



## **Saint Luke's College of Health Sciences**

### **2018 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT**

#### **Introduction**

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students and employees of Saint Luke's College of Health Sciences ("College") with information on: the College's security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

#### **Policy for Preparing the Annual Report**

This report is prepared by the Director of Institutional Effectiveness in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College's campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting: Director of Institutional Effectiveness, Saint Luke's College of Health Sciences, 624 Westport Road, Kansas City, Missouri.

The College is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

#### **General Safety and Security Policies**

##### **Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement**

The Saint Luke's Hospital Security Department is responsible for campus safety at the College.

SLH Security provides for the security, safety, crime prevention, and premise access on the campus 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The security department's patrol area consists of the Saint Luke's College campus, 624 Westport Road (and 452 Bridger Road – Allen Village High School Parking area) and Saint Luke's Hospital Plaza. SLH Security officers have the authority to make arrests. They also will ask persons for identification to determine whether individuals have lawful business on the College's campus and may issue parking citations.

While the College does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it does maintain a close working relationship with local police.

### **Campus Security Authorities**

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

- Chief Academic Officer at 816.936.8729
- Chief Student Affairs Officer at 816.936.8716
- Director of Bursar Operations at 816.936.8725

### **Reporting a Crime or Emergency**

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the College, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged even when the victim of a crime elects not to make a report or is unable to do so.

- Situations that pose imminent danger or while a crime is in progress should be reported to local law enforcement by calling 911 from any campus phone or cell phone. Keep in mind that the individual making the call from a cell phone will need to provide the address where the emergency has occurred.
- Students, staff, and visitors should report criminal actions, accidents, injuries, or other emergency incidents to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual making the report will be encouraged to also report it to appropriate police agencies. If requested, a member of College staff will assist a student in making the report to the police.
- Anonymous incident reports can also be made via phone call to the main college line.

### **Confidential Reporting**

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

Pursuant to the College's Title IX 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 College 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 College without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the College take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of

crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

The College does not employ any pastoral or professional counselors and thus does not have procedures for these positions to inform the persons they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

### **Security of and Access to Campus Facilities**

Access to campus facilities is controlled at all times. The exterior doors are card access controlled 24/7. Enrolled students are issued identification badges from the IT department of the College. Identification badges must be worn at all times when students are at the College and all clinical practice environments. The identification badge is required for admittance into the building and to other controlled areas of the College. Identification badges are not transferable, and the badge may not be loaned to anyone, and must be returned when the student is no longer enrolled in the College. Saint Luke's College of Health Sciences requires that all students vacate the building before 10pm daily.

In order to provide a safe and positive learning environment for all students, children and/or guests are not allowed to accompany students to any learning setting. All visitors are to enter through the main entrance and sign in with the front desk.

SLH Security Officers make rounds of the College. Persons found in buildings after hours will be asked to show identification, and those who are in the buildings without proper authorization will be referred for disciplinary and/or criminal action.

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.

### **Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities**

SLH Security, SLH/SLCHS Facilities and the Director of Bursar Operations work together to identify needs on the campus when maintaining campus facilities. They do safety checks to exterior and interior lights that are not working, smoke detector testing, or landscaping that might need trimming. Anyone aware of a maintenance issue that presents a safety or security risk is encouraged to report it to the SLCHS Facilities and/or Director of Bursar Operations. Maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure pathways are well lighted and that egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells.

### **Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity**

The College seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security

procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. These programs are discussed below.

The first type of program consists of training to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. A description of this training and the frequency of its presentation follows:

- Within the first few weeks of each semester information is sent to the college community via email regarding policies and procedures related to campus security.
- During Orientation of each semester, SLH Security officers provide information and tips of how to be safe on campus, and/or informational safety brochures are placed in orientation folders or placed in the student commons areas.

The second type of educational awareness program consists of training to inform students and employees about measures that can be taken to prevent crimes. This training includes the “Active Shooter/Violent Intruder” video from SLHS for use by the campus community.

The College also provides information to students on campus security including standard safety precautions. These are provided in the form of brochures (such as “Staying Safe on Campus”) and handouts and email communications on the use of standardized measures such as use of badges and availability of escort services.

### **Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations**

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

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

Upon written request, the College will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

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

### **Drug and Alcohol Policy**

Saint Luke’s College of Health Sciences’ drug and alcohol abuse policy applies to all students and employees: the unlawful manufacture, possession, use or distribution of any controlled substance of any kind, including drugs and alcohol, by students and/or employees on college property or as any part of the activities of the college, is strictly prohibited. For purposes of this policy “unlawful” is defined as a violation of any local, state or federal law regarding manufacture, possession, use or distribution of drugs or alcohol and the College enforces the state's underage drinking laws. SLCHS personnel will give law enforcement authorities full cooperation for any investigations.

