



Department of Campus Safety & Security

Annual Security Report 2018

**Liberty Campus
105 N. Stewart Ct., Suite 210 Liberty,
MO 64068**

This information is provided as part of MidAmerica University's commitment to safety and security and is in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended (Clery Act).

INTRODUCTION AND DIRECTOR'S NOTE

At MidAmerica Nazarene University, it is our goal to provide a safe and secure university environment. The Department of Campus Safety & Security partners with all university departments to enhance the well-being of our University family. The most effective means of achieving this goal is through a collaborative endeavor that also includes students, faculty, and staff. We are blessed with a culture in which students, faculty, and staff recognize that the personal safety and well-being of each of us is a responsibility we all share and embrace. As a campus within the City of Liberty and the greater Kansas City metropolitan area, we are committed to a coordinated effort and open communication between the University, and all local public safety agencies. We recognize that taking full advantage of those organizations' extensive resources will enhance the safety and security of the entire area and our campus.

Exclusively for professional and graduate studies, MNU's Liberty site is conveniently located for Northland residents and workers. At the crossroads of 152 highway and I-35, students here can enroll in business, counseling, and nursing programs.

MISSION STATEMENT

To provide members of the campus community with opportunities to learn, work, and relax in a safe and secure environment. Through a sustained and visible commitment to a policy of student service, the Department of Campus Safety & Security will serve this community with integrity, commitment, and individual dedication to the physical and spiritual well-being of this University.

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

MidAmerica Nazarene University's Department of Campus Safety & Security is responsible for preparing and distributing the annual report and crime statistics. It provides students and employees of the University with information on: The University'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 University 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.

All crimes and incidents are reported in accordance and with Uniform Crime Reporting procedures and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act as required by the United States Department of Education. Clery Act Crime Statistics are compiled January 1-December 31, and updated by October 1, of each year. The statistics reflect reports received by the Department of Campus Safety & Security, other campus security authorities and by local law enforcement agencies. Clery statistics are located on the MidAmerica Nazarene University web site at: <https://www.mnu.edu/resources/campus-safety>.

Each year, an e-mail notification is sent to all enrolled students and employees to provide the web site address to access this report. Copies are also provided to prospective students and prospective

employees upon request. Copies of the report may be obtained at the Campus Safety office at the Main Campus in Olathe, KS and in the main lobby at the Liberty Campus.

DEPARTMENT OF CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

There are no Campus Safety & Security Officers on site at the Liberty Campus. However, there are several cameras on campus that record 24 hours per day that are regularly monitored by the Department of Campus Safety & Security in Olathe, KS.

The Department of Campus Safety & Security is located in the Land Gymnasium building at 2030 E. College Way, Olathe, KS 66062, and the emergency telephone number is 913-971-3299. Office hours are Monday through Friday, except holidays, 8a.m to 4p.m. The Department of Campus Safety & Security can be contacted 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by dialing 3299 from any campus phone or by dialing (913) 971-3299 from any other phone. The Department of Campus Safety & Security consists of one full-time Director, one part-time Administrative Office Assistant/Secretary, three full time officers, four part-time officers, and several student workers.

Campus Safety & Security officers have full authority on University owned property, as well as the adjacent College Church owned property. The Department of Campus Safety & Security is not a certified law enforcement agency and officers do not have the authority to arrest. Officers are responsible for a full range of public services, including all crime reports, investigation, non-injury traffic accidents, enforcement of University rules regulating alcohol, possession of controlled substances, weapons, traffic regulations, and all other incidents requiring security assistance. Their purpose is to serve the University community by providing a safe and secure atmosphere where learning can be accomplished. This can be achieved by various services and activities such as traffic and parking enforcement, crime prevention patrol, crowd control at special events, building access, escorts, unlocking doors, fire alarm response, participation in the University's Crisis Management/Emergency Operations Plan, plus many other functions. All Campus Safety & Security officers are CPR and AED (automatic external defibrillator) certified.

Major crimes and incidents are reported to the Olathe Police Department. The Department of Campus Safety & Security fully cooperates with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in the exercise of their responsibilities.

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

The Department of Campus Safety & Security works closely and has an excellent working relationship with the Liberty Police Department and the Liberty Fire Department, as well as the Clay County Emergency Management Department. We rely on these relationships for support on several levels. In addition to sharing critical information, the Liberty Campus has immediate contact with 911 services through the Liberty Police Department and the Clay County Sheriff's Communications Center. This arrangement gives the campus immediate access to mutual aid and support from all area emergency service agencies. A written mutual aid agreement is in effect with the Liberty Police Department and Clay County Sheriff's Office to investigate crimes on campus.

