MIDAMERICA NAZARENE UNIVERSITY

2024 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Introduction & Director's Note

At MidAmerica Nazarene University ("University"), it is our goal to provide a safe and secure University environment. Campus Safety 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. As an open campus within the city of Olathe 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.

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students and employees of MidAmerica Nazarene University ("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.

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.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Director Richard Pacheco in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the University's campus security authorities and various other elements of the University. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Campus Safety Department at the Land Gym Building, 2140 E. Pioneer Blvd. The University

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

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The University has a Campus Safety Department (24/7). While the University does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it does maintain a close working relationship with local police.

The Department of Campus Safety & Security works closely and has an excellent working relationship with the Olathe Police Department and the Olathe Fire Department, as well as the Johnson County KS Emergency services and Disaster Agency. We rely on these relationships for support on several levels. In addition to sharing critical information, our department has immediate contact with 911 services through the Olathe Police Department and Johnson County KS Communications Center. This arrangement gives the University immediate access to mutual aid and support from all area emergency service agencies.

Campus Security Authorities

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

- Director of Campus Safety/Title IX Coordinator, Richard Pacheco
  2030 E. College Way-Land Gym Building
  Email**:** rmpacheco@mnu.edu, Phone #: 913-971-3293
- Vice President & CFO, Darrel Anderson
  2030 E. College Way-Lunn Building
  Email: dwanderson@mnu.edu, Phone #: 913-971-3273
- Director of Residential Life, Devon Brown
  2030 E. College Way-Cunningham Center Building
  Email: dcbrown@mnu.edu, Phone #: 913-971-3544
- Dean of Students Daniel Rincones
  2030 E. College Way-Cunningham Center Building
  Email: dsrincones@mnu.edu, Phone #: 913-971-3522
- Athletic Director Todd Garrett
  2030 E. College Way-Cook Center
  Email: tgarrett@mnu.edu, Phone #: 913-971-3756
- Director of Human Resources, Evie Kowalski
  2030 E. College Way-Lunn Building
  Email: ekowalewski@mnu.edu, Phone #: 913-971-3427

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

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

- All crimes occurring on or near University property should be reported immediately to the Campus Security Department. The number to contact is **913-971-3299**. A Campus Safety Officer is available 24/7.
- If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing 911.
- Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a University staff member will assist in making the report to police.
- Anonymous incident reports can also be made at: https://www.mnu.edu/anonymous-crime-tips/.

Confidential Reporting

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

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

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

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

The Department of Campus Safety & Security conducts regular security patrols across campus, locks and unlocks classrooms and office areas at scheduled times, and makes

reports of safety and security hazards. Officers also monitor areas of the facilities that directly impact campus security, such as doors and locks, broken windows, and fire safety equipment. The Campus Safety & Security Department also monitors emergency phones, building alarms, and is in the process of expanding an IT based camera system across campus to aid in the safeguarding of the University. We are responsible for monitoring building access by authorized parties after hours and respond to all building alarms (fire, burglar, etc.) as needed. During business hours, the University, excluding certain housing facilities, will be open to students, parents, employees, guests, and visitors. All persons on the campus shall, upon request by authorized officials and security personnel, provide adequate identification.

Security is provided through various means. Both mechanical and computerized lock systems are used. All residence halls are secured by a proximity card activated access system. Apartment-style living facilities are protected by mechanical locks. Several other non-residential sites are secured in a similar fashion. Individual rooms within the residence halls are secured with a key actuated mechanical lock.

Residence Halls are secured 24 hours with the exception of common areas/lobbies which are locked at 1:00 AM and opened at 5:30 AM. Student access cards should be used exclusively by the student to whom the card has been assigned. The Community Formation Department issues all identification and access cards. The Campus Safety & Security Department has the authority to grant or deny building access. Any third party use for access to MNU buildings can compromise the safety and security of our campus and will not be tolerated. Access control cards are issued through a strictly controlled process. After hours, the Campus Safety & Security Department provides access to campus facilities to authorized personnel only.

MidAmerica Nazarene University strives to provide a safe environment for students and employees. Exterior campus lighting, regular patrols, security escorts, curfews, and residence hall policies are intended to enhance security and prevent crime. However, safety is everyone's responsibility. All individuals on MNU property, including students, faculty, staff, and guests, shall be subject to all rules and regulations of MNU and to all applicable federal and state laws and city ordinances.

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

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

Keys to the offices, laboratories, and classrooms on campus will be issued to employees only as needed and after receiving the proper authorization & completed key request form. Each department supervisor is responsible for assuring his/her area is secured and locked.

Employee and student identification cards are used to verify the identity of persons on campus and shall be presented upon request. All employees and students should always maintain possession of it on their person.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Campus Safety & Security Officers, working with the Facility Services Department, 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 daily in all campus buildings. The city of Olathe's on-campus 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 the Department of Campus Safety & Security (913-971-3299) or to Facility Services (913-971-3279).

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

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

The University provides information at the beginning of each academic term for students and employees regarding the University's security procedures and practices. This information is in the form of posters and other displays, articles in the University newspaper, and email blasts. Among other things, it advises students and employees of the importance of reporting criminal activity, to whom crimes should be reported, being responsible for their own safety and the safety of others and practices regarding timely warnings and emergency notifications.

