

Jones County Junior College

Clery Act

**2017 Annual Campus Security
and Fire Safety Report**

ELLISVILLE, MS

Jones County Junior College

2017 ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Jones County Junior College Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report is published each year to provide crime and fire statistics and other information on safety and security related services offered by the college, in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. This report has been modified to include the new requirements imposed by the Violence Against Women's Reauthorization Act – Campus Sexual Violence Act (SaVe Act) provision, section 304. This report is prepared with data and information provided by the Jones County Junior College Campus Police Department, the Office of Student Affairs, campus security authorities and various law enforcement agencies that provide services to JCJC properties within their jurisdictions. For more information regarding campus safety or to request a paper copy of the report, contact Dr. Samuel Jones in the Office of Student Affairs at 601-477-4030, email at sam.jones@jcjc.edu, or write to the Office of Student Affairs at 900 South Court Street, Ellisville, MS 39437.

Campus Security

Jones County Junior College is a public institution. Campus police officers provide regular patrol of college property, buildings, and parking facilities.

Reporting Procedures

Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to use common sense and implement risk reduction measures to help deter crimes against persons and property. To report a crime or an emergency, call the Campus Police Department at 601 -477-4006 or dial 911 (from an on-campus phone, dial 9 to access an outside line for off campus assistance).

Whom to Call in an Emergency

Campus Police
(601) 477.4006

Faculty, staff, students, and other constituents should contact Campus Police or the Office of Student Affairs with any information regarding behaviors or individuals on campus that might be viewed as a cause for concern.

Questions or Concerns about this report please call:

The Office of Student Affairs

Dr. Samuel Jones,

Vice President of Student Affairs

sam.jones@jcjc.edu | (601) 477.4030

Jones County Junior College

Crime Report

Criminal Offenses on campus 2014 - 2016	2014	2015	2016
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	5	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	6	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	5
Stalking	0	0	1
Criminal Offenses Non-Campus			
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Criminal Offenses in Student Housing			
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0

Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	4	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
Criminal Offenses on Public Property			
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses			
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0
On-campus Arrest			
Liquor law violations	2	0	1
Drug abuse violations	4	3	5
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	4	0
Non-campus Arrest			
Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
Student Housing Arrest			
Liquor law violations	2	0	0
Drug abuse violations	4	1	1
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0

Public Property Arrest

Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions- On campus

Liquor law violations	2	5	6
Drug abuse violations	1	9	6
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions- On campus

Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	2
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions- On Campus Student Housing

