensure your own safety and then please call 911.

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact the Campus Safety Department at 816-365-0709. 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 College periodically reviews its fire safety protections and procedures. At this time, it has no plans for future improvements.

Fire Statistics

William Jewell College

2025

No fires were reported in 2025.

2024

No fires were reported in 2024.

2023

No fires were reported in 2023.