Crime prevention programs are also presented each semester by Campus Safety and Residential Life. In addition, email blasts are periodically sent out to students and employees with crime prevention and other safety tips, and pamphlets on crime prevention are available in the Campus Safety Office at the Land Gym Building.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

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

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

Upon written request, the 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 the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim

is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

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

Drug and Alcohol Policy

The University is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The University prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcohol beverage on campus or as any part of the University's activities, unless it is done so in accordance with applicable University policies, and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

The University also enforces federal and state drug laws. The possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the University's activities. Violators of the University's policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.05.2024)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at www.campusdrugprevention.gov/sites/default/files/2022-07/Federal_Trafficking_Penalties_Chart_6-23-22.pdf.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Kansas Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	Possession of marijuana is a Class B nonperson misdemeanor in Kansas with the possibility of up to six months incarceration and a fine of up to $1,000. Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 21-5706(c)(3)(A), 21-6602, 21-6611. Penalties increase with additional convictions. §§ 21-5706(c)(3)(B)–(C), 21-6602, 21.6611. Distribution or possession with intent to distribute marijuana is a drug severity level 4 felony for quantities of less than 25 grams. § 21-5705. A Level 4 felony can result in up to 51 months imprisonment. § 21-6805. Kansas does not allow the medical use of marijuana.
Controlled Substances	It is illegal in Kansas to be in possession of a controlled substance. § 21-5706(a)–(b). Penalties vary widely based on the offense and the defendant's criminal history. §§ 21-5705 – 21-5710. Possession of opiates, opium, or certain stimulants (including methamphetamine) is a Level 5 felony for which a defendant faces up to 3.5 years in prison and $100,000 in fines. §§ 21-5706(c)(1), 21-6611(a)(3). For certain other drugs, the first offense is a Class A nonperson misdemeanor, with up to a year in prison and up to $2,500 in fines. Prior offenses result in a Level 5 felony. § 21-5706(c)(2)(B). Possession of drug paraphernalia is a Class B nonperson misdemeanor or a Level 5 felony, depending on how the paraphernalia is used. § 21-5709. Distribution of controlled substances is also illegal, with punishments dependent on the substance and the amount. § 21-5705. Possession of

Category	Summary (Kansas Statutes)
	larger quantities of controlled substances results in an inference of an intent to distribute. § 21-5705(e).
Alcohol and Minors	No person under the age of 21 shall possess, consume, obtain, purchase or attempt to obtain or purchase alcoholic beverages. § 41-727. A violation, for a person aged 18 to 20, constitutes a Class C misdemeanor with a fine of $200 to $500 and imprisonment for up to one month. *Id.* It may also result in 40 hours of community service and/or completion of an educational training program regarding the results of alcohol and other chemical substances. *Id.* Second convictions result in a 90-day loss of driving privileges. *Id.* Third convictions result in a one-year loss of driving privileges. *Id.* Furnishing alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage to a minor is a Class B person misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $200 to $1000 and imprisonment for up to 6 months. § 21-5607(c)(1). It is also illegal for any person under the age of 21 to display or have in possession any fictitious or fraudulently altered identification card for use in the purchase of any alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage. § 8-1327(c)(4). A first violation constitutes a Class B nonperson misdemeanor with a sentence of not less than 100 hours of public service, up to 6 months imprisonment, and a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $500. § 8-1327(d)(1).
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	It is illegal to operate or attempt to operate a car with a blood alcohol content of 0.08 percent or greater or while under the influence of alcohol or any drug to a degree that renders a person incapable of safely driving a vehicle. § 8-1567(a). A first offense is a Class B nonperson misdemeanor with a minimum imprisonment of 48 consecutive hours up to six months (or 100 hours of public service in the court's discretion) and a fine of $750–$1,000. § 8-1567(b)(1)(A). For a second offense, the penalties increase to a Class A nonperson misdemeanor with a term of imprisonment of 90 days to one year and a fine of not less than $1,250 nor more than $1,750. § 8-1567(b)(1)(B). It is also unlawful for any person less than 21 years of age to operate or attempt to operate a vehicle with a breath or blood alcohol content of .02 or greater. § 8-1567a(a). For a first offense, the person's driving privileges will be suspended for 30 days and then restricted for an additional 180 days. § 8-1567a(f). It is generally illegal to operate a motor vehicle with an opened alcoholic beverage in your possession. § 8-1599. A violation is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $200 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. *Id.*

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The University has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness. For more information, see below.

- Student alcohol/drug policy: https://www.mnu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Drug__Alcohol_Policies.pdf

- Employee alcohol/drug policy: https://www.mnu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Employee-Handbook-2024-25-Website-Updated.pdf
- Alcohol/drug webpage: https://www.mnu.edu/accreditation-disclosures/policies/

Below are direct links to the handbooks which also contain current drug and alcohol policies.

Handbooks

- Student Handbook
- Faculty Handbook
- Employee Handbook

- Biennial review of the University's drug and alcohol abuse prevention program: https://www.mnu.edu/accreditation-disclosures/ and https://www.mnu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Alcohol-and-Drug-Education-Program-Effectiveness-2023.pdf

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

Consistent with applicable laws, the University prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The University's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at: https://www.mnu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/MNU-Title-IX-policy-2024-2025.pdf.

Note: Sexual harassment that occurs outside of the scope of the University's education programs or activities or outside of the boundaries of the United States is governed by the student handbook if committed by a student, https://www.mnu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Student-Handbook-2024-2025-Fall-Update.pdf, and other Universities policies and standards if committed by an employee, https://www.mnu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Employee-Handbook-2024-25-Website-Updated.pdf, https://www.mnu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/MNU-Faculty-Handbook-AY23-24-Final-8.28.23.pdf