POLICY FOR CRIME AND INCIDENT REPORTING

The MNU Campus Safety & Security Department investigates campus-related incidents and notifies the Liberty Police Department when required. The University strongly encourages victims and witnesses to report all crimes to the Department of Campus Safety & Security or the appropriate law enforcement agency at once, regardless of their nature. Prompt reporting of suspicious activity will deter crime..

Emergencies may be called by dialing 9-911 from any campus phone or by dialing 911 from any other phone. Non-emergency calls may also be made to Liberty Police Department by dialing (816) 439-4701. An emergency red phone is located on the Liberty campus which can also be used to call 911 to report a crime or suspicious activity.

The following are other campus security authorities to whom reports can be made. Information from these reports will also be used for the purpose of making timely warnings of criminal offenses as necessary and for the reporting of annual crime statistics.

- Julie McCubbins
Administrative Assistant, Liberty Campus
105 N. Steward Ct., Suite 210
Liberty, MO 64068
jamccubbins@mnu.edu
(816) 407-3070
- Darrel Anderson
Vice President and CFO
2030 E. College Way-Lunn Building
dwanderson@mnu.edu
(913) 971-3273
- Richard Pacheco
Director of Campus Safety & Security
Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
2030 E. College Way-Land Gym Building
Olathe, KS 66062 rmpacheco@mnu.edu
(913) 971-3293
- Kristi Keeton
Vice President for Student Development
2030 E. College Way-Campus Center Building
Olathe, KS 66062
kkeeton@mnu.edu
(913) 971-3544

MONITORING OFF CAMPUS LOCATIONS OF RECOGNIZED STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

The University does not officially recognize any off-campus student organizations, and therefore does not have a policy concerning the monitoring and recording, through local police agencies, of criminal activity.

DISCLOSURE OF THE OUTCOME OF A CRIME OF VIOLENCE OR NON-FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSE

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

NOTE: Under the Violence Against Women Act, both the accused and accuser in cases of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, are given the results without the need to make a written request. As such, the previous paragraph does not apply in these situations.

CAMPUS SAFETY ANONYMOUS CRIME TIPS

Students, faculty, and staff may provide a voluntary and confidential witness report to the MidAmerica Nazarene University's Campus Safety & Security Department. The "Campus Safety Anonymous Crime Tips" is provided for students, faculty, staff, or others to report anonymous tips concerning campus safety or to provide a voluntary confidential witness report. Reports may be completed by accessing our website at <https://www.mnu.edu/resources/campus-safety> under REPORT A CRIME tab. Such reports will still allow the University to collect accurate statistics for inclusion in the annual report of crimes.

EMERGENCIES

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

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Manager 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 University's response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other University departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the EOC Manager will consult with other appropriate University officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the University community to be notified. The EOC Manager 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 EOC Manager will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of the following means, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened:

- MNU Campus Alert System
- MNU Website www.mnu.edu
- Email & Phone notifications

At the direction of EOC Manager, the University's Public Information Officer 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.

The University tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. Also, at various times the Emergency Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the University's emergency response plan. The EOC Manager 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. About at least one such test, the University will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Emergencies requiring police, fire or medical aid can be reported by dialing 911 or by directly calling the Liberty Police Department (816) 439-4701. The Liberty Campus has 1 red emergency phone, which can be used to call 911 in an emergency.

TIMELY WARNING POLICY

The MNU Campus Safety & Security Department is responsible for making timely warnings to community members should any incident pose a serious or continuing threat to the health or safety of the MidAmerica Nazarene University Community. These notifications will be made through the use of email, telephone, residence hall staff, posted notices, campus newspaper, or text messaging.

The decision to issue a timely warning shall be made on a case-by-case basis after consideration of the available facts, including factors such as the nature of the crime, the continuing danger or risk to the

campus community, and the possible risk compromising law enforcement officers. Timely warnings are considered for the following classifications of reported crimes: criminal homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Timely warnings may also be issued for other reported crimes as deemed appropriated under the circumstances. The decision will be made in compliance with the Clery Act and in an effort to prevent similar crimes from occurring. The warnings will include some or all of the following information: the date, time and location of the reported crime, a summary of the incident, a description of the suspect and/or vehicle, if available; and any other special instructions or incident specific safety tips. However, the victims' names will be withheld.

CAMPUS ALERT SYSTEM

The MidAmerica Nazarene University has established an emergency **Campus Alert System** messaging service for members of our community. This method of notification is a supplement to the University's methods of issuing timely warnings in the event of a security threat on or near our campus. In addition, this messaging service will only be used in the event of an emergency; or to advise of changes in scheduling due to severe weather; or to perform periodic testing of the system. Students, staff, and parents can enroll by going to the website link: <http://alert.mnu.edu> or <https://www.getrave.com/login/mnu>.

