



Southwest Baptist UNIVERSITY

SBU Campus Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Published October 1, 2026

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The Department of Safety and Security is responsible for campus safety at the University.

The staff of the Department of Safety and Security consists of the director, lead officer, and patrol officers. Officers are available 365 days a year.

Safety and security officers are non-commissioned and are the duly constituted representatives of Southwest Baptist University. While Safety and Security officers do not make arrests, officers reserve the right to detain and identify any individual on university property. Safety and security officers cooperate with and may request assistance from local and state law enforcement authorities when needed.

The Department of Safety and Security provides for the safety and protection of students, faculty, staff, visitors, and the environment. In addition, the department is charged with protecting property, enforcing university regulations, and maintaining order. The entire staff strives to serve the university community. The department's mission is to promote an atmosphere free from fear for personal safety, property loss, or accidents and thereby contribute to SBU's academic excellence.

The Department of Safety and Security is located at the SBU Bolivar campus. While the Department does not operate out of branch campuses, the Department does assist branch campuses in security decisions and will assist if requested.

The Department of Safety & Security has no written Memorandum of Understanding with the Bolivar Police Department, Polk County Sheriff or the Missouri Highway Patrol.

Although there are no formal documents at this time, The Department of Safety and Security cooperates fully in investigations occurring on campus property and the contiguous area by all law enforcement officials having legal jurisdiction.

Campus Security Authorities

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

- Director of the Department of Safety and Security at 417-328-1556
- Department of Safety and Security Officer at 417-328-8733
- Director of Residence Life at 417-328-1826 or jbanks@SBUuniv.edu
- Mountain View Campus Director, Shae Miller at (417) 934-2999 or mountainview@SBUuniv.edu
- Salem Campus Coordinator, Kati Clancy at (573) 729-7071 or kclancy@SBUuniv.edu
- Springfield Campus Director, Brian McCarley at (417) 893-7143 or bmccarley@SBUuniv.edu
- Human Resources Director, Amber Lewright at (800) 526-5859

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

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

SBU encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to law enforcement and the Department of Safety and Security. If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing

911. The phone number to the Department of Safety and Security office is 417-328-1556. The Officer on Duty is available 24 hours per day and can be reached at 417-328-8733.

Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a University staff member will assist in making the report to police.

The Maxient reporting system access through the university portal will allow anonymous reporting of crimes and other relevant issues [Link to Student Portal](#). Sufficient information must be provided for a reported incident to be properly categorized for statistical purposes.

Confidential Reporting

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

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

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

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

The Department of Safety and Security officers monitor campus facilities on a regular basis, including in-person patrol, electronic access control system monitoring, and surveillance camera monitoring on Bolivar's campus. For all other campuses, monitoring includes access control monitoring and surveillance camera monitoring. All administrative and academic buildings are secured each evening after normal business hours and after classroom instruction is completed. Entry to administrative and classroom buildings after hours require authorized key or card access, or authorization to safety and security from the appropriate building supervisor. The Department of Safety and Security, working with the Director of Facilities, oversees physical key control.

Students and employees are asked to be alert and to not circumvent practices and procedures that are meant to preserve their safety and that of others.

- Do not prop doors open or allow strangers into campus buildings that have been secured.
- Do not lend keys or access cards to non-students and do not leave them unattended.
- Do not give access codes to anyone who does not belong to the campus community.

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.

Employee and student identification cards may be used to verify the identity of persons suspected to be in campus facilities without permission.

Residence Hall Security

The front door of each residence hall is the only access for entry or exit for visitors. All residence halls are locked 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Entry may be gained by card access or by calling safety and security 417-328-1556 or 417-328-8733.

The Department of Safety and Security coordinates residential hall hours with the Office of Student Life.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Buildings are inspected on a regular basis by safety and security officers. Any security-related concerns are reported to the physical plant department immediately. The grounds are maintained in a manner that will enhance the safety of the university community. It is the goal of the university to maintain a safe environment.

Requests for maintenance service should be made to the Physical Plant at 417-328-1550.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

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

Throughout the academic year the department of safety and security, student development, and other university organizations sponsor crime prevention and safety awareness programs for the university community. Some of the programs offered are personal safety and awareness, sexual assault awareness, theft prevention, and substance abuse awareness. In addition, safety and security officers will make presentations about the services offered by the safety and security department. Officers meet with various groups during employee and student orientation, residential life meetings, speak to academic classes, and many other groups throughout the year providing information about security procedures and how to report incidents.

Some of the programs offered include:

- Resident director and resident assistant training in August. Includes discussion of fire safety, reporting crimes, responding to incidents, safety and security awareness.
- Annual Campus Security Authority training. Required training for all CSAs to be completed each year. This training covers Clery compliance awareness and proper crime reporting.
- Sexual Assault Prevention program. Online program designed to educate students and combat sexual assaults.
- AlcoholEdu. An interactive online program incorporates the latest evidence-based prevention methods to create a highly engaging user experience, inspiring students to reflect on and consider changing their drinking habits.
- Security training by Center for Global Connections. Required for all international CGC trip participants.
- Information provided on travel safety and best practices when traveling outside the US.
- September is National Campus Safety Awareness Month. Displays and information for being safe at college.
- Other training is provided by the department of safety and security upon request.

Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates & Sexual Assault Prevention for Graduates

Built-in collaboration with leading researchers and practitioners, this course combines cutting-edge instructional design and rich media to educate students about healthy relationships, the importance of consent, and the role of bystander intervention. Interactive exercises take students through real-world scenarios and encourage students to challenge sexist language and attitudes, provide guidance for supporting someone who has experienced harm, and promote healthy relationships based on positive communication and respect—empowering students to create safe, healthy campus environments.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

Consistent with our Baptist heritage, Southwest Baptist University takes a position of abstinence regarding the use of alcohol. The student will be subject to disciplinary action if behavior is found to be inconsistent with the stated policy of the University.

The University is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The University alcohol policy prohibits consumption, possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages on campus and at off campus university sponsored functions or while representing the University. The University also enforces the state's underage drinking laws. It is unacceptable for any student to put him or herself or others in harm's way while under the influence of alcohol and/or violate established legal standards. Students in such condition are encouraged to seek help from university officials but are still subject to disciplinary action.

Students who fail to abide by the University's alcohol policy are subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of student status. At the discretion of the University, the status of Dismissal with Suspended Imposition of Sentence may be applied to first-time offenses. Students placed on this status are referred to an approved counselor for assessment. Students must follow all recommendations and are financially responsible for all services. Additional sanctions and educational requirements may be specified, depending upon the situation. If there is a failure to comply with all specified guidelines and stipulated deadlines, or if there is another class C violation contained within the student's disciplinary file, the resulting consequence may be the termination of student status. A second alcohol-related offense will result in the immediate termination of student status.

Notwithstanding the above paragraph, no student shall be subject to discipline for entering alcohol counseling, evaluation or treatment provided that the alcohol abuse counseling is undertaken at the student's initiative and is not undertaken as a result of an incident that is reasonably likely to subject the student to discipline. Participation in an alcohol program may not be used as an excuse for continued violation of the University's alcohol policy. (Board of Trustees approved and adopted on October 19, 2009)

The University also enforces federal and state drug laws. The purchase or unlawful manufacture, use, possession, dispensing or distribution of illegal narcotics, hallucinogenic, amphetamines, sports enhancement or controlled substances (as defined by Missouri statutes) or controlled medications without a doctor's prescription or non-prescription hallucinatory drugs (e.g., K2, Spice, or any other product which, when consumed, mimics the effects of cannabis) or hosting gatherings where such substances are used, is prohibited. Violators of the University's drug policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possible criminal prosecution.

While the State of Missouri has declared that marijuana possession or use is no longer a crime, federal law identifies that marijuana remains illegal. Consistent with federal law, including the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the use or possession of marijuana will be prohibited for all SBU students on or off campus. Use of marijuana under state medical marijuana laws will not be recognized.

