



Hesston College

2017 Annual Campus Security Report & Fire Safety Report

Information includes 2015, 2016, 2017 Calendar Years

Juli Winter
10-1-2018

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Annual Security Report is a guide to the policies and procedures that Hesston College implements for the safety and security of the campus community. The Student Life Office prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act and the Fire Safety Report. This report is prepared in cooperation with the Hesston College facilities department and the local law enforcement agencies. It is policy that by October 1 of every year, this report is published on the Hesston College website and an email sent to each member of the campus community informing them of the posting. This report provides statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus and/or in certain off-campus buildings or property owned, leased, or controlled by Hesston College. This report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies regarding sexual assault, alcohol, and other drugs.

Hesston College Background

Hesston College is a community and learning environment that is not easily matched or replicated. Founded in 1909, Hesston College is a community of more than 150 faculty and staff and home to approximately 450 students from about 30 states and 17 countries annually. The 40-acre Hesston College campus is located in Hesston, Kansas, a small community of nearly 4,000 residents about 35 miles north of Wichita. The Hesston campus consists of 14 buildings, including two residential dormitories, an administration building, library, a number of academic buildings and two gymnasiums. It also has a baseball diamond, soccer field, two racquetball courts, a weight room, and four tennis courts. The college stretches beyond the campus. Students also use the college-owned 25-acre Dyck Arboretum of the Plains two blocks from campus and the 17-acre Stutzman Retreat Center outside of Hesston. The aviation program is based at the Newton City-County Airport. Nursing students train in medical centers in Newton and Wichita. Primarily a two-year liberal arts college - although it also offers a four-year bachelor's degree in nursing - it's Kansas' only two-year Christian college, offering a relational community and hands-on learning opportunities early in the college experience. As one of five colleges of Mennonite Church USA, Hesston strives to be a welcoming community for students of all backgrounds and faiths, and more than 25 Christian faith and other religions are represented on campus. With students both joining the workforce upon graduation or continuing to four-year institutions for further education, Hesston College is committed to educating and nurturing each student within Christ-centered community, integrating thought, life and faith for service to others in the church and the world. Developing a safe and secure environment at an academic institution is the responsibility of the entire community. The Office of Student Life and the Office of Campus Facilities, in conjunction with the Hesston Police Department and Hesston Fire Department have the responsibility to identify programs, methods, and approaches to help the campus maintain a reasonably safe and secure environment.

Campus Security & Procedures

Hesston College has a small campus located in a small community, and at this point it is not necessary for the college to employ its own campus law enforcement personnel. As indicated above, the Office of Student Life maintains a close working relationship with local law enforcement agencies in an effort to maximize the services provided to the Hesston College community. The Hesston Police Department runs periodic checks around the campus perimeter, as well as, conducting building and campus checks upon request from the Vice President for Student Life and/or Dean of Students. They are fully cooperative in supporting college policies and programs, and the college in turn does all it can to support their work.

In light of the fact that there is no campus security force, the responsibility for campus security rests with the vice president of Student Life in conjunction with the dean of students and his or her staff.

Emergency Telephone Numbers

Juli Winter, Dean of Students/Interim V.P. of Student Life 620-327-8236 (office) 316-288-9451 (cell)
 Megan Baumgartner 620-951-4817
 Lorren Oesch 208-936-5882
 Michael Oyer 620-951-4388
 Jon Tumblin 815-735-6304

Resident Directors carry cellular telephones and can be reached in case of emergency. Emergency calls received by Hesston College employees are promptly referred to the Vice President for Student Life, Dean of Students, Residence Hall Director and Resident Assistant on duty, who then notify the appropriate city emergency departments (Police, Ambulance, or Fire Departments). All individuals in this line of notification are encouraged to call 911 at any point if situations appear to warrant immediate action. All emergency calls are followed up by individuals by providing a written incident report on all emergency situations. Criminal investigations, vehicle accidents, and/or moving violations are referred to the Hesston Police Department.

