Webster University
2023 Annual Security Report
Little Rock AFB Campus

QUICK REFERENCE RESOURCES

Emergency Contacts	
Emergency	911
Little Rock AFB Security Forces	501-987-3221
Webster University – Little Rock AFB	501-988-5331
Webster University Department of Public Safety	314-246-

appropriate referrals to local resources.

Webster Alert System

This is the University's free mass notification service, which is used to alert all students, faculty and staff of campus emergencies. To sign up, log in to Webster Connections and click on the Webster Alerts banner.

The following telephone numbers connect callers with personnel at the main campus; however, staff and administrators at the main campus can either assist callers at branch campuses remotely or make appropriate local referrals.

University Title IX Coordinator University Title IX Coordinator	314-246-7780

Other Campus Resources
Dean of Students Office

Non-campus Buildings or Property: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or 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. Note that none of Webster University's officially recognized student organizations own or control any property.

Clery Act Crimes are categorized in four general categories. The Criminal Offenses category includes: Criminal Homicide, including Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, and Manslaughter by Negligence; Sexual Assault, including Rape, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape; Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; and Arson. The Hate Crimes category includes any of the Criminal Offenses and any incidents of Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property that were motivated by bias. The VAWA Offenses category includes: any incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking. (Note that Sexual Assault is also a VAWA Offense but is included in the Criminal Offenses category for Clery Act reporting purposes). The final category of Clery Act Crimes is referred to as Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action and includes: Violations of Weapons Laws, Drug Abuse Violations and Liquor Law Violations. Definitions of each of these offenses are provided on pages 33-34.

Criminal Offenses Reporting Table 2020-2022 (Little Rock AFB Campus):

Offense	On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property

Hate Crimes

In addition to the statistics presented in the Reporting Tables on the preceding pages, institutions are required to report the statistics for hate crimes. There were no reported Hate Crimes during 2020, 2021, or 2022.

Unfounded Crimes

Institutions are also required to disclose whether any crime reports were “unfounded” and subsequently withheld from crime statistics during each of the three most recent calendar years. A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act p -.001 Tc .001 Tw 843 -die04 43 -d8(c)1(s)]TJ 0 Tc 071w 1.967 0 Td (

request an account by contacting the Sr. Director of Public Safety, Emergency Management & Facilities, Rick Gerger at 314-246-8708 or rickgerger06@webster.edu. Instructions for accessing Webster Alerts accounts is provided in new student, faculty and staff orientation materials. Account holders can edit their current contact information and campus preferences at any time simply by logging onto Connections and clicking on the Webster Alerts banner.

Timely Warning Policies and Procedures

What Are Timely Warnings?

It is the University's policy to issue Timely Warnings to the campus community any time a campus security authority (or local law enforcement agency) receives a report of a Clery Act crime that has

In the event of an emergency on campus, local administrators and staff at this campus will work collaboratively with base security forces and first responders on base to respond to, and summon the necessary resources to, mitigate, investigate, and document the emergency or dangerous situation. It is essential that the Campus Director remains an active part of emergency response so that the Campus Director (or the Campus Director's designee) can

How You Will Know to “Shelter-

The University may also choose, on a case-by-case basis, to supplement the primary methods of issuing Emergency Notifications with one or more of the following additional methods of communications: posts on the University's official social media pages; alerts posted to digital signage located on campus; and desktop alerts to any computers on campus which are connected to the University's network.

The Campus Director has primary responsibility for disseminating the Emergency Notifications in the primary and secondary methods described above; however, the Director of Public Safety (or designee) and Chief Communications Officer (or designee) at the Webster Groves campus are also authorized to disseminate Notifications via any of these methods if necessary.

Communicating Emergency Notifications to the Larger Community

The University always provides information regarding any emergency notifications to the larger community by posting information on the University website's main page (www.webster.edu). The University may also decide on a

ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICY & EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The University recognizes that effective Alcohol and Drug policy and education programs are another important aspect of campus safety. The University's full Drug and Alcohol Policy is available at: https://www.webster.edu/student-handbook/index.php Select portions of the University's Drug and Alcohol Policy and the associated education programs are explained in this section of the Annual Security Report.

University Alcohol Policy

simultaneously, however, reporting parties also always have the right to decline to notify law enforcement.

Reports to a Title IX Coordinator or Chief Human Resources Officer

The Sexual Offense Advocate will strongly recommend that all individuals confidentially reporting sexual offenses to the Sexual Offense Advocate file a formal report with the Title IX Coordinator or Chief

Preserving Other Forms of Evidence

In cases where individuals believe they may be interested in pursuing criminal and/or civil charges, it is also important to work with local law enforcement agencies so that statements can be taken and evidence can be collected immediately. Reporting parties are also encouraged to save evidence such as letters, notes, emails, records of phone calls, videos, photos, texts, social media postings (Facebook, Twitter, etc.), computer screenshots, voicemails, or any other form of evidence that may be helpful to a criminal investigation or campus judicial proceeding.