In addition, the University reserves the right to require a student to undergo a drug screening analysis. A drug screening analysis may occur when, at the University's discretion, there is reasonable suspicion that the University's policy on illegal drugs is or has been violated. Reasonable suspicion includes any act, factor or information which may be indicative of potential violation of the University's policy on illegal drugs, including, but not limited to:

- Reported information of violation of the University's policy on illegal drugs
- Unexplainable incoherent behavior
- Repeated tardiness or absenteeism from class
- Drug-related odors on person, clothing or equipment
- Information of affiliation with others believed to have violated the University's policy on illegal drugs
- Possession of drug paraphernalia
- Previous positive drug screen results
- Being cited for or convicted of substance abuse violations by University or municipal authorities
- Observable phenomena, such as direct observation of substance abuse or physical symptoms or manifestations of being impaired due to substance abuse
- Reported substance abuse or use from any source

Students who are required to undergo drug screenings and who test positive, will be responsible for the cost of the screening. The test will be conducted at a time chosen by the University. Failure or refusal to take the screening when scheduled, attempts to elude or attempts to alter a drug screening will be interpreted as evidence of illicit drug usage and will result in disciplinary action.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.3.2026)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

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

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

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The University is required by the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act to adopt and implement a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees. Every student shall receive a copy of the program annually as printed in the SBU Student Handbook. Additional copies of the handbook may be obtained in the office of student life. Questions concerning the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act may be directed to the vice president of student life, who is designated by the University to coordinate the institution's efforts to comply with the act.

- Student alcohol/drug policy is located in the Student Handbook, which can be accessed here: https://www.sbuniv.edu/_resources/documents/student-handbook.pdf
- Employee alcohol/drug policy: [POLICY](#)
- The University's Alcohol and Illegal Drug Policies can be accessed here: https://www.sbuniv.edu/_resources/documents/university-alcohol-policy.pdf

Drug and Alcohol Counseling Treatment or Rehabilitation Programs

The counseling center provides confidential counseling and will make referrals for assessment and / or treatment. The University will review the alcohol program biennially to determine its effectiveness and will implement changes if they are needed and ensure that the sanctions are consistently enforced.

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

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

- VAWA Related Policies and Procedures: <https://portal.sbuniv.edu/pages/student-handbook-and-other-important-info>

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

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

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

Crime Definitions

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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002, and he or she: (1) Knowingly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by any means, including but not limited to, use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or (2) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such domestic victim; or (3) Recklessly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of any deadly weapon. • Domestic Assault, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.074): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the third degree if he or she attempts to cause physical injury or knowingly causes physical pain or illness to a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002. • Domestic Assault in the Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.076): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the fourth degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002, and: (1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to such domestic victim; (2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; (3) The person purposely places such domestic victim in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means; (4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to such domestic victim; (5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with such domestic victim knowing he or she will regard the contact as offensive; or (6) The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such domestic victim by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting his or her access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.
Stalking	• Stalking, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.225): A person commits the offense of stalking in the first degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs or follows with the intent of disturbing another person and: (1) Makes a threat communicated with the intent to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety, the safety of his or her family or household member, or the safety of domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property. The threat shall be against the life of, or a threat to cause physical injury to, or the kidnapping of the person, the person's family or household members, or the person's domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property; or (2) At least one of the acts constituting the course of conduct is in violation of an order of protection and the person has received actual notice of such order; or (3) At least one of the actions constituting the course of conduct is in violation of a condition of probation, parole, pretrial release, or release on bond pending appeal; or (4) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is seventeen years of age or younger and the person disturbing the other person is twenty-one years of age or older; or (5) He or she has previously been found guilty of domestic assault, violation of an order of protection, or any other crime where the other person was the victim; or (6) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is a participant of the address confidentiality program under sections 589.660 to 589.681, and the person disturbing the other person knowingly accesses or attempts to access the address of the other person. • Stalking, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.227.1): A person commits the offense of stalking in the second degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs, or follows with the intent to disturb another person. • As used in the definitions of stalking above, the term “disturbs” shall mean to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that serves no legitimate purpose and that would cause a reasonable person under the circumstances to be frightened, intimidated, or emotionally distressed.

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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	• Statutory Sodomy, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.062): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age. • Statutory Sodomy, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.064): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age. • Child Molestation, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.067): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the first degree if he or she subjects another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense. • Child Molestation, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.068): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the second degree if he or she: (1) Subjects a child who is less than twelve years of age to sexual contact; or (2) Being more than four years older than a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense. • Child Molestation, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.069): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the third degree if he or she subjects a child who is less than fourteen years of age to sexual contact. • Child Molestation, Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.071): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the fourth degree if, being more than four years older than a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact. • Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct involving a child if such person: (1) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm to the child; (2) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; (3) Knowingly coerces or induces a child less than fifteen years of age to expose the child's genitals for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; or (4) Knowingly coerces or induces a child who is known by such person to be less than fifteen years of age to expose the breasts of a female child through the internet or other electronic means for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child. • Sexual Misconduct, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.093): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the first degree if such person: (1) Exposes his or her genitals under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; (2) Has sexual contact in the presence of a third person or persons under circumstances in which he or she knows that such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; or (3) Has sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse in a public place in the presence of a third person. • Second Degree Sexual Misconduct (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.095): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the second degree if he or she solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct under circumstances in which he or she knows that such request or solicitation is likely to cause affront or alarm. • Sexual Abuse in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.100): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the first degree if he or she subjects another person to sexual contact when that person is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. • Sexual Abuse, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.101): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the second degree if he or she purposely subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061(14))	Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if: (a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or (c) It is induced by force, duress or deception.

University Definition of Consent

The University uses the following definition of consent in its sexual misconduct policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

“Consent” means an affirmative, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. Consent requires a mutual understanding communicated that endorses an agreement to be sexually active at that given time. Consent to some form of sexual activity should not be interpreted as consent to other forms of sexual activity. Without consent, any sexual activity will be considered unwanted and without consent. Sexual activity will be considered non-consensual if the victim was unable to communicate consent due to coercion, incapacitation, physical abuse, or any other item causing impaired judgment.

RSMo 556.061(5). Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if:

- 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
- It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, or intoxication, is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or
- It is induced by force, duress or deception.

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

Bystander intervention — helpful and safe bystander interaction, especially if there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. While there are many methods of intervention to help a fellow student, a bystander must assess their personal safety before intervening. If intervention is reasonable, a few bystander interaction methods, but certainly not an exhaustive list, could include:

- Engaging in conversation that would divert the concern
- Using a distraction to deter the situation
- Asking another bystander(s) to assist you in disrupting the issue
- Telling University personnel
- Call SBU Safety and Security 417-328-1556; all other campuses may
- Calling 911

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

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

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

The University also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

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 University.

Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates & Sexual Assault Prevention for Graduates

Built-in collaboration with leading researchers and practitioners, this course combines cutting-edge instructional design and rich media to educate students about healthy relationships, the importance of consent, and the role of bystander intervention. Interactive exercises take students through real-world scenarios and encourage students to challenge sexist language and attitudes, provide guidance for supporting someone who has experienced harm, and promote healthy relationships based on positive communication and respect—empowering students to create safe, healthy campus environments.

These Courses Cover: Importance of values, Aspects of (un)healthy relationships, Gender socialization, Sexual assault, Consent, Bystander intervention, Ongoing activism.

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 Department of Safety and Security at 417-328-8733. You may also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator at 417-328-2094 or eric.smith@sbuniv.edu.

Reporting a Complaint

SBU has a dedicated Title IX Committee comprised of coordinator and committee members to ensure Title IX compliance and care for individuals who are complainants or respondents.

Any student who believes he or she has been a victim or has knowledge of an incident of sex discrimination, quid pro quo harassment, any unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access, and any domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, rape, acquaintance rape, stalking, and sexual harassment is encouraged to report the incident to official University personnel.

Title IX Coordinator: Eric Smith, 417-328-2094, eric.smith@sbuniv.edu
More information about Title IX can be viewed at SBUiv.info.titleIX

In addition, individuals with complaints of quid pro quo harassment, any unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access, and any domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, rape, acquaintance rape, stalking, and sexual harassment have the right to file a formal complaint with the United States Department of Education Office of Civil Rights (OCR).