Staff can also access it directly from the MNU portal home page at: <http://my.mnu.edu/> :click on the MNU portal link, then click on the Campus Safety Department link on the left-hand side under Tools and Links, then click on MNU Emergency Alert System Sign Up-RAVE.

Students, staff, and parents are strongly encouraged to enroll their cell phone number, in addition to their email, to receive emergency alert notifications via email and cell phone texts.

NOTE: The MNU.edu email address of all students, faculty and staff is automatically entered into the system but you must still take action to enroll yourself and further to register and activate your mobile phone (or alternative email addresses). If it's your first time entering the system and you have not already established a password you will need to do the following:

- When you log in enter your full MNU email address, then click on "forgot password".
- A link will be sent to your email. Click on the link which will let you reset your password.
- Once your password is reset, go back to login and enter your full MNU email address as your user name and enter your password you just established.
- Then go to the add mobile number prompt and enter your cell phone number. A 4-digit code will be texted to you.
- Enter the 4-digit code to confirm your cell phone number and proceed with the instructions given to complete the validation process.

Parents of students may also register for emergency notifications by clicking on the "Register" button and filling out the information, including your Registration Email Address utilizing the email address of their choice and follow the prompts. If you have any questions the Campus Safety & Security Department can be reached at (913) 971-3299 (24-hours) or email CPolice@mnu.edu.

SECURITY AND ACCESS POLICY FOR CAMPUS FACILITIES

The Campus Safety & Security Department, from the main campus, monitors three security cameras placed at the Liberty Campus and looks for signs of any suspicious behavior or activity and reports it to local law enforcement. The Liberty Campus is accessible during business hours, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm, to students, parents, employees, guests, and visitors. For evening classes, the building is open and accessible to students and employees from 6:00pm and 10:00 pm. After-hours access to the Liberty Campus is unavailable. Contact the Liberty site director for any special arrangement or circumstance. All persons on the campus shall, upon request by authorized officials, provide adequate identification. Students, employees, and visitors to MNU are encouraged to report any potentially unsafe building or equipment conditions to:

- Julie McCubbins
Administrative Assistant, Liberty Campus
105 N. Steward Ct., Suite 210
Liberty, MO 64068
jamccubbins@mnu.edu
(816) 407-3070
- Richard Pacheco
Director of Campus Safety & Security
Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
2030 E. College Way-Land Gym Building
Olathe, KS 66062
rmpacheco@mnu.edu
(913) 971-3293

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS IN MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

Liberty Campus staff and the site Director constantly monitor the exterior lighting on campus. Lights discovered to not be functioning properly are promptly reported and the necessary repairs are made. Fire hazard inspections are conducted periodically in all campus buildings. The City of Liberty's Emergency Notification System Siren is checked monthly during the community's warning system's activation exercise. Malfunctions are reported to the appropriate authorities. Students, employees, and visitors to MNU are encouraged to report any potentially unsafe building or equipment conditions to:

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- Richard Pacheco
Director of Campus Safety & Security

Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
2030 E. College Way-Land Gym Building
Olathe, KS 66062
rmpacheco@mnu.edu
(913) 971-3293

SAFETY ESCORTS

There are no on Campus Safety Officers at the Liberty Campus. However, if you have an area of concern at the Liberty Campus you may contact the Campus Safety Department at (913) 971-3299 or the Liberty Police Department (816) 439-4701.

STUDENT HANDBOOK

<https://www.mnu.edu/student-handbook>

CAMPUS SAFETY LEARNING PROGRAMS

MidAmerica Nazarene University provides information to students and employees about campus security procedures and practices. The University encourages every member of the school community to be responsible for their own security as well as the security of others. MidAmerica Nazarene University Liberty staff currently participates in several programs designed to inform students and employees about personal safety and the prevention of crimes. Informational literature, pamphlets, and flyers are distributed across campus covering a range of issues (e.g., general crime prevention, rape, and sexual assault).

New student orientation is provided for all new students. MidAmerica Nazarene University Liberty staff provides information regarding how to report a crime and crime prevention measures. The Department of Campus Safety & Security is available to make a presentation to academic classes upon request. During such presentations, they may describe their function, responsibilities, campus regulations, security issues, and school policies.

In addition, programs and specialized training are provided to both staff and students by several on-campus organizations throughout the school year. As part of MidAmerican Nazarene University's education programs, all new students and new employees are given primary prevention and awareness education and training on the following topics: rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. An explanation of that training is discussed later in the report.

The Director of Campus Safety & Security meets periodically with Liberty Campus staff to provide information. Severe weather drills are conducted campus wide each spring semester. The Campus Safety and Crime Report contains tips and suggestions for students, employees, or guests on how to protect themselves and others. The Department of Campus Safety & Security also publishes crime statistics on the web at: <https://www.mnu.edu/resources/campus-safety>.