On Campus Resources Available to Parties Reporting Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

Whenever an individual reports a sexual assault, incident of dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, the written explanation of the reporting party's rights and options provided by the University will include information on the following resources:

Counseling & Mental Health Services – There are no counseling or mental health services available on site at this branch campus, but the University's Sexual Offense Advocate can assist with referrals to local resources in addition to the Community Resources listed below.

Health Services – There are no health services available on site at this branch campus, but the University's Sexual Offense Advocate can assist with referrals to local resources in addition to the Community Resources listed below.

Victim Advocacy Services – As explained above, the University's Sexual Offense Advocate can assist reporting parties with a full range of advocacy services.

Legal Assistance – The University does not offer reporting parties legal assistance on campus, but the University's Sexual Offense Advocate can assist with referrals to local resources in addition to the Community Resources listed below.

Visa & Immigration Assistance – Elerina Polovina, Director of International Admissions International Recruitment, can assist reporting parties at any of the branch campuses with visa or immigration matters. Ms. Polovina is located on the Webster Groves campus and can be reached at 314-246-7860 or by email at kongjble@webster.edu

Student Financial Aid – The Office of Financial Aid can assist reporting parties at any of the branch campuses with financial aid matters. This office is located on

General Information Regarding Institutional Disciplinary Proceedings Related to Reports of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

The University will take disciplinary action against an individual found to have engaged in sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking. The type and severity of disciplinary action taken will depend upon the specific violation(s) and the specific circumstances of each case. A person may be found responsible for violating more than one section of Title IX Policy.

Webster is committed to providing prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution of reports of violations under the Title IX Policy. The University's disciplinary process is consistent with the University's policy, transparent to the reporting party and responding party and will include a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. All reports received by the Title IX Coordinator are handled consistent with the Title IX Policy regarding investigation, adjudication, and resolution.

The Title IX Policy states that both parties will be notified regarding procedures used in the hearings. Information can also be provided regarding legal options; however, it is recommended that legal advice be obtained from a competent attorney. The University's proceedings also provide the reporting party and the responding party with the same opportunities to have an advisor of his/her choice present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding. This includes the right to be accompanied by an advisor (i.e., any individual who provides the reporting party or responding party support, guidance, or advice) to any related meeting or proceeding. The University will not limit the choice of or presence of an advisor for either party in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding.

Timeframe for Disciplinary Proceedings

The University endeavors to complete the grievance process for a formal complaint within 90 days from the date on which a complainant files, or the Title IX Coordinator signs, the formal complaint through the date on which a decision-maker issues a decision in such case. Further, the Title IX Policy states "The University intends to adhere to the time frames set forth in this Policy whenever possible; however, the University reserves the right to extend the grievance process time frames for good cause, and when exercising that right, will provide written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include considerations such as unscheduled breaks and campus closures and may include considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities.

3) Investigation Process. The investigation of any formal complaint will be conducted in accordance with the following procedures:

(i) Relevance. The investigator will consider only relevant evidence that is available in a particular case. The term "relevance" shall have its ordinary meaning in any grievance process conducted under this Policy. Many forms of evidence that are logically relevant will not be admissible in a court of law based on application of the Federal Rules of Evidence or other applicable evidentiary standards that apply in judicial proceedings. Such evidence, so long as it is relevant, will nevertheless be available for consideration by an investigator; however, to the extent such evidence would be excluded as a result of the application of the Federal Rules of Evidence (e.g., due to such evidence not being properly authenticated or constituting hearsay, character evidence, etc.), the investigator shall accord such evidence little, if any, weight regardless of the source of such evidence.

(ii) Objective Evaluation. The investigator will conduct an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence (including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence) and will not make credibility determinations based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.

(vii)

(xiii) Advisor Participation. The University shall provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of advisor for either the complainant or respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding. The University, however, reserves the right to establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings (with any such restrictions applying equally to both parties).

(xiv) Notice with Time to Prepare. The University shall provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time (i.e., at least ten (10) calendar days) for the party to prepare to participate.

(xv) Consolidation of Formal Complaints. The University reserves the discretion to consolidate related formal complaints as permitted by the Title IX Regulations.