The Missouri OCR office address is following:
Kansas City Office Office for Civil Rights
U.S. Department of Education One Petticoat Lane
1010 Walnut Street, 3rd Floor, Suite 320 Kansas City, MO 64106 Telephone: 816-268-0550
Fax: 516-268-0599; TDD 800-877-8339
Email: OCR.KansasCity@ed.gov

Complaint Process

SBU is committed to investigating and determining a resolution for all reported incidents, especially those pertaining to quid pro quo harassment, any unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access, and any domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, rape, acquaintance rape, stalking, and sexual harassment (see definition of sexual harassment in the SBU Student Handbook and Employee Handbook).

An incident may be reported to a Title IX Committee member or directly to the Title IX Coordinator. Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number, electronic address, or by mail to the office address listed for the Title IX Coordinator. An incident reported to one of the University officials will prompt the Title IX Coordinator to proceed with the following established process.

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 Seek medical assistance [Student Health Center: 417-328-1888], [Bolivar Campus-Citizen's Memorial Hospital: 417-326-0301] [Springfield Campus--Mercy Hospital 417-820-2000], [Salem Campus-Salem Memorial District Hospital- 573-729-6626], [Mt. View Campus-Mercy St. Francis-417-934-7000].

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

- SBU Department of Safety & Security 417-328-1556
- Bolivar Police; 345 South Main Avenue; 417-326-5298 (for students on Bolivar's Campus) A victim at the Springfield Campus should notify the Springfield Police at 417-864-1810. A victim at the Mountain View Campus should notify the Mountain View Police at 417-934-2525. A victim at the Salem Campus should notify the Salem Police at 573-729-4242.
- 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: <http://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: <http://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=69655>.

You can request a protection order at the Circuit Clerk's Office, Monday thru Friday 8am-5pm. After contacting the Polk County Victim Advocate at 417-326-5726 ext 3. or contact the House of Hope at 417-777-3229 or 417-399-6744. Protection orders are served by the Polk County Sheriff's Office.

The following is the procedure for obtaining an **ORDER OF PROTECTION**:

- Orders of Protection are orders issued by the Circuit Court to protect victims in Domestic Violence situations.

- To be eligible, the victim must be 18 years of age, and must have been in a "Domestic Type Relationship" with the offender, within the definition of the law. The definition includes married people, people related within the 4th degree of consanguinity, people who have lived together, had a child together, or have been in a dating relationship. Parents or advocates may also obtain, or assist in obtaining, Orders of Protection on behalf of others in some circumstances.
- Forms to obtain Orders of Protection are available at the Circuit Clerk's Office in your County. The Clerk may assist applicants in filling out the forms. Generally, there are no costs associated with this order.
- The completed application form is presented to an Associate Circuit Judge for review. The victim/applicant may have to answer questions from the Judge before he decides whether or not to issue the order. There must be sufficient grounds to issue the order.
- If the application is approved, the Associate Circuit Judge will issue an Ex-Parte (Temporary) Order of Protection. This Order will be delivered to the Sheriff's Office to be served on the offender. The Order has no validity and cannot be enforced until and unless the offender has been served with the Order. All contact information for the offender must be listed in the application in order to expedite the service of the order.
- When the offender is served, the Order will specify a court hearing date and time. The offender may appear to challenge the Order at that time.
- At the time of the hearing, the Judge change the temporary order to a "Full Order of Protection" (up to 1 year), may modify the provisions of the order, or may drop or terminate the temporary order.
- Any person who violates any provision of the Order of Protection has committed a crime, specifically a Class A Misdemeanor, the punishment for which is up to a \$1,000 fine and/or up to one (1) year in jail.
- If you believe there has been a violation of your order Law Enforcement should be contacted.

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

- In Bolivar, MO--Polk County House of Hope, 417-399-6744
- In Springfield, MO--The Victim Center, 417-864-7233
- In Salem, MO--The Victim Center, 417-864-7233
- In Mt. View, MO Agape House, 417-934-1811

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

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

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

Available Victim Services:

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

University Resources

- Student Financial Aid – 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. The University's financial aid website can be found at: [SBU Financial Aid](#)
- Safety and Security: Assistance is available 24/7 by calling the Southwest Baptist University Safety and Security Department at 417-328-8733. An officer can provide assistance for medical treatment, contacting a counselor, support person, local resources, as well as reporting the crime to local law enforcement (if requested).
- Employee Assistance Program: Free confidential assessment, professional counseling and referral services are available 24/7 at 800-386-7055. The EAP may direct the employee to alternative treatment sources or programs which are the financial responsibility of the employee.

State/Local Resources

Local Hospitals:

- Citizens Memorial – Bolivar: 1500 N. Oakland Ave, Bolivar, MO Phone: 417-326-6000
- Cox South - Springfield: 3801 S. National Ave., Springfield, MO Phone: 417-269-6000
- Cox North – Springfield: 1423 N. Jefferson, Springfield, MO Phone: 417-269-3000
- Mercy - Springfield: 1235 E Cherokee St, Springfield, MO Phone: 417-820-2000
- Counseling: SBU has designated counselors (female and male) trained in responding to sexual assault victims. Their offices are located in the Student Life Office, within the Goodson Student Union. You can find information about Counseling Services on SBU's website, or you may visit the office in the Union, or call Kevin Marcum at 417-328-1404 with questions.
 - Health Services: Health Services are available for care and support generally from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday at the Meyer Wellness Center, Bolivar Campus, 417-328-1888.
 - Safety and Security: Assistance is available 24/7 by calling the Southwest Baptist University Safety and Security Department at 417-328-8733. An officer can provide assistance for medical treatment, contacting a counselor, support person, local resources, as well as reporting the crime to local law enforcement (if requested)
 - Employee Assistance Program: Free confidential assessment, professional counseling and referral services are available 24/7 at 800-386-7055. The EAP may direct the employee to alternative treatment sources or programs which are the financial responsibility of the employee.
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Community Resources
 - House of Hope - Bolivar: Hotline: 417-399-6744 www.pchouseofhope.org
 - Harmony House – Springfield: Phone: 417-837-7700; Hotline: 800-831-6863; www.myharmonyhouse.org
 - The Victim Center- Springfield: Phone: 417-863-7273; Hotline: 417-864-7233; www.thevictimcenter.org
- Missouri Legal Aid: <https://www.lsmo.org>

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

The University will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available the University is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at eric.smith@sbuniv.edu, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the University may consider, among other factors, the following:

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

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

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Policy and Procedures for Reporting Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Rape, Stalking and Sexual Harassment

(From SBU Student Handbook and SBU Employee Handbook Policy Number: 06.03.18]

Policy

Applicants for admission and employment, students, parents of students, employees, sources of referral of applicants for admission and employment, and all unions or professional organizations holding collective bargaining or professional agreements with Southwest Baptist University are hereby notified that this institution does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability or marital status in employment, admission, access to, or treatment in, its programs and activities, except to the extent permitted by religious exemptions recognized by law.

SBU prohibits quid pro quo harassment, any unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find so severe, pervasive and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access, and any domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, rape, acquaintance rape, stalking, and sexual harassment. Any student who believes he or she has been a victim of any of these inappropriate actions is encouraged to report the incident to any member of the Title IX committee or the Title IX Coordinator, Eric Smith.

Any SBU personnel with any knowledge of sexual misconduct or any of the above-stated items should report all complaints to the Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Committee Member, Director of Human Resources, or Director of Safety and Security. SBU students are encouraged to report incidents of quid pro quo harassment, any unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access, and any domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, rape, acquaintance rape, stalking, and sexual harassment whether the

incident happened to them or a fellow student.

Amnesty is provided for any SBU student who has become a victim or witness to any of the above-stated sexual misconduct items or has experienced an alcohol-related emergency. Students in this situation may not be sanctioned if the reporting student has indeed violated the University's Alcohol Policy (see Student Handbook).

Confidentiality — The University recognizes that maintaining the confidentiality of the person who files a complaint is of the utmost importance. While all discrimination complaints will be handled discreetly, there is no guarantee that absolute confidentiality will occur.

Retaliation — Retaliation against a person who files a complaint, or persons who participate in related proceedings and investigative efforts, is prohibited. Any retaliation against a person filing a complaint will be subject to discipline in accordance with the institution's policies and procedures.

Reporting a Complaint

SBU has a dedicated Title IX Committee comprised of coordinator and committee members to ensure Title IX compliance and care for individuals who are complainants or respondents.