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

Consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Clery Act, and the Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”), the University prohibits discrimination based on sex in its educational programs and activities, including sexual harassment, and acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The University also prohibits any retaliation, intimidation, threats, coercion or any other discrimination against any individuals exercising their rights or responsibilities pursuant to these laws and institutional policy. The University’s Sexual Misconduct Policy and Complaint Resolution Procedures are used to address complaints of this nature. This policy and the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints for violations of that policy may be found at <https://www.mnu.edu/sexual-misconduct-policy>.

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

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program

The University conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. In it they are specifically advised that the University prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Although PPAP instruction includes instruction on certain crime definitions under Kansas law (which can be found in the annual security report for the Olathe campus), students and employees associated with the University via the Liberty campus are also provided with the following definitions from Missouri law:

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
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"> • “Domestic violence” is abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member. • "Family" or "household member", [includes] spouses, former spouses, any person related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, any person who is or has been in a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and anyone who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time. <p>In addition, Missouri criminal statutes include various degrees of the crime “Domestic Assault,” as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	<p>causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mo Rev. Stat. § 565.002(6) indicates that a “domestic victim” is a household or family member as the term “family” or “household member” is defined in 455.010, including any child who is a member of the household or family. • Domestic Assault in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.073): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the second degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002, and he or she: (1) Knowingly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by any means, including but not limited to, use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or (2) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such domestic victim; or (3) Recklessly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of any deadly weapon. • Domestic Assault, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.074): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the third degree if he or she attempts to cause physical injury or knowingly causes physical pain or illness to a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002. • Domestic Assault in the Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.076): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the fourth degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under section 565.002, and: (1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to such domestic victim; (2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; (3) The person purposely places such domestic victim in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means; (4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to such domestic victim; (5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with such domestic victim knowing he or she will regard the contact as offensive; or (6) The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such domestic victim by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting his or her access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.
Stalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.227.1): A person commits the offense of stalking in the second degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs, or follows with the intent to disturb another person. • As used in the definitions of stalking above, the term "disturbs" shall mean to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that serves no legitimate purpose and that would cause a reasonable person under the circumstances to be frightened, intimidated, or emotionally distressed.
Sexual Assault	<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"> • 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. • 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. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term fondling. • 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. • 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. • 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.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
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"> • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	<p>through the internet or other electronic means for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061(14))	Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if: (a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or (c) It is induced by force, duress or deception.

In addition to the Missouri definition of consent, the University uses the following definition of consent in its Sexual Misconduct Policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

- Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether sexual violence has occurred. Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each participant. Consent is not passive.
 - If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent
 - If a person is mentally or physically 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
 - Warning signs of when a person may be incapacitated due to drug and/or alcohol use include: slurred speech, falling down, passing out, and vomiting
 - 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 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
- Being in a romantic relationship with someone does not imply consent to any form of sexual activity
- Effective consent may not exist when there is a disparity in power between the parties (e.g., faculty/student, supervisor/employee)

The PPAP includes instruction on risk reduction, including information about how to avoid becoming a victim and the warning signs of abusive behavior—the recognition of which will help mitigate the likelihood of perpetration, victimization or bystander inaction. Specifically, members of the campus community are advised:

- 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 he or she is 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 indicates a withdrawal of consent (implicitly or expressly), stop immediately.
 - Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you his or her 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 whose judgment is impaired because of the consumption of alcohol or 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 person whose judgment is impaired.
- Be aware of the signs of impairment, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.
- It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; “playful” use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality

PPAP instruction also includes encouraging individuals to take safe and positive steps to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking against another person. The details of that instruction are included in the section below entitled “Bystander Intervention.”

The University’s 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.

Bystander Intervention

What is a Bystander?

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are often the largest group of people involved - outnumbering both the perpetrators and the victims. Bystanders can have a range of involvement in assaults. A person or persons may be aware that a specific assault is happening or will happen, they may see an assault or potential assault in progress, or they may have knowledge that an assault has already occurred. Regardless of how close to the incident they are, bystanders have the power stop assaults and to get help for people who have been victimized.

Each of us has been or will be in situations where we are bystanders. While we may be aware that certain behaviors are inappropriate and potentially illegal, we may not always know what we can do to make a difference. It is a matter of individual and collective choice whether we are going to be active bystanders who speak up and say something, or whether we will opt to be passive bystanders who stand by and say nothing.

Being an active bystander does not require that we risk their own safety or the well-being of others. Our goal is to aid in the prevention of violence without causing further threat, harm, or damage. Remember, there is a range of actions that are appropriate, depending on the situation. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, calling 911 is the best action a bystander can take.