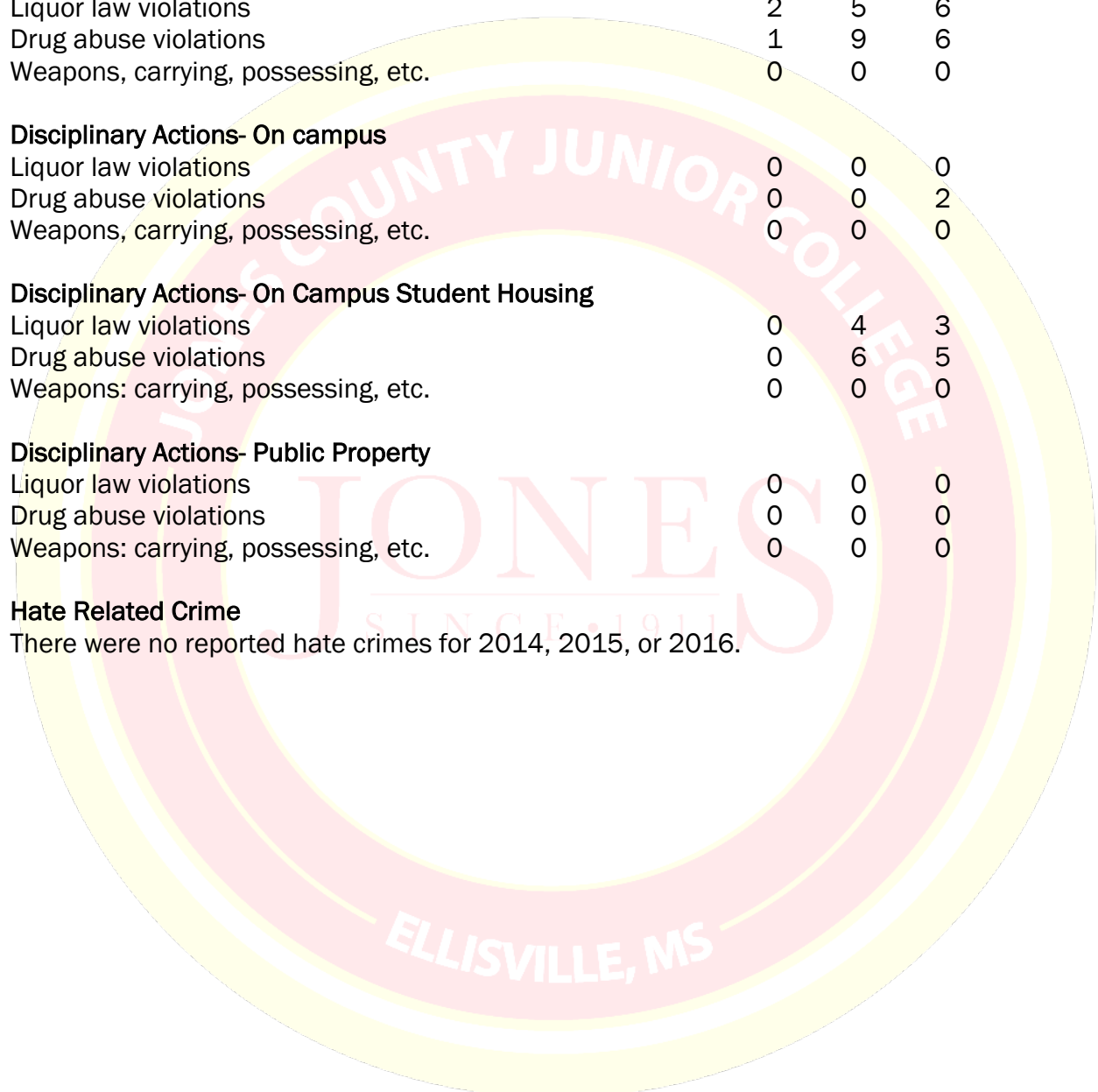
Liquor law violations	0	4	3
Drug abuse violations	0	6	5
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions- Public Property

Liquor law violations	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0

Hate Related Crime

There were no reported hate crimes for 2014, 2015, or 2016.



Jones County Junior College

Fire Safety Report

In compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, this report highlights fire safety information for on-campus student housing facilities, including:

1. A brief description of the College's fire safety services;
2. Procedures for student housing evacuation;
3. Policies on fire safety education and training programs;
4. Fire safety policies;
5. Plans for future fire safety improvements;
6. A chart describing the fire safety systems and number of annual fire drills for each on-campus student housing facility; and
7. Fire statistics and designated contacts for reporting fire statistics.

Residential Facilities

2014

Name of Facility	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
Clark Hall	0	0	0
Greene Hall	0	0	0
Jasper Hall	0	0	0
Smith Hall	0	0	0
Wayne Hall	0	0	0
Covington Hall	0	0	0
Anderson Hall	0	0	0

2015

Name of Facility	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
Clark Hall	0	0	0
Greene Hall	0	0	0
Jasper Hall	0	0	0
Smith Hall	0	0	0
Wayne Hall	0	0	0
Covington Hall	0	0	0
Anderson Hall	0	0	0

2016

Name of Facility	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
Clark Hall	0	0	0
Greene Hall	0	0	0
Jasper Hall	0	0	0
Smith Hall	0	0	0
Wayne Hall	0	0	0
Covington Hall	0	0	0
Anderson Hall	0	0	0

Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

While fire safety is the responsibility of all members of the campus community, the oversight of fire prevention rests with the Office of Student Affairs. The emergency number for reporting fires is 911. The Dean of Student Affairs is designated as the College's Fire Coordinator and coordinates all fire safety activities at the College in conjunction with the City of Ellisville Fire Department. The EFD Chief and his staff routinely conduct fire/safety inspections of all facilities and equipment, handle all fire-related investigations and reports, coordinate ongoing training/certification efforts for department staff members, collaborate with community and state emergency management teams, and make recommendations concerning improvements in fire safety to appropriate administrative representatives.

To Report a Fire - Call 911 immediately to report a fire.

FIRE EMERGENCIES

1. Then notify Campus Police of the building/location of the fire.
2. If inside of the building, activate the fire alarm and evacuate (walk quickly to the nearest marked exit and alert others to do the same).
3. Do not return to an evacuated building/site unless authorized by a member of the Campus Police, Housing Staff or the Emergency Operation Team.
4. After evacuation procedures, direct crowds away from fire hydrants, roadways, and clear sidewalks immediately adjacent to the building. Ask bystanders to assist in watching windows, doorways, etc., for persons that may be trapped inside. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO RESCUE.**

NOTIFY EMERGENCY RESPONDENTS OR FIRE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL.