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

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

The University conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that

the University prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Kansas Statutes Annotated)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Kansas law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	• Domestic Violence (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5111): "Domestic violence" means an act or threatened act of violence against a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship, or an act or threatened act of violence against a family or household member by a family or household member. "Domestic violence" also includes any other crime committed against a person or against property, or any municipal ordinance violation against a person or against property, when directed against a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship or when directed against a family or household member by a family or household member. • Domestic Battery (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5414(a)): Domestic battery is (1) Knowingly or recklessly causing bodily harm to a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship or a family or household member; or (2) knowingly causing physical contact with a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship or a family or household member, when done in a rude, insulting or angry manner. • Aggravated Domestic Battery (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5414(b)): Aggravated domestic battery is: (1) Knowingly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood by applying pressure on the throat, neck or chest of a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship or a family or household member, when done in a rude, insulting or angry manner; or (2) knowingly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood by blocking the nose or mouth of a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship or a family or household member, when done in a rude, insulting or angry manner. For purpose of the above definitions: • "Dating relationship" means a social relationship of a romantic nature. In addition to any other factors the court deems relevant, the trier of fact may consider the following when making a determination of whether a relationship exists or existed: Nature of the relationship, length of time the relationship existed, frequency

Crime Type (Kansas Statutes Annotated)	Definitions
	of interaction between the parties and time since termination of the relationship, if applicable. • "Family or household member" means persons 18 years of age or older who are spouses, former spouses, parents or stepparents and children or stepchildren, and person who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, and persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time. "Family and household member" also includes a man and woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is the alleged father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time.
Stalking (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5427)	• Stalking is: (1) Recklessly engaging in a course of conduct targeted at a specific person which would cause a reasonable person in the circumstances of the targeted person to fear for such person's safety, or the safety of a member of such person's immediate family and the targeted person is actually placed in such fear; (2) Engaging in a course of conduct targeted at a specific person with knowledge that the course of conduct will place the targeted person in fear for such person's safety or the safety of a member of such person's immediate family; or (3) After being served with, or otherwise provided notice of any protective order…that prohibits contact with a targeted person, recklessly engaging in at least one act listed [below] that violates the provisions of the order and would cause a reasonable person to fear for such person's safety, or the safety of a member of such person's immediate family and the targeted person is actually placed in such fear; or intentionally engaging in a course of conduct targeted at a specific child under the age of 14 that would cause a reasonable person in the circumstances of the targeted child, or a reasonable person in the circumstances of an immediate family member of such child, to fear for such child's safety. • "Course of conduct" means two or more acts over a period of time, however short, which evidence a continuity of purpose. A course of conduct shall not include constitutionally protected activity nor conduct that was necessary to accomplish a legitimate purpose independent of making contact with the targeted person. A course of conduct shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following acts or a combination thereof: (A) Threatening the safety of the targeted person or a member of such person's immediate family; (B) Following, approaching or confronting the targeted person or a member of such person's immediate family; (C) Appearing in close proximity to, or entering the targeted person's residence, place of employment, school or other place where such person can be found, or the residence, place of employment or school of a member of such person's immediate family; (D) Causing damage to the targeted person's residence or property or that of a member

Crime Type (Kansas Statutes Annotated)	Definitions
	of such person's immediate family; (E) Placing an object on the targeted person's property or the property of a member of such person's immediate family, either directly or through a third person; (F) Causing injury to the targeted person's pet or a pet belonging to a member of such person's immediate family; (G) Utilizing any electronic tracking system or acquiring tracking information to determine the targeted person's location, movement or travel patterns; and (H) Any act of communication. • "Immediate Family" means: (A) father, mother, stepparent, child, stepchild, sibling, spouse or grandparent of the targeted person; (B) any person residing in the household of the targeted person; or (C) any person involved in an intimate relationship with the targeted person.
Sexual Assault	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Kansas law does not define the term sexual assault.
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Kansas law are as follows: • Rape (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5503): (1) Knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse with a victim who does not consent to the sexual intercourse under any of the following circumstances: (A) When the victim is overcome by force or fear; or (B) when the victim is unconscious or physically powerless; (2) Knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse with a victim when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of mental deficiency or disease, or when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of the effect of any alcoholic liquor, narcotic, drug or other substance, which condition was known by the offender or was reasonably apparent to the offender; (3) sexual intercourse with a child who is under 14 years of age; (4) sexual intercourse with a victim when the victim's consent was obtained through a knowing misrepresentation made by the offender that the sexual intercourse was a medically or therapeutically necessary procedure; or (5) sexual intercourse with a victim when the victim's consent was obtained through a knowing misrepresentation made by the offender that the sexual intercourse was a legally required procedure within the scope of the offender's authority. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Kansas law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5604(a)): Incest is marriage to or engaging in otherwise lawful sexual intercourse or sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-5501, and amendments thereto, with a person who is 18 or more years of age and who is known to the offender to be related to the offender as any of the following biological relatives: Parent, child, grandparent of any degree, grandchild of

Crime Type (Kansas Statutes Annotated)	Definitions
	any degree, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece. • Aggravated Incest (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5604(b)): Aggravated incest is (1) Marriage to a person who is under 18 years of age and who is known to the offender to be related to the offender as any of the following biological, step or adoptive relatives: Child, grandchild of any degree, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece; or (2) engaging in the following acts with a person who is 16 or more years of age but under 18 years of age and who is known to the offender to be related to the offender as any of the following biological, step or adoptive relatives: Child, grandchild of any degree, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece: (A) Otherwise lawful sexual intercourse or sodomy as defined by K.S.A. 21-5501, and amendments thereto; or (B) any lewd fondling, as described in subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-5506, and amendments thereto. • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Kansas law does not define the term statutory rape.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	Other crimes under Kansas law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following: • Criminal Sodomy (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5504(a)): Criminal sodomy is: (1) Sodomy between persons who are 16 or more years of age and members of the same sex* [this provision was found unconstitutional as applied by *State v. Franco*, 319 P.3d 551 (2014) and thus unenforceable with regard to any intercourse between consenting adults of the same sex conducted in private; (2) sodomy between a person and an animal; (3) sodomy with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age; or (4) causing a child 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age to engage in sodomy with any person or animal. • Aggravated Criminal Sodomy (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5504(b)): Aggravated criminal sodomy is: (1) Sodomy with a child who is under 14 years of age; (2) causing a child under 14 years of age to engage in sodomy with any person or an animal; or (3) sodomy with a victim who does not consent to the sodomy or causing a victim, without the victim's consent, to engage in sodomy with any person or an animal under any of the following circumstances: (A) When the victim is overcome by force or fear; (B) when the victim is unconscious or physically powerless; or (C) when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of mental deficiency or disease, or when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of the effect of any alcoholic liquor, narcotic, drug or other substance, which condition was known by, or was reasonably apparent to, the offender.