We want to promote a culture of community accountability, where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence, realizing that we are all responsible for each other in addition to ourselves.

“No one has to do it all. Nobody should feel they are doing it alone. But **EVERYONE** has to **DO SOMETHING.**”

Power of bystanders

Do you know anyone who has tried to stop a friend/teammate/peer from taking advantage of someone or doing something else inappropriate? Both of these actions are examples of bystanders using their power to stop violence.

- Watch out for your friends and fellow community members– if you see someone who looks like they are in trouble, ask if they are okay. If you see a friend doing something shady, say something;
- Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated;
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person;
- Call police when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt;
- Interject yourself into a conversation where another person seems unsafe to cause a distraction;
- Refuse to leave the area (or call police) if a person is trying to get you to leave so they can take advantage of another;
- Speak up if someone says something offensive, derogatory, or abusive, let them know that the behavior is wrong and you don't want to be around it. Don't laugh at racist, sexist, homophobic jokes.
- Challenge your peers to be respectful. Offer to drive an incapacitated friend home from a party;
- Ensure that friends who are incapacitated do not leave the party or go to secluded places with others.
- Believe someone who discloses a sexual assault, abusive relationship, or experience with stalking or cyber stalking.
- Be respectful of yourself and others. Make sure any sexual act is OK with your partner if you initiate.
- Refer people who need help to the Title IX Coordinator, a faculty member, advisor, or utilize other resources on or off campus
- Get involved – volunteer with other campus departments and student activities that are working to eliminate sexual and relationship violence.

Other Bystander Intervention Strategies

We all encounter situations everyday where people act in ways or express demeaning attitudes that make dating violence more possible. We can make the world safer by speaking out and challenging these attitudes and actions. Having a strategy or two on hand for intervening makes speaking up easier. Here are some non-violent intervention strategies you can use:

SILENT STARE

Remember, you don't have to speak to communicate.
Sometimes a disapproving look can be far more powerful than words.

GROUP INTERVENTION

There is safety and power in numbers. Best used with someone who has a clear pattern of inappropriate behavior where many examples can be presented as evidence of his problem.

"WE'RE FRIENDS, RIGHT..."

Reframes the intervention as caring and non-critical.

Remember:

- Approach everyone as a friend.
- Do not be antagonistic.
- Avoid using violence.
- Be honest and direct whenever possible.
- Recruit help if necessary.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand or become too serious, contact the police.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign

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

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the institution. Methods include, but are not limited to: online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. Specific examples of programming provided include: Annual awareness training for faculty and staff. In addition, MidAmerica Nazarene University is implementing comprehensive, interactive online primary prevention training for students. New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through the Office of Student Development during orientation. All new employees are required to complete training on these topics upon hire and are required to retake the training annually.

As part of its ongoing campaign, the University uses a variety of additional strategies, such as in-person presentations by sexual assault organizations, emails blasts with pertinent information, portal announcements, etc. While programming occurs throughout the year, the University also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Month.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking

If you are a victim of a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Department of Safety and Security at 913-971-3299. At the earliest opportunity, you should also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator, Kristi Keeton, at 913-971-3544 or kkeeton@mnu.edu. Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported.
 - See the contact information in the previous paragraph and refer to 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. To that end, keep in mind the following:
 - You should not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence.
 - Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred.
 - You can obtain a forensic examination at Liberty Hospital: 2525 Glenn Hendren Drive, Liberty, MO 64068.
 - 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.
 - Evidence in electronic formats should also be retained (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.).
 - Victims of stalking should also preserve evidence of the crime to the extent possible.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the options 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 University is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
 - Department of Safety and Security: 913-971-3299
 - Liberty Police Department: 816-439-4701(emergency: 911)
 - 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 the incident occurred, where it occurred, and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.
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.
 - See the next section titled "Legal Protection Orders" for more information about obtaining such an order.
 - Any student or employee who has a restraining order, order of protection, no contact order or any other such order issued by a court against another individual (whether or not that individual is also a student or employee of the University) is highly encouraged to notify the Title IX Coordinator of the threat and to provide a copy of the restraining order so that it is kept on file.

The Title IX Coordinator, in cooperation with other campus officials and the Department of Safety and Security, will ensure that all reasonable and legal steps are taken to enforce the order on campus, if necessary.

- “No Trespass” Warnings: If information is available leading to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community, the University may issue a No Trespass Warning. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Legal Protection Orders

Information about obtaining a protection order in Kansas and Missouri, including the greater Kansas City area, is provided below. If you obtain a protection order, keep a copy with you as long as it is in effect. 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.