5. Building supervisors should notify Campus Police of breaks or suspected breaks in utility lines, which might present an additional hazard.

Procedures for Student Housing Evacuation

In the event of a fire and each time a fire alarm sounds, it is mandatory for all students and guests to evacuate the building. Residents who remain in the building during a fire alarm will be subject to disciplinary action. Once evacuated, residents must remain outside at their designated assembly sites until re-entry to the building has been cleared by College officials or City of Ellisville Fire Department officials.

Assembly Sites for Fire Evacuations

These locations are provided for your safety and to allow the Fire Department personnel adequate access to the building. When an alarm sounds, students must assemble in the following areas:

Smith & Wayne Halls Parking area between Smith & Wayne

Anderson Hall (Parking area between Anderson and The Union)

Clarke, Covington, Greene, Jasper Halls (Parking area between dorms and Jones Hall)

Policies Regarding Fire Safety Education and Training Programs

Fire safety education and training is addressed in multiple ways. First, fire safety is promoted during new student Jones UpClose orientation sessions. Further, in accordance with National Fire Protection Association requirements, four fire drills are held in the residence halls throughout the academic year. This consists of 1 nighttime drill, 1 unannounced drill and 2 other drills conducted at various times throughout the academic school year. The first fire drill is scheduled early in the fall semester to acquaint new residents with the sound of the building alarm and evacuation procedures. A follow-up mandatory hall meeting with students is held the following evening after the initial drill to critique the results of the drill, present fire safety tips, review evacuation procedures, and to explain the importance of complying with these procedures. Additionally, educational sessions for Housing staff, including residence hall assistants, are held prior to fall semester. These sessions focus on procedures for building evacuation and the proper operation of fire extinguishers.

Plans for Future Improvements

The College regularly monitors and continues to enhance fire systems in its housing facilities and other buildings as necessary. For example, the College plans to install or upgrade monitored fire alarms systems in its student housing facilities and other older buildings on campus.

FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT AND FIRE STATISTICS IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Federal law requires that the College annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities for the calendar year. For all past fires, campus community members must contact the Dean of Student Affairs to report fires that the College may not be aware of so that the College may include them in the Fire Safety Report.

Jones County Junior College

Sexual Misconduct

CAMPUS SEXUAL VIOLENCE ELIMINATION ACT (SaVE Act)

Jones County Junior College is committed to providing a safe learning and working environment. In compliance with federal law, specifically the Clery Act and the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE Act), Jones County Junior College has adopted policies and procedures to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These guidelines apply to all members of the JCJC community (students, faculty, and staff) as well as contractors and visitors.

Jones County Junior College does not tolerate any form of actual or attempted sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, as defined in this Policy. Such acts of violence are prohibited by policy, as well as state and federal laws. Violation of this policy would cause individuals to be subject to disciplinary actions, regardless of whether the individual is also facing criminal or civil charges in a court of law. More than one disciplinary action may be taken. Disciplinary actions that may be taken include, but are not limited to, admonitions, probation, suspension, and dismissal from the college and/or termination from employment. In addition, the college may take protective measures as appropriate, including no-contact orders, trespass notices, or other protective measures. The College will assist the complainant in changing academic, work, transportation or living situations if requested and if reasonably available. Campus Police will enforce court-ordered no-contact, restraining or protective orders to the fullest extent of the law. The Student Affairs Committee may take action they deem appropriate for any violation of college regulations.

Jones County Junior College encourages any member of the JCJC community who has experienced sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, or knows of another member of the community who has experienced sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, to report the incident to the college. The incident should be immediately reported to Campus Police (601-477-4006), the Dean of Student Affairs (601-477-4030) or the Title IX Coordinator (601-477-4189). These offices will provide survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking with information about available support services and resources, and also assist any survivor in notifying law enforcement, including the local police, if the survivor elects to do so.

Retaliation and Intimidation

Additionally, retaliation against individuals who initiate a sexual misconduct or violence complaint or who cooperate with an investigation of alleged sexual misconduct or violence is prohibited. For purposes of this policy, retaliation includes without limitation: intimidation, threats, harassment, and other adverse actions. Any such retaliation should be reported immediately to the Dean of Student Affairs or Title IX coordinator.