Any student who believes he or she has been a victim or has knowledge of an incident of sex discrimination, quid pro quo harassment, any unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access, and any domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, rape, acquaintance rape, stalking, and sexual harassment is encouraged to report the incident to official University personnel.

Title IX Coordinator: Eric Smith, 417-328-2094, eric.smith@sbuniv.edu

More information about Title IX can be viewed at [SBUuniv.info.titleIX](http://SBUuniv.info/titleIX)

In addition, individuals with complaints of quid pro quo harassment, any unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access, and any domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, rape, acquaintance rape, stalking, and sexual harassment have the right to file a formal complaint with the United States Department of Education Office of Civil Rights (OCR). The Missouri OCR office address is following:

Kansas City Office Office for Civil Rights

U.S. Department of Education One Petticoat Lane

1010 Walnut Street, 3rd Floor, Suite 320 Kansas City, MO 64106 Telephone: 816-268-0550

Fax: 516-268-0599; TDD 800-877-8339

Email: OCR.KansasCity@ed.gov

Complaint Process

SBU is committed to investigating and determining a resolution for all reported incidents, especially those pertaining to quid pro quo harassment, any unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would find so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it denies a person equal educational access, and any domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, rape, acquaintance rape, stalking, and sexual harassment (see definition of sexual harassment in the SBU Student Handbook and Employee Handbook). An incident may be reported to a Title IX Committee member or directly to the Title IX Coordinator. Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number, electronic address, or by mail to the office address listed for the Title IX Coordinator. An incident reported to one of the University officials will prompt the Title IX Coordinator to proceed with the following established process:

I. To Whom This Process Applies

This process pertains to alleged conduct relevant to Title IX committed by any individual affiliated with Southwest Baptist University when:

1. the conduct is considered sexual harassment as defined by Title IX
2. the conduct occurs on Southwest Baptist University premises; and/or
3. the conduct occurs in the context of a Southwest Baptist University employment, education, or research program or activity in the United States

Conduct meets the qualification of sexual harassment according to Title IX if:

- An employee of SBU conditions aid, benefit, or service of the institution on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct – known as quid pro quo harassment.
- One experiences unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the institution's education program or activity
- One experiences sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking

Any individual, regardless of affiliation with Southwest Baptist University, may file a complaint.

II. Initial Assessment

When the Title IX Coordinator becomes aware directly by a potential complainant or a third party of an incident which may involve sexual harassment as defined above, an initial assessment meeting will be conducted to gain a basic understanding of the nature and circumstances of the report. At this meeting, the complainant alleging the incident will be provided with information about resources, procedural options, and an opportunity to discuss the University's policies

A reasonable assessment of the safety of the individual and of the campus community will be made by the Title IX Coordinator and/or members of the Title IX Committee. The team will consider the interest of the complainant and the complainant's expressed preference for the manner of resolution. Where possible and as warranted by the facts and circumstances, the University will seek action consistent with the complainant's request.

III. Filing a Complaint

If the potential complainant wishes to proceed with a resolution process, they will submit a written Formal Complaint to the Title IX Coordinator. Formal Complaints may be submitted in person, by mail, or electronically, provided they contain a signature from the complainant. Upon receipt of a Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will be responsible for making the following determinations:

1. Is the conduct considered sexual harassment as defined by Title IX? And
2. Did the conduct occur on Southwest Baptist University premises? and/or
3. Did the conduct occur in the context of a Southwest Baptist University employment, education, research program or activity in the United States?

If the answer to question 1 and/or 2 or 3 is no, the Title IX Office does not have the authority to resolve the Complaint and the potential complainant will be referred to the appropriate resources.

If the answer to both questions 1 and 2 and/or 3 is affirmative, the Title IX Office has the authority to investigate and resolve the Complaint.

IV. Standard of Evidence

In all stages of the process, SBU will apply the preponderance of the evidence standard (more likely than not) when determining whether the University policy has been violated.

V. Advisors

Complainants and respondents are entitled to be accompanied and assisted by an advisor of their choosing at both formal and informal meetings, investigation interviews and, if applicable, a subsequent Title IX Council panel hearing. A list of advisors is available to the parties, subject to their availability. There is no requirement that an advisor be chosen from this list or be an individual from the SBU community. Complainants and respondents may choose to have an attorney serve as their advisor, but accommodations, including scheduling of interviews or hearings will not be made for any advisors, including attorneys, if they unduly delay the process.

VI. Informal Resolution Process

In recognition that a wide spectrum of behaviors can constitute violations of University policies, the Title IX Office may resolve

reports informally and appropriately, based on the circumstances reported and requested by either the complainant or respondent with both parties agreeing to an Informal Resolution process. Informal resolutions generally are pursued when the complainant, having been fully informed of all available options, has explicitly made that choice. An informal resolution process is voluntary, and a complainant can ask to end the informal resolution process at any time before its completion. If an informal resolution process is ended by request, any information obtained may be used in a subsequent formal resolution process and hearing. Once a complaint has been resolved through an informal resolution process, the matter will be closed, and a formal grievance is no longer an option.

VII. Formal Resolution Process

A formal resolution process will occur when (a) a report of a violation of the policy is made and the complainant seeks a formal resolution; or (b) the Title IX Office determines that a formal resolution process is necessary after considering the safety of the broader campus community. In the situation when there is a serious threat to the University community, but the potential complainant cannot or does not wish to proceed with the formal process, the Title IX coordinator or their designee may assume the role of a complainant.

A. Formal Resolution Process Brief Overview

1. A written and signed Formal Complaint is submitted to the Title IX Office and the respondent receives notice of the allegations.
2. An investigator is appointed by the Title IX Coordinator
3. The investigation is conducted, witnesses are interviewed, information is gathered, and an initial investigation report is prepared and shared with both parties.
4. Within ten (10) business days following receipt of the investigation report, both parties may provide a written response.
5. The investigation report is finalized and shared with the parties and the Title IX Coordinator.
6. The Title IX Coordinator appoints a Decision Maker to conduct a formal hearing.
7. The parties may submit a written statement and question for cross-examination to be considered by the Decision Maker.
8. The Title IX Coordinator provides the Decision Maker with the investigation report and any written statements from the parties.
9. Parties may appear before the Decision Maker to make an oral statement and to provide cross examination of witnesses and the complainant and respondent.
10. The Decision Maker decides which questions are relevant during the context of the cross-examination stage of the hearing.
11. The Decision Maker will convene to deliberate and render a decision, regarding whether the respondent has violated the University policy.
12. If there is a finding of responsibility for any violations, the Decision Maker will deliberate as to an appropriate sanction.
13. The Title IX Coordinator will prepare a written decision and rationale within five (5) business days, which will be shared simultaneously with the parties.

B. Investigation

The Title IX Coordinator will notify the respondent of the complaint in writing. The Title IX Coordinator will appoint an investigator(s) to the matter. The role of the investigator(s) will be to gather additional information through interviews of the complainant, respondent, and witnesses and synthesize the information in a report that will be provided to the Title IX Coordinator as well as the Decision Maker appointed to oversee the live hearing. The investigator(s) has/have the discretion to determine the relevance of any witness or other evidence and may exclude information in preparing the investigation report if the information is irrelevant, immaterial, or more prejudicial than informative.

i. Witnesses

Both the complainant and respondent are permitted to provide names of potential witnesses to the investigator. The investigator will determine which of those potential witnesses, or other persons, may have relevant information about the alleged conduct and may request statements, either orally or in writing. Witnesses may include individuals outside the SBU community.

Witness statements should not be character evaluations, as all parties will be presumed to have good character. In addition, how individuals present themselves in other contexts (e.g., friendly, kind, and well-liked) has little probative

value in evaluating whether the alleged conduct occurred. Moreover, the sexual history of the parties will not generally be deemed relevant, as described below.

ii. Additional Evidence

Both the complainant and the respondent are permitted to provide other relevant evidence to the investigator. Evidence includes any facts or information presented in support of an assertion and may include text messages, email exchanges, timelines, receipts, photographs, video footage, etc. Any documentation shared by the complainant or the respondent with the investigator will be provided to the other party. The investigator may also consider additional documents, items or other relevant information.