Kansas

- In Kansas, victims may obtain a Protection from Abuse Order, which provides protective relief for victims of dating violence, domestic violence, or sexual assault. A victim of stalking may also obtain a Protection from Stalking Order. Information about these protection orders and required forms can be found at: <http://kscourts.org/programs/domestic-violence/default.asp>.
- There are three main types of protection orders in Kansas:
 1. Emergency (only applies to Protection from Abuse Orders) – expires at 5:00 p.m. on the first day when the court resumes business.
 2. Temporary – remains in effect until a final order is served or until it is terminated by order of the court.
 3. Final – will expire after one year or on the date stated in the order unless an extension or modification is requested and granted from the court before the order expires.
- Petitions for protection orders may be filed in any district court in Kansas. The Johnson County District Court’s address is 100 N. Kansas Avenue, Olathe, KS 66061. The phone number is 913-715-3300.
- If you need assistance in filing a petition, the Kansas court website noted above suggests seeking help from an attorney or victim services advocate, and contacting the Kansas Crisis Hotline (1-888-363-2287) or Kansas Legal Services (1-800-723-6953) for help in finding such resources.
 - The Johnson County District Attorney’s Victim Assistance Unit can assist with filing for protections orders. More information is available at: <http://da.jocogov.org/protection-orders>

Missouri

- 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>.

- 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 Petition to Order of Protection can be filed in the 16th Circuit Court of Jackson County. More information is available at: <https://www.16thcircuit.org/domestic-violence> and https://www.16thcircuit.org/Data/Sites/1/media/Civil_Records/booklet-16.pdf.
 - The address for the Kansas City Courthouse is: 415 E. 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. The phone number is 816-881-3971.
 - The address for the Independence Courthouse is: 308 W. Kansas Avenue, Independence, MO 64050. The phone number is: 816-881-4555.
- Victims may contact local domestic violence and sexual assault advocates for assistance in obtaining a protection order. One option is the Kansas City Missouri Police Department, which 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/>.

Available Victim Services

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

MNU Resources

- Counseling/Wellness
 - Rev. Brady Braatz, University Chaplain, bbraatz@mnu.edu, 913-971-3452
 - Dr. Larry Fine, Professor of Practical Theology, lfine@mnu.edu, 913.971-3654
 - Elizabeth Diddle, Director of Counseling & Wellness, eadiddle2@mnu.edu, 913-971-3251
 - MNU Student Counseling Center, wellness@mnu.edu
 - MNU Community Counseling Center, communitycounseling@mnu.edu
- Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The College's financial aid website can be found at: <http://www.mnu.edu/undergraduate/financial-aid.html>.

State/Local Resources (Kansas & Missouri)

- Law enforcement
 - Olathe Police Department: 913-971-7455
 - Liberty Police Department: 816-439-4701
- Medical Resources
 - Overland Park Regional Medical: 10500 Quivira Road, Overland Park, KS 66215
 - Olathe Medical Center, 20333 W. 151st Street, Olathe, KS 66061
 - Coversa 24-hr exam request line: 816.717.1136, <http://coversa.org/>
 - Liberty Hospital: 2525 Glenn Hendren Drive, Liberty, MO 64068
- Mental Health

- Johnson County Mental Health Center: <http://www.jocogov.org/dept/mental-health/home>
- Jackson County Mental Health Services: <http://www.jacksongov.org/499/Health-Services>
- Support Agencies
 - Kansas Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence: <http://www.kcsdv.org/find-help/in-kansas/dv-sa-services.html>
 - Missouri Coalition against Domestic and Sexual Violence: <https://www.mocadsv.org/>
 - Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault (MOCSA) <http://www.mocsa.org/index.php>
 - Safe Home: <http://www.safehome-ks.org/>
 - Newhouse: <https://www.newhouseshelter.org/>
- Legal Aid
 - Kansas Legal Services: <https://www.kansaslegalservices.org/>
 - Missouri Legal Services: <https://www.lsmo.org/>

National Resources

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

Accommodations and Protective Measures

The University will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available the University is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement. Requests of this nature should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at 913-971-3544 or kkeeton@mnu.edu, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented. When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the Title IX Coordinator 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 residence hall, dining hall, class, transportation or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

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

Procedures for Disciplinary Action

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the University's 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 the Title IX Coordinator, Kristi Keeton, at 913-971-3544 or kkeeton@mnu.edu.

Once a complaint is made, the individual(s) designated by the Title IX Coordinator to investigate the complaint ("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 analyze the complaint and notify the respondent that a complaint has been filed. Informal resolution may be considered in certain circumstances if agreeable to both parties, but it will not be used in cases alleging sexual violence.