Crime Type (Kansas Statutes Annotated)	Definitions
	• Sexual Battery (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5505(a)): Sexual battery is the touching of a victim who is 16 or more years of age and who does not consent thereto, with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the offender or another. • Aggravated Sexual Battery (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5505(b)): Aggravated sexual battery is sexual battery, as defined in subsection (a), under any of the following circumstances: (1) When the victim is overcome by force or fear; (2) when the victim is unconscious or physically powerless; or (3) when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of mental deficiency or disease, or when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of the effect of any alcoholic liquor, narcotic, drug or other substance, which condition was known by, or was reasonably apparent to, the offender. • Indecent Liberties with a Child (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5506(a)): Indecent liberties with a child is engaging in any of the following acts with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age: (1) Any lewd fondling or touching of the person of either the child or the offender, done or submitted to with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the offender, or both; or (2) soliciting the child to engage in any lewd fondling or touching of the person of another with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child, the offender or another. • Aggravated Indecent Liberties with a Child (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5506(b)): Aggravated indecent liberties with a child is: (1) Sexual intercourse with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age; (2) engaging in any of the following acts with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age and who does not consent thereto: (A) Any lewd fondling or touching of the person of either the child or the offender, done or submitted to with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the offender, or both; or (B) causing the child to engage in any lewd fondling or touching of the person of another with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child, the offender or another; or (3) engaging in any of the following acts with a child who is under 14 years of age: (A) Any lewd fondling or touching of the person of either the child or the offender, done or submitted to with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the offender, or both; or (B) soliciting the child to engage in any lewd fondling or touching of the person of another with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child, the offender or another. • Unlawful voluntary sexual relations (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5507): Unlawful voluntary sexual relations is: ○ (1) Engaging in any of the following acts with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age:

Crime Type (Kansas Statutes Annotated)	Definitions
	▪ (A) Voluntary sexual intercourse; ▪ (B) voluntary sodomy; or ▪ (C) voluntary lewd fondling or touching; o (2) when the offender is less than 19 years of age; o (3) when the offender is less than four years of age older than the child; o (4) when the child and the offender are the only parties involved; and o (5) when the child and the offender are members of the opposite sex.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Kansas law does not define the term consent (as it relates to sexual activity).

University Definition of Consent

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

Though Kansas law does not define consent (as it relates to sexual activity), the University uses the following definition of consent in its Sexual Harassment Policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

"Consent" refers to words or actions that a reasonable person in the perspective of the Respondent would understand as agreement to engage in the sexual conduct at issue. A person who is Incapacitated is not capable of giving Consent.

Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether Sexual Harassment has occurred. As defined above, consent is a mutual, voluntary, and informed agreement to participate in specific sexual acts with another person that is not achieved through unreasonable manipulation or coercion—or any kind of physical force or weapon—and requires having cognitive ability to agree to participate. Consent requires an outward demonstration, through mutually understandable words, conduct or action, indicating that an individual has freely chosen to engage in the specific sexual acts. A verbal "no" constitutes lack of consent, even if it sounds insincere or indecisive. Impairment or incapacitation due to alcohol and/or drug use, permanent/ temporary psychological or physical disability, and being below the age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction are factors which detract from or make consent impossible. Silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent, and consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Even in the context of an ongoing relationship, consent must be sought and freely given for each specific sexual act. Consent may be withdrawn at any time. When consent is withdrawn, sexual activity must immediately stop.

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor "NO" clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating "rape drug" like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don't make assumptions about the other person's consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider "mixed messages" a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don't take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don't be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; "playful" use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

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 our 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

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some additional ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.

- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

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

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

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

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the University. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Office of Student Development, Residential Life, and the Campus Security Department during orientation. All new employees are required to complete an online training module on these topics upon hire and are required to retake the training each year.
- As part of its ongoing campaign, the University uses a variety of strategies, such as inperson 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 Awareness Month.

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

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Campus Security Department at 913-971-3299 (24/7). At you earliest convenience you should also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator, Richard Pacheco, at 913-971-3293 or rmpacheco@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 (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).

2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at .

You can obtain a forensic examination at Overland Park Regional Medical Center located at 10500 Quivira Road, Overland Park, KS 66215.

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

1. 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
    - Olathe Police Department: 913-971-7455 (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.

Information about 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: https://ag.ks.gov/public-safety/domestic-violence

- 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: https://www.kcpd.org/crime/victim-resources/domestic-violence/

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

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

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

Available Victim Services:

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

MNU Resources

- Counseling/Wellness
    - Rev. Brady Braatz, University Chaplain, bbraatz@mnu.edu, 913-971-3452
    - MNU Student Counseling Center, wellness@mnu.edu
    - https://www.mnu.edu/mabee-learning-commons/student-development/counseling-and-wellness-center/

  - MNU Community Counseling Center, communitycounseling@mnu.edu, 913-971-3733
  - https://www.mnu.edu/community-counseling-center/

- 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 at: https://www.mnu.edu/admissions/financial-aid/#:~:text=Please%20feel%20free%20to%20contact,the%20most%20current%20academic%20year.