Information that does not directly relate to the facts at issue but instead reflects upon the reputation, personality, qualities, or habits of an individual is character evidence and is not relevant to the determination of whether there is a policy violation.

Pattern Evidence: Evidence of an occurrence or occurrences of prohibited conduct so distinctive and so closely resembling either party's version of the alleged encounter as to tend to prove a material fact may be considered. Where there is evidence of a pattern of similar prohibited conduct, either before or after the conduct in question, regardless of whether there has been a prior finding of a policy violation, this information may be deemed relevant to the determination of policy violation or assigning of a sanction. Instances will be rare, and the determination of relevance will be based on an assessment of whether the previous or subsequent incident was substantially like the conduct cited in the report or indicates a pattern of behavior and substantial conformity with that pattern.

Prior Sexual History of the Parties: An individual's character or reputation with respect to other sexual activity is not relevant and will not be considered as evidence. Similarly, an individual's prior or subsequent sexual activity is typically not relevant and will only be considered as evidence under limited circumstances. For example, prior sexual history may be relevant to explain the presence of a physical injury or to help resolve other questions raised by the report. The investigator will determine the relevance of this information and both parties will be informed if evidence of prior sexual history is deemed relevant.

Prior Sexual History Between the Parties: Even in the context of a relationship, consent to one sexual act does not, by itself, constitute consent to another sexual act, and consent on one occasion does not, by itself, constitute consent on a subsequent occasion. Where the parties have a prior sexual relationship, and the existence of consent is at issue, the sexual history between the parties may be relevant to help understand the manner and nature of communications between the parties and the context of the relationship, which may have bearing on whether consent was sought and given during the incident in question. However, this does not assume that the prior sexual history was consensual, and this should be a factor in considering relevance.

C. Investigation Report

The investigator will produce a written report that contains the relevant information and facts learned during the investigation and may include direct observations and reasonable inferences drawn from the facts and any consistencies or inconsistencies between the various sources of information. The investigator may exclude statements of personal opinion by witnesses and statements as to general reputation for any character trait, including honesty. The investigator will not make a finding or recommended finding of responsibility. The investigator's report will include credibility assessments based on their experience with the complainant, respondent, and witnesses, as well as the evidence provided. The investigation report will be shared with the Title IX Coordinator, as well as the complainant and the respondent to review before it is finalized. Within ten (10) business days, the complainant and respondent may offer additional comment, clarify information previously shared, suggest additional witnesses, or identify any other relevant information or evidence to assure the thoroughness and sufficiency of the investigation. When the report is finalized, it will be delivered to both parties and the Title IX Coordinator. The complainant and respondent may only share the investigation report for the purpose of receiving counsel or advice related to the University process.

D. Hearing Process and Deliberations

The Decision Maker will receive the complaint, notice to parties, and investigation report in advance of the hearing. Complainants and respondents may submit a written statement to the Decision Maker, as well as any potential questions for cross-examination which must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator twenty-four (24) hours before the hearing.

i) Prior to the hearing

- a. Each party may have an advisor present with them throughout the hearing process who can ask questions on behalf of the party, and who may cross-examine witnesses.

- b. The university will provide an advisor for either the complainant or the respondent if the party does not bring one, and an advisor agreement will be shared with each party.
- c. The Title IX Coordinator will share the hearing guidelines and setup of the hearing with both parties.
- d. Witnesses that each party previously identified in the investigation period will be invited to participate in the hearing. Note: only testimony given during the live hearing will be considered, therefore it is vital that each party and relevant witnesses attend the live hearing when called.

ii) During the Hearing

- a. The Decision Maker ensures that each party has an advisor to represent them. If not, SBU will provide one for the relevant party.
- b. Recording equipment is turned on by SBU personnel. SBU is the only entity allowed to record hearings.
- c. The Decision Maker calls the meeting to order.
- d. The complainant may make an opening statement of no more than 5 minutes (may be made by the advisor on behalf of the party)
- e. The respondent may make an opening statement of no more than 5 minutes (may be made by the advisor on behalf of the party)
- f. Witnesses are individually called and cross-examined by the complainant and then by the respondent.
- g. Steps for cross-examination:
 - i. Party consults with advisor to determine question.
 - 1. Parties will not be permitted to ask questions directly.
 - 2. Questions challenging credibility are allowed (if relevant).
 - 3. If a party or witness does not appear, or refuses to submit to cross examination from the other party's advisor, then the decision maker must exclude any statements given by said party.
 - ii. Advisor asks the question – All relevant questions and follow-up questions will be posed by the advisor.
 - iii. Decision maker determines whether question is relevant. iv. If question is deemed relevant, other party answers.
 - v. If question is deemed not relevant, decision maker provides reason, and the questioning proceeds with the next question
 - h. After questioning and cross-examination by both parties the complainant may give a closing statement of no more than five (5) minutes.
 - i. The respondent may give a closing statement of no more than five (5) minutes.
 - j. The Decision Maker begins deliberations as to whether a preponderance of evidence exists to hold the respondent responsible.

iii) The Sanction and Decision

Following the Live Hearing, if the Decision Maker determines that the respondent is responsible for one or more violations of the University Policy, he or she will then deliberate as to an appropriate sanction. The Decision Maker will be permitted to consider prior policy violations in determining an appropriate sanction.

If the results of the Live Hearing substantiate any part of a complaint filed under this policy, immediate and appropriate corrective and/or disciplinary action will be taken. If the evidence shows that the reported allegation is more likely true than not true, then this type of violation is considered potentially a dismissible offense.

The Decision Maker prepares the written outcome decision and rationale, including a finding of responsibility or non-responsibility and, if applicable, the sanction and rationale. Within five (5) business days, the report of the Decision Maker will be provided simultaneously to the complainant and the respondent.

E . The Appeal Process

The complainant and respondent have the right to appeal the final determination of responsibility and/or the resulting sanction based on the limited grounds of

- A procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter.
- New evidence emerges that was not reasonably available at the time the determination was made, and this new evidence may affect the outcome of the matter.
- The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Decision Maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

Appeals are heard by an Appeal Officer appointed by the Title IX Coordinator. The Appeal Officer may not fulfill any other role in the preceding process. The Appeal Officer's responsibility will be strictly limited to determining if there was substantial procedural irregularity that materially affected the outcome, new evidence not reasonably available at the time of the hearing that may affect the outcome, and/or The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Decision-Maker had a conflict of interest or bias for

or against the complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

If any of these circumstances are found by the Appeal Officer, the appeal will be granted. If the appeal is denied, the matter is closed.

If the appeal is granted:

1. due to a substantial procedural error, the matter will be heard by a new Decision Maker
2. due to the discovery of new evidence not reasonably available at the time of the initial hearing, the matter will be returned to the same Decision Maker who originally heard the matter for reconsideration in light of the new evidence.
3. due to The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Decision-Maker having a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter, the relevant parties will be replaced, and the matter will be investigated, heard by the newly appointed individuals.

In the event of a reconsideration, the Appeal Officer will give the Decision Maker instructions regarding the nature and extent of its reconsideration. The Decision Maker will act promptly to reconsider the matter consistent with those instructions. Following reconsideration, the finding of the Decision Maker or the sanction imposed by the Decision Maker will be final and not subject to further appeal.

VIII. Withdrawal of a Complaint

The complainant may request to withdraw a Complaint at any time. The University reserves the right to decide whether to approve or deny this request but will strongly consider the complainant's wishes.

IX. Timeframe for Completion of Investigation and Disciplinary Process

The University cannot promise the definitive timeframe of this process but ordinarily will complete its investigation and disciplinary process with utmost expediency. This time period does not include the time for an appeal. The U.S. Department of Education has made clear that the length of investigations may vary with the complexity and unique factors in each case. Examples of such factors include, without limitation, circumstances in which critical witnesses are unavailable or if law enforcement requests the University temporarily halt its investigation for a brief period of time.