During a formal 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. Upon completion of the investigation, the Investigating Officer will prepare a written report. The written report will explain the scope of the investigation and evidence considered and give a recommendation (1) as to whether, by a preponderance of the evidence, sexual misconduct occurred and (2) regarding sanctions and remedial measures, if any. The report will be provided to a Hearing Panel. The panel consists of three faculty and/or staff members appointed by the Title IX Coordinator from a designated pool. The panel is tasked with the ultimate determination as to whether a policy violation occurred. The panel will review the written report prepared by the Investigating Officer and allow each party to provide an oral or written statement. The panel may ask questions of the parties and may request additional information from other with knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the complaint. At the conclusion of the hearing, the panel will deliberate in private, and the chair of the panel will create a written report regarding the panel's determination, including, if necessary, sanctions or other remedial measures to be imposed. The parties will be notified of this determination in writing within three (3) days of it being made. The University 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 within seven (7) days of receipt of the Hearing Panel's written determination. Faculty members and students should file appeals with the Provost. Staff members should file appeals with the Vice President for Finance. The

applicable appellate officer will resolve the appeal within ten (10) 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. The parties will be notified of the appeal decision within three (3) days of it being made. This decision is final.

Special Procedure

If a complaint involves alleged conduct on the part of the University's President, the University's Board of Trustees ("Board") will designate the Investigating Officer. Based on the information gathered by the investigation, the Board will prepare and issue the written report determining the complaint. The determination of the Board is final and not subject to appeal.

If a complaint involves alleged conduct on the part of 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. The determination of the President 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 domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - This 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.
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 a preponderance-of-the-evidence standard based on the totality of the evidence presented.

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 Institution May Impose for Domestic Violence, Dating 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:

- If a complaint of sexual misconduct is found to be substantiated, the University will take appropriate corrective and remedial action to prevent the recurrence of the conduct and correct its discriminatory effects. Students and employees found to be in violation of this policy will be subject to discipline up to and including written reprimand, probation, suspension, demotion, termination, or expulsion. Affiliates and program participants may be removed from University programs and/or prevented from returning to campus. Remedial steps may also include counseling for the complainant, academic, transportation, work, or 12 living accommodations for the complainant, separation of the parties, and training for the respondent and other persons.
- If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Students (student) or the Director of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the University can make available to the victim a range of protective orders. They can include such things as: Forbidding the accused from entering the victim’s residence hall and from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in living or working situations, the provision of counseling or other support services and discipline for the perpetrator, including up to termination, expulsion, or other appropriate institutional sanctions.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping

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

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights

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

SEXUAL OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND MONITORING

In accordance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, members of the campus community may obtain information of registered sex offenders from the Johnson County Sheriff's Department, Kansas Bureau of Investigations, Clay County MO Sheriff's Department and the Missouri State Highway Patrol. The lists are accessible through either of the organizations' websites.

- The Johnson County KS Sheriff's Office website address is: www.jocosheriff.org.
- The Kansas Bureau of Investigations website address is: www.accesskansas.org/kbi/offender_registry
- The Clay County MO Sheriff's Office website address is: <http://www.claymosheriff.org>
- The Missouri State Highway Patrol's website address is: <http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov>

COUNSELING/ADVISING SERVICE

The University offers a wide range of counseling/advising services to its students. Personal and psychological counseling may be obtained by contacting the Counseling Center at (913) 971-3445. Personal counseling services provide confidential individual counseling and group counseling/support, as well as a network with the campus to provide resources related to students' emotional, developmental, and relationship needs.

Campus "pastoral counselors" and campus "professional counselors," when acting as such, are not considered to be a campus security authority as defined by law and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged; when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics.

- Pastoral Counselor – An employee of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor
- Professional Counselor – An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community, and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification

ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND TOBACCO

The University recognizes the danger to the safety of others and one's ethical responsibilities resulting from the use, possession, distribution, or sale of alcohol or tobacco and therefore insists that all members of the University community abstain from possessing or using them.

In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1989 and with Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Amendment of 1989, MNU prohibits the possession, use, and distribution/sale of alcohol, drugs and unlawful substances by students and employees on University property or as part of any University activities. They are violations of MNU regulations and may be violations of local city ordinances, and state and federal law. The University enforces local and state laws relating to alcohol, including

enforcing underage drinking laws, and it also enforces federal and state drug laws. Students and staff are advised that the laws governing these matters are enforced rigidly.

MidAmerica Nazarene University will impose sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, state and federal laws) up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution for violation of standards of conduct. As the University campus is a smoke-free work environment, this includes the use of tobacco.