What constitutes sexual assault?

Jones County Junior College defines sexual assault (including but not limited to rape) as any kind of sexual physical contact that involves force, or threat of force, coercion, fraud or intimidation, as well as any sexual physical contact with a person who is unable to consent. Sexual physical contact includes the intentional touching of another person on any area of the body generally recognized as an intimate part of the body, or touching any part of another person's body with an intimate part of one's own body. Sexual touching includes bodily contact or contact with an object.

A person who is unable to consent includes, but is not limited to, any unmarried person under age 17, anyone who is physically helpless, or anyone who is mentally incapacitated. A physically helpless person is considered to be one who is unconscious or for any other reason unable to communicate unwillingness to engage in any act. A mentally incapacitated person may be one who is under the influence of alcohol or a drug, or who is mentally incapable of understanding the implications and consequences of any act.

any sexual physical contact with a person who is unable to consent. Sexual physical contact includes the intentional touching of another person on any area of the body generally recognized as an intimate part of the body, or touching any part of another person's body with an intimate part of one's own body. Sexual touching includes bodily contact or contact with an object.

A person who is unable to consent includes, but is not limited to, any unmarried person under age 17, anyone who is physically helpless, or anyone who is mentally incapacitated. A physically helpless person is considered to be one who is unconscious or for any other reason unable to communicate unwillingness to engage in any act. A mentally incapacitated person may be one who is under the influence of alcohol or a drug, or who is mentally incapable of understanding the implications and consequences of any act.

DEFINITIONS

Jones County Junior College uses the following definitions as taken from the *Mississippi Code of 1972 Annotated*, the official code of the public statute laws of the State of Mississippi.

Sex Offenses

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

A. **Rape:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

B. Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

C. Date Rape Drug: Under Clery, the administration of a date rape drug in an unsuccessful attempt to incapacitate and sexually assault the victim, and investigation determines that the perpetrator's attempt was to commit a sex offense, is a sexual assault. Administration of a date rape drug in which intent cannot be proven is an Aggravated Assault.

Sex Offenses, Nonforcible: Unlawful, nonforcible sexual intercourse

A. Incest: Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

B. Statutory Rape: Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Domestic violence

An act of violence is considered to be “domestic violence” when the offense is committed against a current or former spouse of the defendant or a child of that person, a person living as a spouse or who formerly lived as a spouse with the defendant or a child of that person, a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild or someone similarly situated to the defendant, a person who has a current or former dating relationship with the defendant, or a person with whom the defendant has had a biological or legally adopted child.

A person is guilty of simple domestic violence who:

- i. Attempts to cause or purposely, knowingly or recklessly causes bodily injury to another;
- ii. Negligently causes bodily injury to another with a deadly weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm; or
- iii. Attempts by physical menace to put another in fear of imminent serious bodily harm.
 - i. Attempts to cause serious bodily injury to another, or causes such an injury purposely, knowingly or recklessly under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life;
 - ii. Attempts to cause or purposely or knowingly causes bodily injury to another with a deadly weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm; or
 - iii. Strangles, or attempts to strangle another.

Dating Relationship

“Dating relationship” means a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature between two (2) individuals; it does not include a casual relationship or ordinary fraternization between two (2) individuals in a business or social context. Whether a relationship is a “dating relationship” shall be determined by examining the following factors:

- i. The length of the relationship; (ii) The type of relationship; and (iii) The frequency of interaction between the two (2) individuals involved in the relationship.

Stalking

Any person who purposefully engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, or who makes a credible threat, and who knows or should know that the conduct would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her own safety, to fear for the safety of another person, or to fear damage or destruction of his or her property, is guilty of the crime of stalking.

Consent

Sexual intimacy requires that all participants consent to the activity. Consent between two or more people is defined as an affirmative agreement, through clear actions or words, to engage in sexual activity. The person giving the consent must act freely, voluntarily, and with an understanding of his or her actions when giving the consent.

Lack of protest or resistance does not constitute consent, nor does silence mean consent has been given. Relying solely on non-verbal communication can lead to misunderstanding. Persons who want to engage in the sexual activity are responsible for obtaining consent.

A prior relationship or prior sexual activity is not sufficient to demonstrate consent. Consent must be present throughout the sexual activity. At any time, a participant can communicate that he or she no longer consents to continuing the activity. If there is confusion as to whether anyone has consented or continues to consent to sexual activity, it is essential that the participants stop the activity until the issue can be clearly resolved.