Accordingly, all timeframes set forth in this policy may be altered by the Title IX Program Officer for good cause. The University's overarching goal is that all Complaints be investigated in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

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

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - Such training addresses topics such as the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the University's education programs and activities; how to conduct investigations, hearings, and appeals and informal resolutions (as applicable); relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding; proper techniques for questioning witnesses; basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding; and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest. Trainings include:

- Topics Covered: Purpose of Title IX, Quid Pro Quo Harassment, Hostile Environment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, Reporting, Barriers to Reporting, Title IX Process

Athletics Training (for athletes, coaches, and athletics staff)

- Topics Covered: Purpose of Title IX, Quid Pro Quo Harassment, Hostile Environment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, Bystander Intervention, Alcohol Safety, Reporting, Title IX Process

Title IX Team Refresher Trainings (online through Title IX Solutions)

- Overview of the Title IX Regulations for Investigators
Topics Covered: Prompt and Equitable Grievance Procedures, Quid Pro Quo Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, Recipient's Response, Grievance Process
- Evaluating Policy Violations: A Refresher
Topics Covered: Understanding Elements of Offenses, Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment, Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating and Domestic Violence, Stalking

3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard .
5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, "result" means "any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters" and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

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

Sanctions

The following represent the types of discipline that may be imposed. One or more sanctions may be imposed for a particular violation.

Official Reprimand: This sanction serves to inform the student that the incident reflects behavior unacceptable to the community and is inconsistent with University regulations. The purpose of this sanction is to serve as a warning to the student that further violation is likely to result in more severe consequences which would become part of the student's disciplinary records.

Suspended Fines: This sanction allows the student to withhold payment unless the offense is repeated, in which case the student is held responsible for paying the fine for the original offense and for the repeated violation.

Fines: Fines are used as a deterrent for those who disregard residence hall regulations. Fines are separate from restitution.

Restitution: Students are obligated to compensate a party for any damage or loss of property for which they are responsible.

Community Service: Students may be required to perform community service hours either on or off campus as an appropriate response to the violation.

Educative Sanctions: Tasks, assignments or experiences that a student is obligated to complete as a result of the decision of an officer of Student Life. Examples are: letters of apology; research of an issue related to the offense; attending a workshop, lecture or meeting.

Restrictive Sanction: If it is believed by the Vice President for Student Life that a certain restriction is an appropriate response to a violation, the student will be restricted accordingly for a specified period of time. Examples of restrictions that may be imposed include the following but are not limited to:

1. Restricting participation in a particular activity or activities.
2. Restricting the on-campus housing assignment (may require a housing adjustment).
3. Restricting off-campus living privileges (may require the student to remain in campus housing for an extended period of time or move from an off-campus residence to campus housing).

Disciplinary Notice: This sanction places the student on official notice to the effect that the violation has become part of the student's disciplinary records and that any further violation is likely to result in the student being placed on the status of

Disciplinary Probation or Dismissal.

Disciplinary Probation: The imposition of this sanction affects the student's good standing with the University for the duration of the probationary period. Further violations that occur during the probationary period are likely to result in suspension or dismissal. Students placed on the status of Disciplinary Probation are ineligible to represent the University in any University-sponsored activity (see listing of activities under Academic Probation). The Vice President for Student Life will communicate with the affected student and with appropriate faculty/staff. The length of the probationary period imposed by the Vice President for Student Life will depend on the nature of the violation and the time frame of the semester. Probationary periods include one to five weeks, five to eight weeks, eight weeks to one semester, and one semester to two semesters.

Denial of Privilege to Re-enroll: This sanction places the student on indefinite disciplinary probation, allows for completion of the current semester but prohibits enrollment for subsequent semesters without permission from the Vice President for Student Life.

Suspension: Students on suspension are not permitted to enroll or continue to be enrolled in classes on campus and may be required to remain off campus except when an appointment with a University official has been arranged. Students who are suspended are not permitted to live in University housing.

Dismissal with Suspended Imposition of Sentence: This status enables an alternative recourse while stipulating that the student's status will be automatically terminated following a second offense. (For further explanation, see the section on University Sanctions for Alcohol Policy Violation found elsewhere in this handbook.)

Dismissal: Dismissal is the termination of student status for a stated period of time. The conditions of readmission, if any, shall be stated in the order of dismissal. If a dismissed student, who is later allowed to return, conducts a class C violation, that student is subject to immediate dismissal.

Impositions of sanctions that deny a student the privilege to continue or re-enroll at the University will be communicated to the Registrar and noted as part of the student's transcript for the duration of the dismissal or probation period.

Employee Sanctions

[SBU Employee Handbook Policy Number: 06.03.18]

The following sanctions within the Employee Sanctions section apply to employees who have been found responsible for committing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking under the University's Title IX policy.

Sexual misconduct can manifest itself in a wide range of behavior. Therefore, the University has empowered the Title IX

Committee to evaluate the gravity of the employee's behavior and impose any of the sanctions listed below to address the violation as deemed appropriate.

Written Warning – warning with a memorandum to the employee's employment file including notice to the employee of further disciplinary action may result in termination of employment.

Final Warning – warning with a memorandum to the employee's employment file including notice to the employee of further disciplinary action will result in termination of employment.

Performance Improvement Plan – Written plan documenting the University's expectations with respect to the employees' behavior and defining what success looks like in the future. This document may also outline required training on discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct and/or retaliation for the employee.

Administrative Leave – Paid or unpaid time off during the investigation. This would occur for egregious violations and/or a no-contact order is given.

Reassignment – move the employee to a different department and/or campus or change the class in which an employee teaches.

Barring Leadership or Participation in Domestic or International Off-Campus Education Programs - Employee will not be allowed to participate in any travel with students or employees until such time they have completed required training as outlined by the Title IX committee.

Dismissal/Termination of Employment – Employee is no longer considered an employee of the University. Faculty – separation of employment will follow the Separation Procedure as outlined in section 2.10 in the Faculty Handbook.

Staff – separation of employment will follow Severance of Employment policy 06.06.03 located in the Employee Handbook.

Interim Measures: At any time during the investigation, the Title IX Deputy Coordinator or designee may impose interim remedies or protections for the parties or witnesses. These may include separating the parties, placing limitations on contact between the parties, suspension, or making alternative living, class-placement, or workplace arrangements.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

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

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

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

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the University of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Dr. Jonathon Woodyard, Vice-President of Student Life at (417) 328-5281; jonathon.woodyard@sbuniv.edu. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov

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 Director of Safety and Security, in conjunction with the Vice President of Marketing and Management 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:

- Department of Safety and Security, 417-328-8733
- Director of the Department of Safety and Security, 417-328-1556
- Mountain View Campus Director, Shae Miller, (417) 934-2999 or mountainview@SBUuniv.edu
- Interim Salem Campus Coordinator, Kati Clancy, (573) 729-7071 or kclancy@SBUuniv.edu
- Springfield Campus Director, Brian McCarley, (417) 893-7143 or bmccarley@SBUuniv.edu

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

Emergency Response

The Vice-President of Marketing, 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.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Department of Safety and Security at 417-328-1556 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

If a serious crime, a natural disaster, or a man-made emergency occurs that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of the SBU community or a segment of the campus, Federal Law requires that the institution immediately notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation. If the institution implements the procedures regarding notification of the campus community for an immediate threat, the institution is not obligated to implement the timely warning notice procedures. The types of incidents that may cause an immediate threat to the SBU community could include but are not limited to: an active intruder on campus, a hostage/barricade situation, a riot, a suspicious package with confirmation of a device, a tornado, a fire/explosion, a suspicious death, structural damage to an SBU owned or controlled facility, a biological threat, significant flooding, gas leak, hazardous materials spill, etc.

All members of the SBU community are notified on an annual basis that they are required to notify local law enforcement of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. Local emergency services have the responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does in fact pose an immediate threat to the community.

The safety and security officer on duty is responsible for immediately notifying the director of safety and security of any situation that poses an immediate threat to the community. The director is responsible for immediately notifying the Vice President of Marketing and Management who is responsible for developing the content of the message to the community and sending the message using some or all of the below listed methods.

If marketing and communications staff receive information from other sources about a situation on campus that may cause an immediate threat to the SBU community, they are responsible for contacting the director of safety and security to confirm whether or not SBU Safety and Security or local law enforcement have responded to the incident.

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.

The Director of Safety and Security and/or the Vice President of Marketing and Management will determine the content of the message and will use some or all of the systems described below to communicate the threat to the campus or to the appropriate segment of the campus, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population.