Emergency contact numbers

	Campus Phone	Non-Campus Phone
Ambulance, Fire, Police	9-911	911
Facilities	8120	620-327-8120
Facilities Director	9-327-6064	620-327-6064
Residence Life	8160	620-327-8160
	8170	620-327-8170
	8180	620-327-8180
	8190	620-327-8190

Crime Prevention

Hesston College has four layers of organization set up to manage campus, handle emergencies and respond to any campus security concerns.

A. Resident Assistants

Hesston's dorms are divided into units of 10 to 16 students. Each of these units, or "mods," is headed up by a student leader, referred to as the RA, who is responsible to provide supervision for that area of the dorm and for the students in that unit.

B. Resident Directors

Hesston College employs three adult staff persons as resident directors. These persons live in the dorms and are prepared to give adult supervision and direction for any emergency situation.

C. Dean of Students

The dean of students has the responsibility for the supervision and training of the RAs and RDs, including making sure that they know how to respond to emergency or crisis situations and/or to incidents in which there may be criminal activity.

D. Vice President of Student Life

The vice president of Student Life has the responsibility for the supervision of the dean of students.

All students are encouraged to take ownership in helping to make the campus safe and are encouraged to use the 911 emergency number whenever needed.

SECURITY FOR CAMPUS FACILITIES

Residential Buildings.

All rooms in the dorms are secured by lock and key, and all students are encouraged to be very careful about keeping their rooms locked when they are not there.

The residences are further secured by locking the access doors into their residential areas at midnight. The students living in the secured areas have access through the secured doors by use of their room keys.

All Other Buildings.

Hesston College has an employee responsible for checking and locking up campus buildings each night. As this person checks the buildings, he or she also is alert to any other problems or potential problems he or she might observe such as finding unfamiliar person(s) on campus.

Hesston College's campus lighting system makes Hesston's campus a safe place at night by making it possible for people to move around the campus without having to go through dark areas.

It is the college's policy to call the police if there is someone on campus who does not belong here or who represents a threat either to students or to facilities. Hesston College has an excellent relationship with the local police force. Hesston police have been both very responsive and cooperative in dealing with campus security issues.

CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT

Hesston College has a small campus located in a small community, and at this point it is not necessary for the college to employ its own campus law enforcement personnel. As indicated above, the college works closely with local city police staff, and is satisfied with the excellent coverage provided by the local police. They are fully cooperative in supporting college policies and programs, and the college in turn does all it can to support their work.

In light of the fact that there is no campus security force, the responsibility for campus security rests with the vice president of Student Life in conjunction with the dean of students and his or her staff.

How to Report Crimes and Other Emergencies Occurring On-Campus

Preventing campus crime is a shared responsibility between Hesston College and its campus community members. Public apathy is a criminal's greatest ally. Campus community members should not assume that someone else has reported suspicious or criminal activity. Suspicion is the only reason anyone needs for calling the police. Crimes, suspicious activity, or other emergencies on campus should be reported immediately. If a campus community member suspects a crime has been or is being committed, they can contact their Resident Assistant, Resident Director, Dean of Students, or Vice President of Student Life at any time during the week. On the weekend, there will always be a Resident Director on campus that students can contact. If for some reason the Resident Director is not able to be contacted, call the Hesston Police department at 911.

Crimes Involving Students at Off-Campus Locations

Hesston College relies on a close working relationship with local law enforcement agencies to receive information about incidents involving Hesston College students, on and off campus. Hesston College may pursue disciplinary action for off-campus violations of College rules, whether or not the activity was criminal in nature.

Timely Warnings

In order to keep the campus community informed about safety and security issues on an ongoing basis, the Clery Act mandates that an institution must alert the campus community of certain crimes in a manner that is timely and will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. These crimes must include all Clery Act crimes that are:

- Reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies; and
- Are considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.

A 2008 amendment to the Clery Act directs that a timely warning be given to the campus community without delay of an incident that affects the safety of the campus community. The warning should be issued as soon as the pertinent information is available, because the intent of a timely warning is to alert the campus community of continuing threats especially concerning safety, thereby enabling community members to protect themselves.