(4) Informal Resolution. If a formal complaint is filed, the parties may voluntarily agree to engage in an informal resolution process to attempt a resolution of any formal complaint except those involving allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student. The University will facilitate such an informal resolution process with the consent of the parties. Such an informal resolution process can occur at any

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If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the University will provide without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the University's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that party.

(iii) Advisor Participation. A party shall notify the Title IX Coordinator at least five (5) calendar days prior to a scheduled hearing if such party has engaged an advisor (including the identity and contact information for such advisor) to perform the questioning of the opposing party and witnesses at a hearing on the party's behalf. If a party does not have an advisor, the University will appoint an advisor (of the University's choice) to perform questioning on behalf of the party at the hearing. Such an advisor has only one obligation at hearing: relaying the party's desired questions to the other party and witnesses (to the extent such questions are consistent with the decorum and other rules set forth in this Policy and imposed by the decision-maker equally on both parties). If a party to whom the University assigns an advisor refuses to work with the advisor when the advisor is willing to conduct cross-examination on the party's behalf, then the party has no right of self-representation

Appeal Procedures

(6) Appeal Procedures. If a complainant or respondent wishes to appeal the decision of the decision-maker presiding over the live hearing of a formal complaint, the party wishing to appeal must comply with the following procedures:

(i) Grounds for Appeal. An appeal can be based on any one or more of the following grounds:
- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

(ii) Notice of Appeal. A party may appeal a decision-maker's decision based on one or more grounds for appeal identified in this Policy; however, such appeal must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within ten (10) calendar days after the issuance of the decision-maker's decision to the parties. The Title IX Coordinator shall notify the other party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties.

(iii) Appellate Briefing. Each party to an appeal shall have an equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome of a live hearing in a case that is appealed under this Policy. Absent an extension granted by an appeal officer presiding over the case, any such written statement must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator within 10 calendar days after the Title IX Coordinator has provided the notice required in Section VI(F)(6)(ii).

include supportive measures, the range of such supportive measures available to complainants and respondents is set forth in this Policy's definition of the term "supportive measures." Furthermore, such remedies may include disciplinary sanctions, punitive measures and measures that burden the respondent. The range of possible disciplinary sanctions and remedies that the University may impose following any determination of responsibility runs from supportive measures to expulsion, in the case of a student, and termination, in the case of an employee. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any remedies imposed under this Policy.

G. Emergency Removal. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Policy that may suggest otherwise, the University may choose to remove a respondent from any University education program or activity on an emergency basis if, based on an individualized safety and risk analysis, the University determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other

Procedural Guidelines for Administrative and Student Conduct Hearings (Student Conduct Process)
The Student Conduct Board or Hearing Officer shall conduct hearings so as to assure the basic concept of procedural fairness. The following procedures shall be adhered to:

The Dean of Students or his or her designate is responsible for setting the hearing time, notifying all parties who are to testify, and forwarding all pertinent data to the appropriate board.

The Dean of Students shall give appropriate advance notice, in writing, of the charges against the student and copies of available evidence, to ensure that he or she may adequately prepare for such a hearing. The notice clearly indicates the date, time, and place of the hearing. The notification should be received by the student at least three calendar days prior to the hearing. Students who receive University accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act should notify the Hearing Officer about the accommodations that should be accorded them as a part of the disciplinary process.

The hearing shall not be considered to be a legalistic trial. Rather, the Student Conduct Board or Hearing Officer shall examine all relevant facts and circumstances at the hearing, shall ensure the relevancy of witnesses' statements rly

overruled by majority vote of the Board. He or she also determines the sequence of testimony, including the option of having all principal parties meet together in the hearing. All those who participate in the hearing are obligated to conduct themselves in an orderly manner and to obey and abide by the presiding officer's rulings. The Dean of Students attends all hearings to serve as an advisor in the process.

Once all testimony is heard or read, the student being charged, and the charging party are asked to make a final statement and the Hearing Officer or Board members are given a final opportunity to ask questions. All persons other than Board members and the Dean of Students are then excused and the Board meets to render a decision. The Dean of Students does not vote.

The Hearing Officer or Board decides whether there was a violation of policy using a standard of "more likely than not." They also determine whether the charged student should be held responsible for that violation. If so, sanctions are also imposed on the responsible student. Each decision must have been reached by a majority of the Board. Once a decision is reached, the student being charged is informed orally of the decision by the Dean of Students. Both parties receive the decision in writing from the Dean of Students as soon thereafter as is practicable (the charging party is informed only if the student charged signs a release form or if the case involves a violent act).

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition:

- Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic violence: A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence[16] committed –

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a sl

Drug Abuse Violations: the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

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

Hate crimes: a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

The Department of Education directs institutions to report statistics for hate crimes in connection with the following offenses: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter; Sexual Assault; Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; Arson. These definitions are provided above.