As per the requirements of the law, safety and security and marketing and communications will, without delay take 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 judgment of the first responders (including, but not limited to: safety and security, local law enforcement, and/or fire and emergency medical services), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The various systems that the institution has in place for communicating information quickly to the SBU campus include:

1. SBU Email
2. SBU Portal
3. SBU Alert Texting
4. SBU Information Display Boards

Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an immediate threat to the campus community. Safety and security and marketing and communications will post updates during a critical incident on the SBU Portal, webpage, and /or information display boards.

SBU uses RAVE for text and email alerts.

The Director of the Department of Safety and Security 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 Vice-President of Student Life, the University's Vice-President of Marketing will notify 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 University issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign Up Instructions
SBU Email	All students and employees are automatically enrolled in email alerts
SBU Information Display Boards	No sign up needed. View display boards throughout campus

Method	Sign Up Instructions
SBU Alert Testing	Go to https://www.sbuniv.edu/campus-life/student-services/sbualert.php to sign up for Text Alerts
SBU Portal	No sign up needed. Students will have access

Testing & Documentation

The university conducts regular fire and tornado drills in all campus dorms, as well as tabletop exercises and panel discussions of many other emergencies. The SBU Alert system is tested annually with a select group. The Director of the Department of Safety and Security maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the University will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Stop Campus Hazing Policy and Programming

Hazing, which is defined as: Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act by a person (alone or with others) against another person, regardless of willingness to participate, that:

- Occurs during initiation, affiliation, or membership in a student organization and;
- Causes or creates a risk, beyond what is reasonable in the course of participation in higher education or the organization, of physical injury (such as acts of physical violence, threats, or coercion) or psychological injury (such as acts intended to intimidate, shame, disgrace, humble, discourage, frighten, or harm another student)

is prohibited by the University.

No student, faculty member, staff member, or other individual shall:

- Engage in hazing, encourage, aid, or assist another person in committing hazing;
- Knowingly permit, acquiesce, or fail to report hazing to an appropriate administrative official;
- Fail to comply with SBU's hazing prevention training or reporting requirements.

If you are a victim of hazing, go to a safe place and call Jacob Banks, Director of Residence Life at 417-328-1826. You may also contact the institution's Campus Security Department at 417-328-1556 or the Office of Student Life at 417-328-1885. All students, faculty, and staff must report any known or suspected hazing incidents immediately to the Student Life Office or Office of Safety and Security.

When a report of hazing is received, the Student Life Department or Human Resources The Department will make a determination regarding whether an investigation must occur. If so, an investigator will be assigned to gather information and conduct interviews, as appropriate. The investigator will report any findings and make a recommendation for sanctions as appropriate to the relevant administrator for implementation. The institution strives to complete the investigation in a timely manner.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Program

SBU provides comprehensive hazing prevention and safety education through the Vector LMS platform. Additionally, hazing definitions, reporting, and consequences are discussed with students during orientation, in the residence halls, and on athletic teams. All faculty and staff are trained in state and federal hazing requirements.

Hazing State Laws

Summary (Code of Missouri)

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

Missing Student Policy

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, that information should be reported immediately to SBU's Department of Safety and Security at 417-328-1556 or 417-328-8733, the Director of Residence Life at (417) 328-1826, or the Dean of Students. Any University employee

receiving a missing student report should immediately notify the Department of Safety and Security so that an investigation can be initiated.

SBU's Department of Safety and Security will also notify the Director of Residence Life and the University's President's Office and Bolivar Police Department no later than 24 hours after it determines that the student is missing, unless it was local law enforcement that made the determination that the student is missing. This notification will be made even if a student has not registered a contact person.

Each student living in an on-campus student housing facility has the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the University in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the University will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. The option to identify a contact person in the event the student is determined missing is in addition to identifying a general emergency contact person, but they can be the same individual for both purposes. A student who wishes to designate a confidential contact may do so through the Office of Residence Life.

A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing student investigation.

Each student over the age of 18 has the option of opting out of the Missing Student Policy as per the Missing Student Procedures 20 USC 1092 (j) (Section 488 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008), through signing a waiver on the Missing Student Policy Form.

If a missing student is under 18 years of age and not an emancipated individual, the University is required to notify a custodial parent or legal guardian of the missing student not later than 24 hours after the determination by the Department of Safety and Security that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. The Department of Safety and Security will also notify the Bolivar Police Department no later than 24 hours after it determines that the student is missing, unless it was local law enforcement that made the determination that the student is missing, even if a student has not registered a contact person.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

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

Campus: Southwest Baptist University Bolivar Campus, 1600 University Blvd, Bolivar, MO 65613

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
Beasley Hall, 234 West South Street, Bolivar, MO 65613	X			X	X	X	2
Landen Hall, 1520 South Pike Street, Bolivar, MO 65613	X			X	X	X	2
Leslie Hall, 1026 South Pike Street, Bolivar, MO 65613	X			X	X	X	2
Meyer Hall, 1715 University Drive, Bolivar, MO 65613	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
Plaster Lodge, 1730 University Drive, Bolivar, MO 65613	X			X	X	X	2
Woody-Gott Hall, 105 East Aldrich Road, Bolivar, MO 65613	X			X	X	X	2

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

The possession of candles, candle warmers, incense, fireworks, firearms, flammable items, or any other open flame apparatus are prohibited. Halogen lamps, heating units, hot plates are not allowed as well. Power surge protector strips must be purchased and have a self-contained circuit breaker.

Southwest Baptist University is a smoke-free campus.

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

Fire Education and Training Programs

In accordance with state law, and for the safety of students, fire, tornado drills will be conducted at various times. The university will conduct other emergency procedure drills as needed. All residents must participate and comply with the directions of the drill. Procedures will be posted in each residence hall or instructed by a residence life staff member. All residential halls conduct a fire drill each semester. Apartment housing residents do not perform traditional drills but do have a meeting in which a detailed discussion of what to do if a fire were to occur.

Fire safety training is provided upon request by the department of safety and security. All residence life staff is trained on the use of fire extinguishers annually.

Reporting Fires

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

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact the Matthew Rice, Director of Campus Safety & Security at mrice@sbuniv.edu; 417-328-1990. 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 safety and security department, together with physical plant and residence life, monitors, analyzes, and makes recommendations for safety in campus housing. At this time no projects are pending for advancements in fire safety of residence halls.

Crime Statistics

The Clery Act requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal aid to keep and disclose information about crime on and near their respective campuses. Compliance is monitored by the United States Department of Education, which can impose penalties, up to \$67,544 per violation, against institutions for each infraction and can suspend institutions from participating in federal financial aid.

Definitions of crime statistic terminology and corresponding laws and ordinances are listed on the pages following statistics.

Statistical listings on the next pages represent a numerical value of crimes that were reported to SBU Safety and Security either directly or through Campus Security Authorities and local law enforcement agencies.

Crime statistics were requested from both police and sheriff departments for each campus.

Statistics only represent the number of incidents reported to proper authorities. As some incidents go unreported; others may have been falsely reported. Every effort is made to encourage accurate reporting and to obtain accurate statistics from law enforcement agencies.

An incident report may only be unfounded when a law enforcement authority deems the report false or baseless. If an incident is unfounded, a notation will be made and the incident will be statistically recorded as unfounded.

If a person believes that a recordable incident may not have been included in this report, they are encouraged to contact the Director of Safety and Security.

Bolivar Campus Statistics

Criminal Offenses	On Campus			Residential Facilities			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fondling	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
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	5
Stalking	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Arrests	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Referrals	Liquor Law Violation	9	0	4	9	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drug Law Violation	5	0	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Hate Crimes	On Campus			Residential Facilities			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	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	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
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Crime Categories for Hate Crime Statistics Only												
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Crime Statistics Notes

The Clery Act requires a separate report of all hate crimes statistics that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias or the perpetrator perceived the person to be in one of the protected group categories.

The crimes required to be reported include Murder, Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Sex Offenses, Non-forcible Sex Offences, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, Destruction, Damage, or Vandalism of Property, or any other crime involving bodily injury. There are eight protected group categories that are reportable under the Clery Act. They are: Race, Religion, Ethnicity, Gender, Sexual Orientation, Disability, National Origin, or Gender Identity.