State/Local Resources (Kansas & Missouri)

- Law enforcement
  - Olathe Police Department: 913-971-7455
  - Johnson County KS Non-Emergency Dispatch: 913-782-0720
- Medical Resources
  - Overland Park Regional Medical: 10500 Quivira Road, Overland Park, KS 66215
  - Olathe Medical Center, 20333 W. 151st Street, Olathe, KS 66061
  - Coversa (Collection of Victim Evidence Regarding Sexual Assault) 24-hr exam request line: 1-855-717-1136, https://coversa.square.site/ or https://www.olathehealth.org/locations/coversa/
  - Liberty Hospital: 2525 Glenn Hendren Drive, Liberty, MO 64068
- Mental Health
  - Johnson County Mental Health Center: http://www.jocogov.org/dept/mental-health/home
  - Johnson County KS Mental Health Center 24/7 Crisis Line: 913-268-0156
  - Jackson County Mental Health Services: https://dmh.mo.gov/mental-illness/help-information/community-mental-health-centers

- Support Agencies
  - Kansas Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence: https://www.kcsdv.org/
  - Missouri Coalition against Domestic and Sexual Violence: https://www.mocadsv.org/
  - Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault (MOCSA): https://www.mocsa.org/
  - Safe Home: http://www.safehome-ks.org/
  - Newhouse: https://newhousekc.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
- National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) 1-800-950-6264: https://www.rainn.org/
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline 1-800-273-8255
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: https://www.justice.gov/ovw
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: http://www.ncadv.org/
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: http://www.nsvrc.org/
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: https://www.uscis.gov/
- Immigration Advocates Network: https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

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

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at 913-971-3299 or rmpacheco@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 University may consider, among other factors, the following:

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

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

protective order, the University will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the University's Sexual Harassment Policy and Complaint Resolution Procedures.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to the Title IX Coordinator, Richard Pacheco, at 913-971-3293 or rmpacheco@mnu.edu. Reports may be made in person, by regular mail, or by email. An electronic form available at: https://www.mnu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Title_IX_Complaint_Form_091620.pdf, can also be used to file a report.

Once a formal complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator, or other University employee as appropriate, will provide notice to the parties of the investigation, including a description of the process to be utilized, the identities of the parties, the conduct at issue, and the date and location of the alleged incident.

The individual(s) designated by the Title IX Coordinator to investigate the complaint ("Investigating Officer") will commence an investigation. During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses, including both fact and expert witnesses, and other supporting evidence. The investigator(s) 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. Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, both parties will be provided an opportunity to review the evidence gathered during the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint.

At the conclusion of the evidence-gathering phase, but prior to the completion of a report, the investigator will share the evidence with the parties, and the parties will have ten (10) days to submit a written response. The investigator will then prepare a written report and share it with the Title IX Coordinator and the parties.

The parties will then be able to choose whether to move forward with an administrative adjudication process or a hearing process. Both parties must consent to administrative adjudication within three (3) days; otherwise, a hearing will take place.

If a hearing is used, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint a hearing officer, and a hearing will take place. After the hearing is complete, the hearing officer will, using a preponderance of the evidence standard, make a determination regarding whether the policy has been violated and issue a written determination, including the discipline to be imposed if the policy was violated.

Although the length of the adjudication by hearing will vary, the University strives to issue the hearing officer's written determination within fourteen (14) days.

If the parties consent to an administrative adjudication, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint an administrative officer who will invite a written response from the parties to the investigation

report and meet with the parties separately. Using a preponderance of the evidence standard, the officer will reach a determination regarding whether the policy has been violated, consult with appropriate University officials regarding discipline if necessary, and issue a written decision. The University strives to issue the administrative officer's written determination within twenty-one (21) days.

Either party may appeal the determination of a hearing or administrative adjudication within seven (7) days of the date they receive notice of dismissal or determination appealed from or, if the other party appeals, within three (3) days of the other party appealing, whichever is later. The appeal must be submitted in writing to the Vice President for Student Development, who serves as the appeal officer. If the appeal officer confirms that the appeal is timely and invokes at least one permitted ground for appeal, the appeal officer will provide written notice to the other party that an appeal has been filed and that the other party may submit a written opposition to the appeal within seven (7) days.

Upon receipt of any opposition, or after the time period for submission of an opposition has passed without one being filed, the appeal officer will promptly decide the appeal and transmit a written decision to the parties that explains the outcome of the appeal and the rationale. The determination of a formal complaint, including any discipline, becomes final when the time for appeal has passed with no party filing an appeal or, if any appeal is filed, at the point when the appeal officer has resolved all appeals, either by dismissal or by transmittal of a written decision. No further review beyond the appeal is permitted. Although the length of each appeal will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, the University strives to issue the appeal officer's written decision within (21) days of an appeal being filed.

At any time after the parties are provided written notice of the formal complaint and before the completion of any appeal, the parties may voluntarily consent, with the Title IX Coordinator's approval, to engage in an informal resolution. If the parties reach a resolution through the informal resolution process, and the Title IX Coordinator agrees that the resolution is not clearly unreasonable, the Title IX Coordinator will reduce the terms of the agreed resolution to writing and present the resolution to the parties for their written signature. Once both parties and the Title IX Coordinator sign the resolution, the resolution is final, and the allegations addressed by the resolution are considered resolved and will not be subject to further investigation, adjudication, remediation, or discipline by the University, except as otherwise provided in the resolution itself, absent a showing that a party induced the resolution by fraud, misrepresentation, or other misconduct or where required to avoid a manifest injustice to either party or to the University. Absent extension by the Title IX Coordinator, any informal resolution process must be completed within twenty-one (21) days. Informal resolution will not be permitted if the Respondent is a non-student employee accused of committing Sexual Harassment against a student.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

During the course of the procedures 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.
   - Specific training includes KICA Title IX Investigator & Coordinator Training conducted by the Kansas Independent College Association and Annual Training for Institutional Title IX Teams conducted by Husch Blackwell.