The College has also adopted a zero tolerance policy for the use, possession, sale, distribution or manufacture of illicit or illegal drugs. The College will not tolerate any use, possession, sale distribution or manufacture of illicit or illegal drugs, or the improper use of all legal or prescription drugs by any student or employee on campus, off campus, or while attending any school sponsored or sanctioned event. Such actions will result in appropriate disciplinary action. The College also enforces state and federal drug laws.

The College reserves the right to require a drug test from a student or employee where there is a reasonable suspicion that the College's drug-free policy has been violated. Failure to submit to a drug test is a major violation of the disciplinary rules and will result in suspension or expulsion.

### **Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program**

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the College has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness. For more information, see below.

- Student alcohol/drug policy:  
<http://saintlukescollege.edu/sites/default/files/pdfs/SLCHSStudentHandbook2018-2019.pdf>
- Employee alcohol/drug policy: Violations of the prohibition by Saint Luke's College employees will result in disciplinary action as described in the Saint Luke's Health System Alcohol and Drug Abuse policy HR-002 (found on ePULSE – SLCHS Policies and Procedures).
- Alcohol/drug webpage: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Alcohol and Crime," 1998. Courtesy of National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc. (NCADD) 244 East 58th Street, New York, NY 10022, 212-269-7797 [www.ncadd.org](http://www.ncadd.org).
- Biennial review report: A copy of the Biennial review report is available in the office of the Director of Institutional Effectiveness.

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

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

- Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy and Complaint Resolution Procedures:  
<http://saintlukescollege.edu/sites/default/files/pdfs/SLCHSStudentHandbook2018-2019.pdf>

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

#### **Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:**

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

Crime Definitions

<b>Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	<p>Missouri’s protective order statutes provide the following definitions (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Domestic violence” is abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member.</li> <li>• "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.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, Missouri criminal statutes include various degrees of the crime “Domestic Assault,” as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Domestic Assault in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.073): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the second degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002, and he or she: (1) Knowingly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by any means, including but not limited to, use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or (2) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such domestic victim; or (3) Recklessly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of any deadly weapon.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

<b>Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
	<p>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.</p>
<p>Stalking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	legitimate purpose and that would cause a reasonable person under the circumstances to be frightened, intimidated, or emotionally distressed.
Sexual Assault	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri’s criminal statutes do not define the term sexual assault.</p> <p>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)(e)).</p>
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rape in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.030.1): 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.</li> <li>• Rape in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.030.1): 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.</li> <li>• Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term fondling.</li> <li>• Incest (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.020.1): 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.</li> <li>• Statutory Rape, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.032.1): 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.</li> <li>• Statutory Rape, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.034.1): 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.</li> </ul>

<b>Crime Type</b> <b>(Missouri Revised Statues)</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
Other “sexual assault” crimes	<p>Other crimes under Missouri law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sodomy in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.060.1): 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.</li> <li>• Sodomy in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.061.1): 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.</li> <li>• Statutory Sodomy, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.062.1): 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 years of age.</li> <li>• Statutory Sodomy, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.064.1): 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.</li> <li>• Child Molestation, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.067.1): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the first degree if he or she subjects another person who is less than fourteen years of age to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense.</li> <li>• Child Molestation, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.068.1): 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.</li> <li>• Child Molestation, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.069.1): 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.</li> <li>• Child Molestation, Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.071.1): 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.</li> </ul>

<b>Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083.1): 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.</li> <li>• Sexual Misconduct, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.093.1): 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.</li> <li>• Second Degree Sexual Misconduct (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.095.1): 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.</li> <li>• Sexual Abuse in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.100.1): 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.</li> <li>• Sexual Abuse, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.101.1): 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.</li> </ul>
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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or (c) It is induced by force, duress or deception.

College Definition of Consent

In addition to the definition of consent under state law, the institution uses the following definition of consent in its Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

Consent is defined as conduct that a reasonable person would understand to indicate agreement to the sexual conduct at issue. Under this Policy, must be informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent is not passive. Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether Sexual Violence has occurred. Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood.

- If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent. Coercion is direct or implied threat of danger, hardship, or retribution sufficient to persuade a reasonable person to engage in sexual activity in which they otherwise would not engage or to which they otherwise would not submit. Coercion is different from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get another to engage in sexual activity. A person’s words or conduct cannot amount to coercion unless they wrongfully impair the other’s free will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity. Coercion can include unreasonable and sustained pressure for sexual activity. When someone makes clear to you that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive; once a person has made it clear that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, you should be absolutely clear that they have changed their mind and are consenting before proceeding in sexual activity with them.
- If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated by alcohol or drugs such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent. Warning signs of when a person may be incapacitated or impaired by alcohol or drugs such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent.
- If a person is asleep or unconscious, there is no consent.
- If a person is below the minimum age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction, there cannot be consent.
- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
- Consent to past sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity
- Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another.
- Consent can be withdrawn by verbal or physical conduct that a reasonable person would understand to indicate a desire to stop or not engage in the sexual conduct at issue.