Daily Crime and Fire Logs

Daily crime and fire logs are available for review during business hours, (Monday through Friday, except holidays and emergency closures). The crime log is located in the Student Life Office and the fire log is located in the Facilities Department Office. The information in the crime and fire log typically includes the incident classification, date reported, date occurred, general location, and disposition of each reported crime. The information in the crime and fire log relative to fires typically includes information about fires that occur in residential facilities, including the nature, date, time, and general location. Unless the disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim, newly reported crimes and updated information.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Hesston College is committed to campus safety and security. Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner designed to minimize the risk for hazardous conditions. Sidewalks are designed to provide well-traveled, lighted routes from parking areas to buildings and from building to building. Grounds keeping personnel trim shrubs from sidewalks, walkways, and building entrances to provide a well-lighted route to buildings.

Registered Sex Offender Notification

Federal legislation known as the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires states to obtain information concerning registered sex offenders enrolled or employed at institutions of higher education and make this information available to the institution's police department, campus safety or other appropriate law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the institution is located. The Kansas Bureau of Investigations (KBI) has been designated as the state agency that will provide this information to the institutions of higher education in Kansas. It is the responsibility of local law enforcement to notify institutions if an offender or predator is enrolled, employed or carrying on a vocation at the college or university. In accordance with Kansas State Statute 22-4904 ("Registration of Offender"), convicted sex offenders in Kansas must register with the county sheriff within 3 days of establishing permanent or temporary residence. Any member of the HC community who wishes to obtain information regarding sexual offenders on campus may refer to the KBI website searchable database (<http://www.kbi.ks.gov/registeredoffender/>). The KBI searchable database may be used to find all registered sex offenders in any city, county or zip code in the state.

Missing Persons Policy

If a resident student has not been seen on campus for more than 24 hours and an acquaintance does not know where the student may be, the dean of students should be notified. Students under the age of 18 will have their parents notified if they are determined missing for more than 24 hours. Law enforcement will be notified for any student missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has been seen in the company of an individual(s) indicating that he/she may be in danger, the Hesston Police Department should be notified by calling 911 (or 9-911 on a campus phone).

Students may designate a confidential contact person on their Emergency Information form as a contact if the student is deemed missing. At the college's discretion, in addition to a confidential contact, the college reserves the right to contact a parent and/or guardian.

Title IX Policy and Procedures for Student Sex Discrimination

1. Hesston College is committed to providing a learning, working and living environment that promotes personal integrity, civility and mutual respect in an environment free of discrimination on the basis of sex, which includes all forms of sexual misconduct. Sex discrimination violates an individual's fundamental rights and personal dignity. Hesston College considers sex discrimination in all its forms to be a serious offense. This policy refers to all forms of sex discrimination committed against students, including but not limited to: unfair treatment based on sex, sexual harassment, sexual violence (such as sexual assault, rape, sexual battery) and sexual misconduct, by other students, employees or third parties.
2. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination based on sex in educational programs and activities that receive federal financial assistance. To ensure compliance with Title IX and other federal and state civil rights laws, Hesston College has developed policies and procedures that prohibit sex discrimination in all of its forms. This policy was created to address issues of student sex discrimination; employees who feel they have been treated unfairly based on sex (or other protected classes) should refer to the Hesston College Human Resources Manual.
3. **Statement on Non-Discrimination.** Hesston College does not discriminate against students on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, religion, social or economic class, or disability in its programs and activities. These protections extend to student employment with and admission to the college.
4. **Where a Complaint or Report May be Filed.** The college encourages those who have experienced sex discrimination to report these offenses to the Title IX coordinator:

Monica Miller, director of human resources, Title IX coordinator
Hesston College Business Office
301 S Main St
Box 3000
Hesston, Kansas 67062
Phone: 620-327-8265
email: monica.miller@hesston.edu

The Title IX coordinator can assist with all aspects of the reporting procedure and will conduct a preliminary investigation into the complaint.