CONSENT IS NOT:

Consent cannot result from force, or threat of force, coercion, fraud or intimidation. In addition, an incapacitated person is not able to give consent. The use of force to obtain sexual access or to induce consent violates this policy whether the force is physical in nature, violent, or involving threats, intimidation or coercion.

- Physical force includes but is not limited to: hitting, kicking and restraining. Physical force means someone is acting on you physically and exerting control over you through violence.
- Threatening someone to obtain consent for a sexual act is a violation of this policy. Threats exist where a reasonable person would have been compelled by the words or actions of another to give permission to sexual activity to which they otherwise would not have consented.
- Intimidation is an implied threat. Intimidation exists when a reasonable person would feel threatened or coerced even though there may not be any threat made explicitly. Intimidation is evaluated based on the intensity, frequency, or duration of the comments or actions.
- Incapacitation: It is a violation of this policy if the initiator has sex with someone the initiator knows, or reasonably should know, to be incapacitated by alcohol, drugs, sleep

or illness. A person who is unconscious, unaware, or otherwise physically helpless cannot give effective consent to sexual activity. Someone is incapacitated when unconscious or for any other reason unable to communicate unwillingness to engage in any act or who is mentally incapable of understanding the implications and consequences of any act.

- Age of Consent: According to Mississippi Code §97-3-65, effective consent can never be given by persons under the age of 14. Students who are at least 17 years old cannot receive effective consent from anyone between the ages of 14 and 16 if they are younger by more than 36 months.

REPORTING AN ASSAULT

Policy and Procedures to Be Followed

JCJC requires all employees, with the exception of licensed mental health counselors in the Student Success Center, licensed medical professionals in the Campus Clinic, and the college's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Advocate, to share with the college's Title IX Coordinator information they learn concerning a report of sexual assault, or an incident of domestic or dating violence, or stalking, so that the Title IX Coordinator or his designee can investigate the incidents, track trends (including possible multiple reports involving the same assailant) and determine whether steps are needed to ensure the safety of the community. It is the survivor's choice whether he or she wishes to participate in the investigation; however, the college may proceed with an investigation through the Campus Police without the survivor's participation if there is a concern for the safety of other members of the community.

Statement of Standard of Procedure

Jones County Junior College will subscribe to the preponderance of evidence standard concerning reports of actual or attempted sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, as defined in this Policy.

OFF-CAMPUS PHONE NUMBERS (From on-campus phone dial 9 for outside line.)

Emergency	-	911
Ellisville Police Department	-	601-477-9352
Jones County Sheriff's Department	-	601-425-3147
South Central Regional Medical Center	-	601-426-4100 - Emergency Room 1220 Jefferson St. Laurel, MS 39440

ON-CAMPUS

Campus Police Department - 601-477-4006

Reports made to the Campus Police Department will be shared with the VP of Student Affairs in all cases, and may also be made public (maintaining the survivor's anonymity) and shared with the respondent in cases where criminal prosecution is pursued. Reports received by the college concerning the abuse of a minor or juvenile must be reported to state officials in compliance with state law requiring mandatory

reporting of child abuse. All members of the JCJC community are required by college policy to report any instances of known child abuse or neglect to the Campus Police Department, who will in turn report such information to the appropriate state authorities.

Robbery

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault

This assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed. Aggravated assault includes poisoning (date rape drug, etc.)

Burglary

This crime is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft

This includes the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joy riding).

Arson

The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another kind.

Liquor Law Violations

The violation of laws or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Drug Abuse Violations

These include violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Weapon Law Violations

The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Clery Act Hate/Bias Crimes

A hate crime is defined as any crime that manifests evidence that a victim was selected because of his/her actual or perceived race; gender; gender identity; religion; sexual orientation; ethnicity; national origin or disability. A hate crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim's perceived race; gender; gender identity; religion; sexual orientation; ethnicity; national origin or disability, the crime is classified as a hate crime.

Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity or national origin. Although there are many possible categories of bias, under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories are reported:

A. **Race:** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics (e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc.) genetically transmitted by descent and heredity, which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind (e.g., Asians, blacks, whites).

B. **Gender:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.

C. **Gender Identity:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.

D. **Religion:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

E. **Sexual Orientation:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

F. **Ethnicity:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term race in that “race” refers to grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while “ethnicity” also encompasses additional cultural factors.