While making this our position for violations, we also recognize that some people who use these substances will actively seek help to overcome their addiction. It is the desire of the University to reach out and assist them by providing access to appropriate help. Students found in violation of the University's alcohol or chemical substance policy will be evaluated by a therapist. If recommended by the therapist, the student will be required to enter an intervention program.

A description of the University's drug and alcohol abuse prevention program is available at:

<https://www.mnu.edu/drug-alcohol-policy>

Additional information can be found at: **<https://www.mnu.edu/student-handbook>** and

<http://www.mnu.edu/employee-handbook>

DAILY CRIME LOG

The Department of Campus Safety & Security maintains daily reports in the form of an Incident Report Log. The log contains the crimes and incidents that occur on the campus. It is accessible to public upon request. The information contained in the reports include the date, time, general location, a summary, and, if available, a disposition of the event.

The Incident Report Log is available at the office of Campus Safety & Security in Land Gymnasium from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday (except holidays). To protect an ongoing criminal investigation or the identity of a victim, the Director of Campus Safety & Security or a designee may classify information as "confidential" and prohibit its release.

I. DEFINITIONS FOR REPORTABLE CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Criminal Homicide:

1. **Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter:** The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
 - **Manslaughter by Negligence:** The killing of another person through gross negligence.
2. **Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses):** Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
 - **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.
 - **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 incapacity.

- **Incest**: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - **Statutory Rape**: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
3. **Robbery**: 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.
 4. **Aggravated Assault**: 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.
 5. **Burglary**: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. For reporting purposes includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts at these offenses.
 6. **Motor Vehicle Theft**: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (All incidents where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joy riding, are classified as motor vehicle theft.
 7. **Arson**: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another etc.

II. CLERY ACT HATE CRIMES DEFINITIONS & CATEGORIES

The MidAmerica Nazarene University's Campus Safety & Security Department is also required to report statistics for hate (bias) related crimes by the type of bias as defined below for the following classifications: **Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (see definitions below).**

A **Hate Crime** is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

The following categories of bias, under the Clery Act are reported:

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 that distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.

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.

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

Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.

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 nonconforming individuals.

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.

National origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

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

The following are also included in the University’s crime statistics disclosure if they are Hate Crimes:

- 1. Larceny-Theft:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. **Constructive possession** is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody of possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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.
- 4. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property:** To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

NOTE: If a hate crime occurs where there is an incident involving intimidation, vandalism, larceny, simple assault or other bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document.

A hate or bias related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. 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 race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability, the assault is then also classified as a hate/bias crime

III. VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) Offenses

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. *Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.*

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabited with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Stalking: Engaging in a **course of conduct** directed at a specific a person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety, or the safety of others; or □ Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- **Course of conduct:** Two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

NOTE: *Crime definitions from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and Sex Offenses Definitions from the National Incident-based Reporting System Edition of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and from the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).*

IV. Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals for Violation of Weapons, Drug Abuse and Liquor Law Violations:

- **Arrest:** Persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons.
- **Referred for Disciplinary Action:** The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

- 1. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc., Violations:** is defined as the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.
 - Manufacture, sale, or possession of a deadly weapon.
 - Carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly.
 - Furnishing deadly weapons to minors.
 - Aliens possessing deadly weapons.
 - Attempts to commit any of the above.
- 2. Drug Abuse Violations:** The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. *The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics-manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).*
- 3. Liquor Law Violations:** The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Reporting Area Definitions:

On-Campus Property: Any building or property owned or controlled by the MidAmerica Nazarene University, within the same reasonably contiguous geographical area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls. It also includes property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Residential Facility: Those buildings operated by the MidAmerica Nazarene University Department of Student Housing.

Non-Campus Building or Property: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization, such as a fraternity or sorority, recognized by the institution and any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is used by students and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

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

2015-2017 Clery Act Criminal Statistics MidAmerica Nazarene University Liberty Campus

Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated with the institution.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES REPORTING TABLE

Offense	Geographic Location	2015	2016	2017
Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Rape	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Fondling	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Incest	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Robbery	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Burglary	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Arson	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0

VAWA (VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT) OFFENSES REPORTING TABLE

Offense	Geographic Location	2015	2016	2017
Domestic Violence	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public Property	0	0	0
Dating Violence	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public Property	0	0	0
Stalking	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public Property	0	0	0

ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS REPORTING TABLE

Offense	Geographical Location	2015	2016	2017
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	On Campus	0	0	0
	On Public property	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: There were no hate crimes for the years 2015, 2016, or 2017.

Unfounded Crimes: There were no unfounded crimes in 2015, 2016, or 2017.

Note: Crime statistics are based on statistics provided by the Liberty Police Dept. and reports made to MidAmerica Nazarene University's Department of Campus Safety & Security.

There is no student housing on campus, nor non-campus property at the Liberty location.