Institutions must also report statistics for hate crimes in connection with the following offenses which are not otherwise included in the annual crime statistics:

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

- Simple Assault

Types of Bias reportable under the Clery Act:

APPENDIX B – CRIME PREVENTION TIPS

While Webster University makes every effort to provide a safe campus, students, faculty, and staff must also do their part to help us maintain a safe environment. The University encourages everyone who

APPENDIX C – ARKANSAS STATE STATUTES

5-14-101. Definitions. [Sexual Offenses]

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Deviate sexual activity" means any act of sexual gratification involving:

(A) The penetration, however slight, of the anus or mouth of a person by the penis of another person; or

(B) The penetration, however slight, of the labia majora or anus of a person by any body member or foreign instrument manipulated by another person;

(2) "Easement" means a surface easement for pedestrian, bicycle, and recreational use;

(3) "Forcible compulsion" means physical force or a threat, express or implied, of death or physical injury to or kidnapping of any person;

(4) "Guardian" means a parent, stepparent, legal guardian, legal custodian, foster parent, or any person who by virtue of a living arrangement is placed in an apparent position of power or authority over a minor;

(5)

(A) "Mentally defective" means that a person suffers from a mental disease or defect that renders the person:

(i) Incapable of understanding the nature and consequences of a sexual act; or

(ii) Unaware a sexual act is occurring.

(B) A determination that a person is mentally defective shall not be based solely on the person's intelligence quotient;

(6) "Mentally incapacitated" means that a person is temporarily incapable of appreciating or controlling the person's conduct as a result of the influence of a controlled or intoxicating substance:

(A) Administered to the person without the person's consent; or

(B) That renders the person unaware a sexual act is occurring;

(7) "Minor" means a person who is less than eighteen (18) years of age;

(8) "Physically helpless" means that a person is:

(A) Unconscious;

(B) Physically unable to communicate a lack of consent; or

(C) Rendered unaware a sexual act is occurring;

(9) "Public place" means a publicly or privately owned place to which the public or a substantial number of people have access;

(10) "Public view" means observable or likely to be observed by a person in a public place;

(11) "Recording" includes without limitation an image or video;

(12) "Sexual contact" means:

(A) An act of sexual gratification involving the touching, directly or through clothing, of the sex organs, buttocks, or anus of a person or the breast of a female; or

(B) Urinating, defecating, or ejaculating on another person for the purpose of sexual gratification;

(13) "Sexual intercourse" means penetration, however slight, of the labia majora by a penis;

(14) "Sexually explicit conduct" means the same as defined in § 5-27-302; and

(15) "State of nudity" means the same as defined in § 5-26-302.

5-14-102. In general.

(a) The definition of an offense that excludes conduct with a spouse shall not be construed to preclude accomplice liability of a spouse.

(b) When the criminality of conduct depends on a child's being below fourteen (14) years of age and the actor is twenty (20) years of age or older, it is no defense that the actor:

(1) Did not know the age of the child; or

(2) Reasonably believed the child to be fourteen (14) years of age or older.

(c)

(1) When criminality of conduct depends on a child's

5-14-125. Sexual assault in the second degree. [Effective until January 1, 2024]

(a) A person commits sexual assault in the second degree if the person:

(1) Engages in sexual contact with another person by forcible compulsion;

(2) Engages in sexual contact with another person who is incapable of consent because he or she is:

(A) Physically (A)

uses the position of trust or authority to engage in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity; or

(D) A mandated reporter under § 12-18-402(b) or a member of the clergy and is in a position of trust or authority over the victim and uses the position of trust or authority to engage in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity; or

(2)

Being a minor, engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity with

5-26-302. Definitions. [Offenses Involving The Family/Domestic Battering and Assault]

As used in this subchapter:

(1)

(A) "Dating relationship" means a romantic or intimate social relationship between two (2) individuals that is determined by examining the following factors:

(i) The length of the relationsaTTa ( )Tj -.008 Tc .91l Tc .91l 6(i))]TJ /T6(rs)-1.3(:)]Tgth

(6) With the purpose of causing physical injury to a family or household member, the person causes physical injury to a family or household member by means of a firearm; or

(7) The person knowingly causes serious physical injury to a family or household member who is four (4) years of age or younger under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life.

(b)

(1) Domestic battering in the first degree is a Class B

5-26-305. Domestic battering in the third degree.

(a) A

death or serious bodily injury of his or her immediate family.

(2)

(A) Upon pretrial release of the defendant, a judicial officer shall enter a no contact order in