G. **National Origin:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits, languages, customs and/or traditions.

H. **Disability:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

JCJC is required to report statistics for hate/bias crimes by the type of bias for the prior listed offenses (see definitions above) as well as the crimes of larceny, simple assault, intimidation and vandalism (see definitions below). **The below listed crimes are not Clery reportable crimes unless the crime was motivated by bias.** If a hate crime occurs during an incident involving larceny, simple assault, intimidation or vandalism, Clery law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though these four crime classifications by themselves are not Clery-reportable crimes.

A. **Larceny-Theft:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

B. **Simple Assault:** An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

C. **Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

D. **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except "Arson"):** To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

Good Faith Effort to Collect Statistics from Local Law Enforcement Agencies

As a good-faith effort to collect crime statistics for all Clery Act crimes committed in applicable Clery Act geographic locations, as defined below, the JCJC Campus Police Department requests such statistics from appropriate law enforcement jurisdictions. In some cases, however, law enforcement agencies are not able to provide statistics as requested.

Clery Act Geographic Categories

Statistics are provided for the most recent calendar year (2014) and the preceding two calendar years (2013 and 2012). The charts that follow disclose statistics for offenses committed in certain geographic locations associated with the institution. These locations have definitions specific to the Clery Act and are described as follows:

On Campus

Any building or property owned or controlled by the College within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the College in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the College's educational purposes, including residence halls and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous that is owned by the College but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes, such as a food or other retail vendor. (Campus map used for data collection of campus crime statistics: <http://www.jcjc.edu/maps/>).

Non-Campus Building or Property

Any building or property owned or controlled by the College 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; or any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the College.

Public Property

All public property includes thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION POLICY

In compliance with the Missing Student Procedures of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, it is the policy of Jones County Junior College to investigate any report of a missing student who resides on-campus at JCJC. This policy and procedure outline establishes a framework for cooperation among members of the college community aimed at locating and assisting students who are reported missing.

A student shall be deemed missing when he/she is reported absent from JCJC for more than

24 hours without any known reason. All reports of missing students shall be directed to Campus Police who will investigate the report and make a determination as to whether the student is missing in accordance with this policy.

Each student living on-campus has the option to register confidential contact information in the event that the student is determined to be missing for a period of more than 24 hours. Only authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers in furtherance of a missing person investigation may have access to this information.

Each student over the age of 18 has the option of opting out of the Missing Student Policy through the signing of a waiver on the Missing Student Policy Form.

If a missing student is under 18 years of age, and not an emancipated individual, the college is required to notify a custodial parent or guardian of the missing student not later than 24 hours after the determination by Campus Police that the student is missing.

Campus Police may also notify the Ellisville Police Department and other law enforcement agencies no later than 24 hours after it determines that the student is missing, even if a student has not registered a contact person. If Campus Police has been notified and makes a determination that a student who is the subject of a missing person report has been missing for more than 24 hours and has not returned to the campus, the college will initiate the emergency contact procedures in accordance with the student's designation.

Student welfare and safety is paramount to the institution; however, the college recognizes and makes known its limitations in obtaining accurate and timely information on the whereabouts of students.

The Vice President of Student Affairs shall have the responsibility to make the provisions of this policy and the procedures set forth below available to students. **Missing Student Procedure - Notification:** Any report of a missing student, from whatever source, should immediately be directed to Campus Police.

When a student is reported missing, Campus Police shall:

- a. initiate an investigation to determine the validity of the missing person report;
- b. contact the Dean of Student Affairs;
- c. make a determination as to the status of the missing student.;
- d. notify Ellisville Police Department or other appropriate law enforcement agencies within 24 hours after determining that the student is missing.

When contacted by Campus Police, the Dean of Student Affairs shall:

- a. notify the Director of Men's/Women's Housing, the Vice President of Student Affairs, and the President's Office.
- b. If on investigation of the official report, Campus Police determines that the student is missing, the Dean of Student Affairs will notify the individual identified by the missing student as the emergency contact within 24 hours of making the determination that the

student is missing;

- c. If the missing student is under the age of 18, and not an emancipated individual, notify the student's custodial parent or guardian as contained in the records of the college within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing.
- d. The Dean of Student Affairs shall initiate whatever action he deems appropriate under the circumstances in the best interest of the missing student.

Student Contact Information:

Students residing on-campus shall be given the opportunity to identify and register a confidential contact person(s) to be notified in the case that the student is determined to be missing. Only authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers in furtherance of a missing person investigation may have access to this information. If a resident is under 18 years of age, and not an emancipated individual, the custodial parent or guardian must be the contact person.

End of report