Statistics from Local Law Enforcement

Local police provided report statistics are not defined by sidewalk and street but by address number. Statistics therefore may include incidents at private residences as well as sidewalks and streets surrounding campus. Other crime statistics were provided by Bolivar Police but have been omitted as they do not meet Clery definition requirements for inclusion.

No other agencies had crime statistics to report. Surrounding area and adjacent statistics are listed in public property. Public property is loosely defined as sidewalks and streets surrounding campus property and public parks and parking

lots. Double counting may inadvertently occur when combining local law enforcement statistics and SBU internal statistics.

Clery Geography 34 CFR 668.46(c)1

“An institution must report statistics for the three most recent calendar years concerning the occurrence on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, and on public property of the following that are reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority.”

Campus (On-Campus):(1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and(2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor). (Residential): Dormitories or other residential facility.

Non-campus building or property:(1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public property: public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Crime Statistics Definitions

The definitions listed below are used as a tool to assist in proper classification of the incidents for statistical purposes.

The list of crimes that are required to be reported can be found in the in 34 CFR 668 Appendix A and the FBI's Universal Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbooks. Missouri has specific jurisdiction on laws pertaining to alcohol, drugs, and weapons violations and Missouri also has specific language for some of the other Clery crime categories. This section includes information from the US Department of Education 2011 Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting (Clery Manual) and information for the new crime categories found in the "Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013".

Under section 304(b) of VAWA, the changes made by the new law became effective with the annual security report prepared all institutions of higher education on October 1, 2014. The rulemaking process to develop the final regulations to implement the statutory changes to the Clery Act was completed on October 20, 2014. These regulations became effective on July 1, 2015. Southwest Baptist University has made a good faith effort to comply with the statutory requirements in accordance with the statutory effective date. The 2014 Report was the first report to include crime data for the new crime categories (See <http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html> for more info).

Please Note

- If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded” and should be noted in the Annual Security Report along with a comment as currently documented in the electronic report submitted to the Department of Education.
- Hate crimes are counted in the same manner that the offenses are when they are not hate crimes except that the hierarchy rule does not apply to hate crimes.
- Arrests and referrals are technically not part of the hierarchy; they are shown here to illustrate their place in counting crimes.
- Always count Arson regardless of the nature of any other offenses that were committed during the same incident (hierarchy rule does not apply to arson).
- When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as the Arson offense, report the most serious offense along with the Arson.
- Do not differentiate between attempted and completed crimes. For example, count an incident involving an attempted rape as a Sex Offense.
- If there is an incidence of a rape along with a murder or non-negligent manslaughter count both instances for

crime reporting purposes.

- The status of the victim and the perpetrator is irrelevant. Count all Clery Act crimes, even if they involve individuals not associated with the institution.
- If a person is arrested for multiple violations during a single incident (e.g., violations of both drug and liquor laws), law enforcement or security officer discretion should be used to determine which violation to count. It is recommended that you document the justification for this determination. Officer discretion is allowed only for weapons, drug and liquor law violation arrests resulting from a single incident

Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses

When counting multiple offenses, we must use the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule. This rule requires us to count only the most serious offense when more than one offense was committed during a single incident.

Clery Hierarchy Rule for Multiple Offenses:

1. Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
2. Negligent Manslaughter
3. Sex Offenses
 - a. Rape
 - b. Fondling
 - c. Incest
 - d. Statutory Rape
4. Robbery
5. Aggravated Assault
6. Burglary
7. Motor Vehicle Theft
 - Arson*
 - Arrests*
 - Referrals for Disciplinary Action*

Fire Definition

For the purposes of fire safety reporting, a fire is defined as, "any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner". This means that although a flame or a fire may not be permitted on campus, it may not be listed in the fire statistics due to the nature of the fire. A candle is prohibited on campus, but the proper use of a candle would not be recorded in this report. If the candle use caused another object to ignite, the subsequent fire would be recorded.

Fire Statistics

Residential Facilities	Drills in 2025	Fires				Injuries		Deaths		
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Beasley Hall	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casebolt Apartments	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landen Hall	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Leslie Hall	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Memorial Hall	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meyer Hall	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plaster Hall	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roseman Apartments	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woody / Gott Hall	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fire Definition

For the purposes of fire safety reporting, a fire is defined as, “any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner”. This means that although a flame or a fire may not be permitted on campus, it may not be listed in the fire statistics due to the nature of the fire. A candle is prohibited on campus, but the proper use of a candle would not be recorded in this report. If the candle use caused another object to ignite, the subsequent fire would be recorded.

Campus Addendum

Southwest Baptist University residential campus is in Bolivar, Missouri. SBU also has three other physical campuses throughout Missouri. Each campus has its own unique qualities to meet the needs of thousands of students each year. These campuses are in:

- Mountain View, Missouri
- Salem, Missouri
- Springfield, Missouri

While SBU is one university, the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report separates statistics for each physical campus. The following pages include information specifically related to each campus other than Bolivar.

Mountain View Campus

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

All incidents occurring on the Springfield campus should be reported to the Mountain View Police Department at 417-934-2525.

The Mountain View Police will notify the campus director of any reported criminal activity occurring on campus or in the contiguous area. SBU safety and security can be contacted by calling 417-328-1556 or 417-328-8733. SBU will cooperate and investigate all reports of criminal actions or other emergencies. Questions about incidents should be addressed to the campus director.

Important Phone Numbers

EMERGENCY - 911

Mountain View Police: 417-934-2525
Mercy Hospital: 471-934-7000
Health Center: 417-326-1888

Safety & Security: 417-328-1556
Counseling Center: 417-328-1404

Security and Access to Facilities

Building Security

The Mountain View Campus is secured by the campus director or designee when the last class is finished each day. The campus director oversees key and card access control. The campus is equipped with limited security camera coverage.

Mountain View Campus Statistics

Criminal Offenses	On Campus			Non Campus Property			Public Property		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests and Referrals		On Campus			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Arrests	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes	On Campus			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Crime Categories for Hate Crime Statistics Only									
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Salem Campus

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

All incidents occurring on the Springfield campus should be reported to the Salem Police Department at 573-729-4242.

The Salem Police will notify the campus director of any reported criminal activity occurring on campus or in the contiguous area. SBU safety and security can be contacted by calling 417-328-1556 or 417-328-8733. SBU will cooperate and investigate all reports of criminal actions or other emergencies. Questions about incidents should be addressed to the campus director.

Security and Access to Facilities

Building Security

The campus is secured by the campus director or designee when the last class is finished each day. The campus director oversees key and card access control. The campus is equipped with limited security camera coverage

Important Phone Numbers

EMERGENCY - 911

Salem Police Department: 573-729-4242

Salem Hospital: 573-729-6626

Health Center: 417-326-1888

Safety & Security: 417-328-1556

Counseling Center: 417-328-1404

Salem Campus Statistics

Criminal Offenses	On Campus			Non Campus Property			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests and Referrals		On Campus			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
		2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Referrals	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes	On Campus			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Crime Categories for Hate Crime Statistics Only									
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Springfield Campus

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

All incidents occurring on the Springfield campus should be reported to the Springfield Police Department at 417-864-1810.

The Springfield Police will notify the campus director of any reported criminal activity occurring on campus or in the contiguous area. SBU safety and security can be contacted by calling 417-328-1556 or 417-328-8733. SBU will cooperate and investigate all reports of criminal actions or other emergencies. Questions about incidents should be addressed to the campus director.

Important Phone Numbers

EMERGENCY - 911

Springfield Police Department: 417-864-1810
Mercy Hospital: 417-820-2000
Cox Hospital: 417-269-4646

Safety & Security: 417-328-1556
Counseling Center: 417-328-1404
Health Center: 417-326-1888

Security and Access to Facilities

Building Security

The campus is secured by the campus director or designee when the last class is finished each day. The campus director oversees key and card access control. The campus is equipped with limited security camera coverage.

Springfield Campus Statistics

Criminal Offenses	On Campus			Non Campus Property			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests and Referrals		On Campus			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Arrests	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals	Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes	On Campus			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Crime Categories for Hate Crime Statistics Only									
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

This report is available on the Southwest Baptist University website, the SBU Portal under Campus Services/Safety and Security, or at the Safety and Security Offices 1460 South Pike St., Bolivar MO 65613.