- While consent can be withdrawn, a withdrawal of consent operates going-forward. It does not change the consensual nature of sexual activity that has already occurred.
- Being in a romantic relationship with someone does not imply consent to any form of sexual activity.
- Consent can be withdrawn. A person who initially consents to sexual activity is deemed not to have consented to any sexual activity that occurs after he or she withdraws consent.
- Effective consent may not exist when there is a disparity in power between the parties (e.g., faculty/student, supervisor/employee).

### 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.

### Bystander Intervention

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

### Other Information Covered by the PPAP

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

### **Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:**

The College also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and 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 College. Methods include, but are not limited to online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. Programming methods includes the following:

- Speakers, awareness brochures or videos presented to students, faculty and staff at various times throughout the year. (Rose Brooks Center: *The Nature and Dynamics of Domestic Violence*)
- VAWA and Campus Safety brochures available in all common areas. (*Staying Safe on Campus* brochure: Drug & Alcohol, Personal Risk, Date Rape & Sexual Assault. *The Well Student* brochure: Consent)
- Faculty & Staff annually view *Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy Video*
- During Student orientation, students view the *Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy Video* and given resources: *Protecting Students from Sexual Assault*; Not Alone Link
- SLH Security Department speak to students at student orientation regarding safe practices while on campus.

## **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 SLH Security Department at 816.932.2911. You may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator at 816.936.8716.

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 Saint Luke's Hospital, 4401 Wornall Road, Kansas City, Missouri 64111 Phone: 816.932.2000.

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*

- Saint Luke's Hospital Security Phone: 816.932.2911
- Kansas City Police Department, 1200 Linwood Blvd., Kansas City, Missouri 64109 Phone: 816.234.5510
- 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>.

- A Petition for Order of Protection should be filed for in the 16th Circuit of Jackson County's Kansas City Courthouse. The address is: 415 E. 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. The phone number is 816-881-3971. More information is available here: <https://www.16thcircuit.org/domestic-violence>.
- Information about obtaining an Order of Protection in Jackson County can be found here: [https://www.16thcircuit.org/Data/Sites/1/media/Civil\\_Records/booklet-16.pdf](https://www.16thcircuit.org/Data/Sites/1/media/Civil_Records/booklet-16.pdf).
- The circuit court clerk's office can provide the necessary forms and may assist in completing the forms. Forms may also be found online at: <http://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=537>. A victim should be prepared to present documentation and/or other forms of evidence when filing for an order of protection.

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

- The Kansas City Missouri Police Department provides advocates for victims of domestic violence through their Victim Services Office. The KCPD is located at: 1125 Locust, Kansas City, Mo. 64106. The Victim Advocate phone number is: 816-234-5205. More information may be found at: <http://kcmo.gov/police/victim-resources-2/>.

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 College and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

On-campus services that are available include:

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 College's financial aid office phone number is 816-936-8728.

There is health and counseling information available on this SLCHS website:  
<http://saintlukescollege.edu/content/health>.

Off-campus resources that are available include:

- KC Metro Crisis Line 816-468-5463
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233
- The National Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-656-4673
- Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault (MOSCA): <http://mosca.org>
- Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence: <http://www.mocadsv.org>
- Safe Horizon 1-800-621-4673 [www.safehorizon.org](http://www.safehorizon.org)
- Hope House 816-468- 5463 [www.hopehouse.net](http://www.hopehouse.net)
- Rose Brooks 816-861-6100 [www.rosebrooks.org](http://www.rosebrooks.org)
- Legal Aid of Western Missouri 816-474-6750
- Kansas Legal Service 913-621-0200
- Immigration Advocate Network  
<https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=MO&state=MO>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services:  
<https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/find-uscis-office/field-offices/missouri>

### **Accommodations and Protective Measures:**

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

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at 816.936.8716. 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 College may consider, among other factors, the following:

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

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

### **Procedures for Disciplinary Action:**

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the institution's Title IX: Sexual Misconduct Policy and Complaint Resolution Procedures. The procedures are utilized whenever or wherever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and the respondent.

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

#### **Title IX Coordinator**

Marcia Ladage

Chief Student Affairs Officer

816.936.8716

624 Westport Road, Kansas City MO 64111

Email [mladage@saintlukescollege.edu](mailto:mladage@saintlukescollege.edu)

A complaint may be made by email, telephone or in person.