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 University May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

Following a final determination in the institution's disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved.

The possible sanctions include: warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; housing probation; suspension or expulsion/termination; restriction on eligibility to represent the University at any official function or in any intercollegiate competition. 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 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 measures. They include: 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 working situations, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

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

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

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

Sex Offender Registration Program & 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: https://www.kbi.ks.gov/registeredoffender/
- 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

TIMELY WARNING POLICY & EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Overview

In the event of criminal activity occurring on campus (or on certain other property) that constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide-"timely warning" will be issued to all students and employees. The intent of a timely warning is to aid in the prevention of similar crimes, including by helping members of the campus community protect themselves.

Anyone with information regarding criminal activity that may warrant a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to: Campus Safety, 913-971-3299.

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

Timely Warning Criteria

A timely warning will be issued by the University when the criteria below have been met:

1.) A crime is reported to a campus security authority (or the University is otherwise made aware of the incident, such as if the local police department notifies the University that a crime has been reported to that agency)

2.) The crime is reported to have occurred on the University's Clery geography (which generally includes the campus, adjacent public property and other properties owned or controlled by the University)

3.) The crime is a Designated Crime (see below) and

4.) The circumstances present a serious or continuing threat to the campus community (see below)

The University has the discretion to issue similar notifications/warnings in other situations as well.

Designated Crimes: Assuming all other criteria have been met, crimes necessitating a timely warning are found in the chart below.

Category	Types of Offenses
Primary Criminal Offenses	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter; Manslaughter by Negligence; Rape; Fondling; Incest; Statutory Rape; Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson
Hate Crimes	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. • Hate crimes include the primary criminal offenses listed above (except Manslaughter by Negligence) plus: Larceny-Theft; Simple Assault; Intimidation and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism to Property. • The eight categories of bias that may result in a hate crime designation for purposes of this policy are as

	follows: race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin and disability
VAWA Offences	Dating Violence; Domestic Violence; and Stalking
Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals	Arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for the following violations of law: Drug Abuse Violations; Liquor Law Violations and Weapons: Carrying, Processing, etc.

Serious or Continuing Threat Analysis

The Director of Campus Safety or designee, in collaboration with members of the crisis management team as necessary, is responsible for determining what constitutes a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. This evaluation is completed on a case-by-case basis in consideration of the circumstances of the situation at hand. There may be times when a Designated Crime occurred on Clery geography, but the situation does not present an ongoing danger to the campus community and thus would not necessitate a timely warning. For example, a robbery on campus may have been reported but the suspect was immediately apprehended by police and therefore, there is an ongoing danger to the campus community.

The factors used when analyzing whether a reported crime presents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community include, but are not limited to the following:

- How much time has passed between the incident and the report?
- Has the perpetrator been apprehended?
- Were there multiple perpetrators working together?
- Was the incident violent in nature?
- Were date rape drugs or other substances used to facilitate the crime?
- Was a weapon used during the commission of the crime?
- Does the incident appear to be isolated with a specifically targeted victim(s)?
- Is there a pattern of similar incidents? (e.g., the same or similar crimes occurring in a short period of time; a particular group being targeted on multiple occasions; etc.)
- Are there other aggravating circumstances or predatory behaviors at issue suggesting that a threat/ongoing danger exits?
- Are there enough details available to determine whether a threat/ongoing danger exits?

Timely Warning Content

Because the intent of a timely warning is to aid in the prevention of similar crimes, including by helping members of the campus community protect themselves, these warnings will include information that the Director of Campus Safety or designee determines is necessary and appropriate to further these goals.

The content of a timely warning will, at minimum, include pertinent information about the crime that triggered the warning (i.e., type of crime and a description of where and when it

occurred). The warning may also provide other brief information about the situation if warranted, such as any available information about the suspect(s). However, caution will be taken to not issue such a lengthy warning that it cannot be quickly understood by recipients. An example of a timely warning is as follows:

WARNING (6/12/24): Armed Robbery outside of Smith Hall reported at 9:32p.m. Perpetrator described as a tall male in a red hooded sweatshirt. Last seen running to the north across Ash Street. This is an active situation. Please be alert if you are in the area.

Name of the victim(s) will be withheld from timely warnings and the University will also refrain from including information that could compromise law enforcement efforts.

Timely Warning Methods/RAVE EMERGENCY CAMPUS ALERT SYSTEM

Timely warnings will be communicated to all students and employees via email and/or text message using the University's RAVE Campus Alert System. This system requires students and employees to register, which can be done by going to https://www.getrave.com/login/mnu. The University may also supplement the email and/or text message with other methods, such as: paper postings on building, doors, message on website, etc.

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.

Updating the Timely Warning

After a timely warning has been issued, the Director of Campus Safety or designee will consider whether a follow-up warning needs to be communicated to the campus community about the situation. If it is determined that a follow-up warning is necessary, it will be made in the manner described above.

Emergency Response

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 Website www.mnu.edu
- RAVE Campus Alert System, which include email and phone notifications.
- Sign up for **MNU's RAVE Campus Alert system** here & follow the instructions: https://www.getrave.com/login/mnu or http://alert.mnu.edu

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 username 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.

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. The University will annually distribute to its students and employees information to

remind them of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with one such test.

Emergencies requiring police, fire or medical aid are to be reported to the Department of Campus Safety & Security at 913-971-3299. Campus Safety & Security personnel will respond to the emergency and contact proper authorities. All Campus Safety & Security Officers are trained and certified in First Aid and CPR/AED.

EMERGENCY CALL BOXES/ RED PHONES

The University has installed emergency two-way call boxes & red phones in strategic locations on the campus for use during emergencies. These devices ring directly to the Campus Safety & Security Department unless otherwise noted below and may be used by anyone 24 hours a day to summons a Campus Safety & Security Officer or to report other information to Campus Safety & Security.