5. **Guidance on Reporting.** Hesston College encourages students who have experienced any form of sexual misconduct to report the incident promptly, to seek all available assistance and where appropriate, to pursue criminal prosecution of the offender. The student has the right to choose **to file charges or not to file charges. However, the state can choose to file criminal charges at their discretion.** Hesston College takes complaints very seriously and will work with reporting parties to ensure their safety and to remedy the situation. In case of emergency, call 911 (9-911 from campus telephones). In the event that sexual assault or violence occurred, do everything possible to preserve evidence by making certain that the crime scene is not disturbed. (The decision to press charges does not have to be made at this time. However, following these procedures will help preserve this option for the future.) Reporting parties should not bathe, urinate, douche, brush teeth or drink liquids. Clothes should not be changed; but if they are, bring all the original clothing to the hospital in a paper bag, as plastic bags may damage the evidence. When necessary, seek immediate medical attention at an area hospital and take a full change of clothing, including shoes, for use after the medical examination.

6. **Grievance Procedure.** All incidents of sex discrimination, including sexual misconduct or retaliation, should be reported to the Title IX coordinator or designee. The Title IX coordinator ensures that adequate, reliable and impartial investigations are conducted on all complaints.

The college shall take reasonable steps to prevent the recurrence of sex discrimination in any form. If a recurrence takes place during the initial reporting and investigation, those responsible for the behavior may be subject to actions under the Hesston College Campus Community Standards if they are a student, or they may be subject to immediate actions under college employment policies if they are an employee.

7. **Investigation.** A preliminary investigation into the report shall be conducted by the Title IX coordinator or designee. The preliminary investigation shall be concluded as quickly as possible, typically within ten school days or within a reasonable amount of time required to complete the investigation. The preliminary investigation will be conducted in a manner so that it is adequate, reliable and impartial.

The preliminary investigation may include any of the following: interviews of the parties involved, including witnesses, and the gathering of other relevant information.

At any time during the preliminary investigation, the Title IX coordinator or designee may recommend that interim protections or remedies for the parties involved or witnesses be provided by appropriate college officials. These protections or remedies may include: separating the parties, placing limitations on contact between the parties, temporary suspension or making alternative workplace or student housing arrangements. These remedies may be applied to one, both or multiple parties involved. Failure to comply with the terms of interim protections may be considered a separate violation of Hesston College Community Standards.

Written notice of the outcome of this preliminary investigation shall be given to the parties involved by the Title IX coordinator as soon as reasonably practicable after the conclusion of the preliminary investigation.

The college has developed both informal and formal complaint resolution procedures to respond to sex discrimination. The use of the informal complaint resolution procedure is optional. In instances where the parties involved do not wish to engage in the informal procedure, where attempts at the informal procedure are unsuccessful, or in situations where informal resolution is inappropriate, the formal procedure may be followed.

8. **Informal Procedure.** Informal resolution procedures are optional and may be used when the college determines that it is appropriate and both parties are agreeable. Some complaints of sex discrimination can be resolved through informal mediation between the parties by the Title IX coordinator or designee.

Informal procedures are never utilized in cases involving allegations of sexual violence or nonconsensual sexual intercourse.

If either party is unsatisfied with the outcome of the informal resolution procedure, the formal resolution procedure may be pursued.

9. **Formal Procedure.** If a reporting party does not wish to utilize the informal resolution procedure or is unsatisfied with the outcome of the informal resolution procedure, a reporting party may pursue the formal procedure.

In cases alleging sexual violence or nonconsensual sexual intercourse between students, a formal complaint shall normally be filed by the reporting party with the Title IX coordinator or designee who will follow written procedures for resolving such complaints. In cases where the accused is a college employee or third party, the student may initially make a complaint with the Title IX coordinator who will assist the student in bringing the complaint to the vice president of Finance and Auxiliary Services and human resources. The vice president of Finance and Auxiliary Services and human resources will follow its written procedures for resolving such complaints.

In all procedures involving allegations of violations of this policy the standard of proof shall be “preponderance of the evidence.” A preponderance of the evidence means that the information shows that it is “more likely than not” that the responding party violated this policy. In all formal procedures involving allegations of violations of this policy by students, the Student Life Council shall be comprised of persons who have received appropriate training approved by the Title IX coordinator.