Once a complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator or his/her designee ("the Investigating Officer") will commence the investigatory process as soon as practicable, but not later than seven (7) days after the complaint is made. The Investigating Officer will promptly notify the respondent and provide the respondent with an opportunity to review a copy of the written complaint. This notice will include the identities of the parties involved, the specific section of the Title IX Sexual Misconduct Policy allegedly violated, the precise conduct allegedly constituting the potential violation, and the date and location of the alleged incident.

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses and other supporting evidence. The Investigating Officer will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. Throughout the investigation, parties will be granted an opportunity to review and comment, in writing, on any statements or evidence provided by the other party or any information independently developed by the Investigating Officer.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigating Officer will prepare a draft written report. The written report will explain the scope of the investigation, identify findings of fact, and state whether any allegations in the complaint were found to be substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence. Both parties will be provided a copy of the draft written report and allowed to respond to the written investigation report, in writing. The Investigating Officer will then prepare a final investigation report outlining the findings and include, if necessary, sanctions or other remedial measures to impose. The

parties will be notified of this determination in writing within three (3) days of it being made. The institution strives to complete investigations of this nature within sixty (60) calendar days.

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal the determination by filing a written appeal with the College's President within ten (10) days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation. The President will resolve the appeal within fifteen (15) days of receiving it, and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision.

*Informal Resolution:* In lieu of the formal investigatory procedures described above, informal resolution methods may be considered in certain circumstances, if agreeable to both parties and the Title IX Coordinator. The complainant will not be required to "work out" the problem directly with the respondent, and either party may terminate the informal process at any time and elevate the complaint to the formal investigation procedures. In addition, informal resolution in the form of mediation, even on a voluntary basis, will not be used to resolve complaints alleging sexual assault.

*Special Procedures:* If the complaint is against the College's President, the College's Board of Directors will designate the Investigating Officer. Based on the information gathered by the investigation, the Board of Directors will prepare and issue the written report determining the complaint. If the complaint is against the Title IX Coordinator or any administrator ranked higher than the Title IX Coordinator, the President will designate the Investigating Officer. Based on the information gathered by the investigation, the President will prepare and issue the written report determining the complaint. In both of these situations, the written report determining the complaint is final and not subject to appeal.

### **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 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. Specific training for the Title IX Coordinator is the Annual Training for Advanced Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator, Train ED which oversees the complaint process, pre-investigation, investigation, adjudication and post-adjudication.
3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
  4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
  5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

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

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include: warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; suspension or expulsion/termination; restriction on eligibility to represent the College at any official function. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources and/or Saint Luke's College of Health Sciences President. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Chief Academic Officer (student) or Director of Human Resources and/or Saint Luke's College of Health Sciences President (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include forbidding the accused from entering the institution, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc.

### **Publicly Available Recordkeeping:**

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

### **Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:**

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

### **Sex Offender Registration Program:**

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Title IX Coordinator at 816.936.8716. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/PatrolDivisions/CRID/SOR/SORPage.html>.

## **Timely Warnings and Emergency Response**

### **Timely Warnings**

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the College President 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:

- College President, 816.936.8711
- Director of Bursar Operations, 816.936.8725
- SLH Security, 816.932.2911

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

### **Emergency Response**

The College has an emergency management plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, civil unrest, fires, active shooters, etc. SLH Security and/or local police will inform the College about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the SLH Security/ College President/ Director of Bursar Operations at 816.932.2911/ 816.936.8711/816.936.8725 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

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

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

The College President and/or Director of Bursar Operations or designee 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.

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

The Director of Bursar Operations and/or designee will contact local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

*Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications*

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

<b>Method</b>	<b>Sign-Up Instructions</b>
Email to students, faculty and staff	N/A
SLHS Alerts	automatically enrolled
Main page of SLCHS web site	N/A
Voicemail - main college phone	816.936.8700
Local media outlets	N/A

Testing & Documentation

The College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times the Safety & Emergency Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the College’s emergency response plan.

The Director of Institutional Effectiveness maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the College will distribute to its students and employees’ information to remind them of the College’s emergency response and evacuation procedures.

**Crime Statistics**

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*The College does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

**Hate crimes:**

**2017:** No hate crimes reported.

**2016:** No hate crimes reported.

**2015:** No hate crimes reported.

**Crimes unfounded by the College:**

**2017:** 0 unfounded crimes.

**2016:** 0 unfounded crimes.

**2015:** 0 unfounded crimes.

**Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:**

**2017:** 0 unfounded crimes.

**2016:** 0 unfounded crimes.

**2015:** 0 unfounded crimes.

**Data from law enforcement agencies:**

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the College’s Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the College’s request for crime statistics.