Emergency Call Box/Red Phone locations:

1. Cook Center – Interior west entrance on north wall of main lobby (direct connect)
2. Land Gym/Fitness Center – Interior, inside the Fitness Center on the South wall (direct connect)
3. Smith and Metz lot – Exterior, walkway between Smith and Metz (direct connect)
4. Snowbarger/Mabee Library lot – Exterior, east end of lot between tennis courts and Mabee (direct connect)
5. Uphaus Dormitory lot – Exterior, southwest end of Uphaus as you exit the lot (direct connect)

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

Timely warnings will be communicated to all students and employees via email and/or text message using the University's RAVE Campus Alert System. This system requires students and employees to register, which can be done by going to https://www.getrave.com/login/mnu. The University may also supplement the email and/or text message with other methods, such as: paper postings on building, doors, message on website, etc.

Testing & Documentation

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

The University maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the University

will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Missing Student Policy

This policy establishes procedures to be followed at MNU in the event a student is reported missing and of the option to provide confidential contact information for a person to be notified in the event the student is officially reported as missing as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008.

- Missing person reports should be made to:
  - Director of Residential Life (913-971-3297)

Anyone receiving a missing person report must refer it immediately to the Department of Campus Safety & Security (913-971-3299).

- When a student is officially reported missing, the Department of Campus Safety & Security will initiate an investigation into the welfare of the student if the student has been absent from campus for more than 24 hours without a known reason. This investigation will include a good faith effort to make contact with the student or an emergency or confidential contact using any information the student has provided to MNU for this purpose. The Department of Campus Safety & Security will gather all essential information about the student from the reporting person and from the student's acquaintances (description, clothes last worn, where student might be, who student might be with, vehicle description, information about the physical and mental well-being of the student, class schedule, recent photograph, etc.). Appropriate campus staff will be notified to aid in the search for the student.

- Within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing or if it is apparent immediately that the student is missing, the Department of Campus Safety & Security will contact the Olathe Police Department (unless it was Olathe Police who made the missing person determination) to report the student as a missing person and they will take charge of the investigation.
- If a reported missing student is under the age of 18 and is not emancipated, within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing the Campus Safety & Security Department will make a good-faith effort to contact the custodial parent or legal guardian of the student in addition to notifying any other contact person designated by the student.
- In addition to a general emergency contact, each student at MNU will be informed and given the opportunity during each semester registration process to register confidential contact information to be used by the Department of Campus Safety & Security in the event that student is determined to have been missing for more than 24 hours. To register this information, students can go to emergency contact information

registration on the MNU website and follow the directions indicated. This information will remain in effect until changed or revoked by the student. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement in furtherance of the missing person investigation.

For purposes of this policy, a student may also be considered to be a "*missing person*" at any time the person's absence is contrary to his/her usual pattern of behavior and unusual circumstances may have caused the absence. Such circumstances could include, but not limited to, a report or suspicion that the missing person may be the victim of foul play, has expressed suicidal thoughts, is in a life-threatening situation, or has been with persons who may endanger the student's welfare.

Crime Statistics

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

	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
Crime	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	7	11	8	7	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	2	5	2	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dating Violence	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Hate crimes:

2023: No hate crimes reported.
2022: No hate crimes reported.
2021: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the University:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.
2022: 0 unfounded crimes.
2021: 0 unfounded crimes.
Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.
2022: 0 unfounded crimes.
2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the University's Clery Geography.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

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

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

Current student policy states that under no circumstances, should a student tamper with existing electrical equipment such as lighting, wiring, or switches. It is a misdemeanor to disable or remove any safety device, such as fire extinguishers, fire or smoke alarms, exit lights, emergency lights and fire doors. These offenses may be prosecuted by the Fire Marshall as well as the University. These are civil offenses and will be treated as a serious disciplinary violation.

In addition, Residential Life has adopted and issued the following fire safety practices and rules.

- **Portable Electrical Appliances**
  Permissible electrical appliances include microwaves and appliances without open coils.
  Students may bring small (4cu. Ft. or less) refrigerators but are subject to a safety check.

  Coffee makers, computers, stereos, televisions, radios, irons, non-commercial hairdryers, and other similar appliances are permitted, unless specifically prohibited by the staff.

Caution: “We strongly recommend the use of surge protectors. Caution should be taken to prevent fire hazards resulting from excessive use of appliances and over dependence on power strips and extension cords”.

- **Flammables**
  Due to safety concerns, burning candles, incense, and other open flames are strictly prohibited. Fire or smoke producing articles, such as Bunsen burners, portable stoves, kerosene lamps, cut trees, barbeque grills, or other fire starting devices are also prohibited in residences, indoor residential areas, or adjacent outdoor space without staff supervision and approval.
- **Smoking**
  The University prohibits the use or possession of all tobacco products and paraphernalia on campus. Violation of this policy by a student could result in a fine and may result in other disciplinary sanctions.

The University reserves the right to make periodic inspections of campus housing to ensure fire safety systems are operational and that the policy on prohibited items is being complied with. Prohibited items, if found, will be confiscated and donated or discarded without reimbursement.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

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

Policy

University policy requires immediate building evacuation by occupants during fire alarms. To help reinforce this requirement, the Department of Campus Safety & Security has partnered with the staff of Residential Life to ensure that all building residents are properly trained in building evacuation procedures.

In case of any fire or fire alarm in a residence hall, staff members and residents should respond quickly and calmly. Staff members should immediately begin evacuation procedures for the entire building, and initiate evacuation plans for occupants with disabilities or special needs. All students shall immediately evacuate the building and go to the designated staging area or to a common collection point upwind from the building. Students are not allowed to re-enter the building until the Olathe Fire Department Personnel or Campus Safety & Security Officer authorizes them to do so.