10. **Support Persons:** Responding and reporting parties may have support during a Title IX investigation and/or hearing. Policies involving support are as follows:
 1. **Attorney Participation:** During the investigation process, both the complainant and the respondent may ask an attorney to accompany him or her to meetings with the Title IX coordinator (or designee). During the meetings the attorney may observe the proceedings, but cannot ask questions or participate in the discussion. They may only advise their client.
 2. **Non-Attorney Support Person For Cases Involving Students:** During the investigation process, the reporting party and responding party may ask a non-attorney support person from the Hesston College community to accompany him or her to meetings with the Title IX coordinator (or designee). The support person must be an administrator, faculty member, staff member or fellow student. In cases involving multiple student reporters or student respondents, the non-attorney support person cannot be another reporting party or respondent. The non-attorney support person does not serve as an advocate on behalf of the reporting party or respondent, and he or she must agree to maintain the confidentiality of the process.
11. **Cooperation with Law Enforcement.** Hesston College will comply with law enforcement requests for cooperation, and such cooperation may require the college to temporarily suspend the fact-finding aspect of a preliminary Title IX investigation while the law enforcement agency is in the process of gathering evidence. The college will promptly resume its preliminary Title IX investigation as soon as notified by the law enforcement agency that it has completed the evidence-gathering process, which typically takes three to ten calendar days, although the delay in the college’s investigation may be longer in certain instances. The college will implement appropriate interim steps during the law enforcement agency’s investigation period to provide for the safety of the reporting party(s) and the campus community and the avoidance of retaliation.
12. **Important Definitions and Examples.** Sex Discrimination is defined as: behaviors and actions that deny or limit a person’s ability to benefit from, and/or fully participate in, the educational programs or activities or employment opportunities because of a person’s sex. Examples of sex discrimination under Title IX include, but are not limited to, sexual harassment, sexual assault, failure to provide equal opportunity in education programs, activities and co-curricular programs including athletics, discrimination based on pregnancy and employment discrimination.

Sexual Harassment is defined as: unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or visual, verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

1. Submission to such conduct is made a term or condition of employment or the educational relationship;
2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for employment or education decisions affecting the individual, or
3. Such conduct is so severe and pervasive as to objectively interfere with a student’s educational, living or work performance or environment.

While sexual harassment encompasses a wide range of conduct, some examples of specifically prohibited conduct include:

4. Promising, directly or indirectly, a reward to a student, if the student complies with a sexually oriented request.
5. Threatening, directly or indirectly, retaliation against a student if the student refuses to comply with a sexually oriented request.
6. Denying, directly or indirectly, a student an education or employment related opportunity if the student refuses to comply with a sexually oriented request.
7. Engaging in unwelcome sexually suggestive conversation or inappropriate physical contact or touching of a student.
8. Engaging in indecent exposure. (Lewd and lascivious behavior-KS)
9. Making repeated or persistent sexual or romantic advances toward a student despite the student's rejection of the advances.
10. Engaging in unwelcome physical contact such as touching, blocking normal movement, physical restraint or assault.
11. Retaliating against a student for filing a harassment complaint or threatening to report harassment.
12. Sexual harassment can involve males or females being harassed by members of either sex. Although sexual harassment sometimes involves a person in a position of greater authority than the harasser, individuals in positions of lesser or equal authority can also be found responsible for engaging in prohibited harassment.
13. Sexual harassment can be physical and/or psychological in nature. An aggregation of a series of incidents can constitute sexual harassment even if one of the incidents considered separately would not rise to the level of harassment.
14. Sexual Misconduct. Sexual Misconduct is a broad term encompassing any sexual behaviors that violate Hesston College's Title IX Policy. In general, any harassing behavior or nonconsensual physical contact of a sexual nature may constitute sexual misconduct. Sexual misconduct may vary in its severity, and consists of a range of behaviors or attempted behaviors that may be grounds for student disciplinary action under college policy.