The following fire alarm responsibilities and evacuation procedures are listed below:

Campus Safety & Security:

1. Respond to the reported location.

2. Confer with the RE, or an RA, regarding what the actual event is (fire or a false alarm).
3. If it is evident to an officer there is no fire, the alarm will be silenced.
4. If fire is reported to be active in a building:
    a. Call 911 immediately to let them know we have an active fire, then notify the Director of Campus Safety & Security immediately.
    b. No one will be allowed to enter the building – including Safety Officers.
    c. Clear and secure the area near the burning building.
    d. Give "exterior alerts" around the building.
    e. Await the arrival of OFD personnel and assist as requested.
    f. Receive a list of missing persons and their room numbers from the RA's and/or RE's and the assistants.
    g. Provide the list of missing persons and their room numbers **IMMEDIATELY** to the Fire Department's incident commander.
    h. Once an "all clear" has been issued by the Olathe Fire Department, **AND** once the fire department has authorized residents to return to the building, they may be released to do so.

Resident Educators:

1. **Primary Responsibility** – Observe the progress of residential assistants and provide assistance as needed.
2. Ensure RA's are controlling their hall's residents, that each is separated, and that RA's are accounting for their residents.
3. If your dorm uses a check-out log, it should be taken to the assembly points and used to determine if missing residents have checked out.

Resident Assistants:

1. Do **NOT** place yourself in peril. If you cannot safely check your hall, exit the building immediately.
2. Only if safe, check each room on your hall to ensure no one remains in the building.
3. If you open a door to check a room, be certain to close it before proceeding to the next one.
4. Move to your hall's pre-arranged assembly point.
5. Take an immediate census to determine who is not present.
6. If possible, check the missing persons against check out log.
7. Assign a hall resident to take a WRITTEN list of the names of the missing and their room numbers to the Campus Safety & Security Officer.
8. Keep your residents together and direct them as you are instructed to do.

9. Do **NOT** return to your building until the Olathe Fire Department or the Campus Safety & Security Department directs you to do so.

Fire Education and Training Programs

Students receive the majority of their training from the Residential Life Staff and the Olathe Fire Department at the start of each academic year. Their purpose is to: familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each facility, train them on procedures to follow if there is a fire and inform them of the University's fire safety policies. Attendees are advised that participation in fire drills is mandatory and any student with a disability is given the option of having a "buddy" assigned to assist him or her.

The Olathe Fire Department meets with all new and transfer students for fire safety education. They also set up and perform a dorm room burn to promote understanding of fire safety and how quickly a fire can spread. In addition, the Olathe Fire Department meets with the Resident Educators and Assistants for fire safety training at the beginning of the year.

Students residing at MidAmerica Nazarene University residence halls are provided training and information that will enable them to prevent, escape, report, or handle any fire emergency within the residence halls. The training is mandatory and they are provided with information regarding their floor, their building as well as fire safety, and the University policies and procedures. Immediately upon moving into a hall, students are shown the location of pull stations, fire safety equipment, extinguishers, and fire evacuation routes from buildings.

Once per semester dormitory fire drills are performed. These are timed drills and performed to observe student behavior. The drills also serve as an educational tool to allow the Department of Campus Safety & Security to educate the Residential Educators, Residential Assistants, and students in proper evacuation drills and response to fire alarms.

Fire safety education programs and information are available through the Olathe Fire and Rescue Department at 913-971-6333.

Fire Safety Reporting

In the event of a fire, the following notification procedures should be followed.

1. Resident Educator, Resident Assistant, or student pulls fire alarm, notifies the Campus Safety & Security Department
2. The Campus Safety & Security Department notifies the Olathe Fire Department and Director of Campus Safety & Security.
3. Director of Campus Safety & Security notifies the Vice President/Chief Financial Officer and Dean of Residential Life.
4. Vice President/CFO will notify the University President, if necessary.

When a fire is discovered, the resident or staff member who first discovers the fire should pull the internal fire alarm. The internal fire alarms are monitored by Alarm Central/Kennyco and they will notify the Olathe Fire Department and the Campus Safety& Security Department.

Campus Safety should also get a call from the resident or staff member reporting a fire. The Olathe Fire Department and Campus Safety & Security officers are then dispatched to the scene. The Olathe Fire Department has control over all emergency situations, and in the event of an actual fire, the OFD has direct control over the situation. The Director of Campus Safety & Security should arrive at the scene and assess the situation. The Director is responsible for notifying the Vice President/Chief Financial Officer. If necessary, the Director of Campus Safety & Security will then notify other key individuals under the direction of the Vice President/CFO.

The University is required to disclose each year statistical data on all fires that occurred in on campus student housing facilities. When a fire alarm is pulled and/or the fire department responds to a fire, these incidents are captured. However, there may be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact the following person:

- Richard Pacheco
  Director of Campus Safety/ Title IX Coordinator
  2030 E. College Way- Land Gym Building
  rmpacheco@mnu.edu
  913-971-3293

- **The Department of Campus Safety & Security**
  2030 E. College Way- Land Gym Building
  cpolice@mnu.edu
  24 Hours (913) 971-3299

When notifying one of these individuals as much information as possible about the location, date, time, and cause of the fire should be provided.

Plans for Future Improvements

All MidAmerica Nazarene University buildings meet or exceed the city of Olathe's fire safety requirements. The University continues to work closely with the Olathe Fire Department and other outside sources by following their recommendations for future improvements to bring our buildings above, or beyond current requirements. There are no current improvement projects at the moment. However, the Department of Campus Safety & Security will also strive to develop further Fire Safety educational programs to keep our faculty, staff, and students safe.

Fire Statistics

MidAmerica Nazarene University

2023
No fires were reported in 2023.

2022
No fires were reported in 2022.

2021
No fires were reported in 2021.