Prohibited conduct under this Sexual Misconduct Policy includes:

15. Nonconsensual Sexual Contact, which is defined as any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object or body part, by a man or a woman upon a man or a woman, without consent.
16. Nonconsensual Sexual Intercourse, which is defined as any sexual intercourse (anal, oral or vaginal), however slight, with any object or body part, by a man or woman upon a man or a woman, without consent.
17. Forced Sexual Intercourse, which is defined as unwilling or nonconsensual sexual penetration (anal, vaginal or oral) with any object or body part that is committed either by force, threat, intimidation or through exploitation of another's mental or physical condition of which the assailant was aware or should have been aware.
18. Domestic Violence means an act or threatened act of violence against a person with whom the offender is involved in a dating relationship, or any act or threatened act of violence against a family or household member by a family or household member. Domestic Violence includes any other crime committed against a person or against property, or any municipal ordinance violation against a person or property, when directed against a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a

dating relationship when directed against a family or household member by a family or household member.

19. Dating Violence is a form of domestic violence. Dating 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. Dating 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.
20. Stalking. Stalking occurs when someone targets another person causing that person to fear for their safety or suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking requires a “course of conduct”, meaning there must be two or more acts over a period of time, however short, that evidence a continuity of purpose.

Sexual Contact Includes:

21. Intentional contact with the breasts, buttocks, groin or genitals of another person, or touching another person with any of these body parts; or making another person touch you or themselves with or on any of these body parts; or
22. Any intentional bodily contact in a sexual manner, even where the touching does not involve contact with/of/by breasts, buttocks, groin, genitals, mouth or other orifice; or
23. Intercourse, however slight, meaning vaginal penetration by a penis, object, tongue or finger, anal penetration by a penis, object, tongue or finger, and oral copulation (mouth to genital contact or genital to mouth contact).

Sexual Exploitation:

24. Sexual Exploitation occurs when a person takes nonconsensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his/her own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of the other sexual misconduct offenses.
25. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to: prostituting another student; nonconsensual video or audio-taping of sexual activity; going beyond the boundaries of consent (such as letting your friends hide in the closet to watch you having consensual sex); engaging in voyeurism; knowingly transmitting an STD or HIV to another.

Consent: Effective consent is the basis of the analysis applied to unwelcome sexual contact. Lack of consent is the critical factor in any incident of sexual misconduct.

26. Consent to participate in sexual activity is freely and actively given, and requires clear communication between all persons involved in the sexual encounter.
27. Consent is active, not passive. Consent can be communicated verbally or by actions, but in whatever way consent is communicated, it must be mutually understandable. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent.
28. It is the responsibility of the initiator of sexual contact to make sure they understand fully what the other person(s) involved in the activity wants and does not want sexually.
29. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
30. Previous relationships or previous consent does not imply consent to future sexual acts.

31. Consent cannot be procured by use of physical force, compelling threats, intimidating behavior or coercion. Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another.
32. Effective consent cannot be given by minors, mentally disabled individuals or persons incapacitated as a result of consumption of drugs or alcohol.
33. If you have sexual activity with someone you know to be—or should know to be—mentally or physically incapacitated (by alcohol or drug use, unconsciousness or blackout), you are in violation of this policy.
34. Incapacitation is a state where one cannot make a rational, reasonable decision because they lack the ability to understand the “who, what, when, where, why or how” of their sexual interaction.
35. This policy also covers someone whose incapacity results from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint or from the taking of a so-called “date-rape” drug. Possession, use and/or distribution of any of these substances, including but not limited to: Rohypnol, Ketomine, GHB or Burundanga is prohibited, and administering one of these drugs to another student for the purpose of inducing incapacity is a violation of this policy.

Use of alcohol or drugs will never function to excuse behavior that violates this policy.

13. **Retaliation:** Hesston College prohibits retaliation against any member of the Hesston College community who reports or assists in making a complaint of discrimination or harassment or who participates in the investigation of a complaint in any way. Therefore, any retaliation, intimidation, threats, coercion or discrimination against any such individual, undertaken or attempted either directly or by someone acting on behalf of another, will be addressed in the most serious way by Hesston College, and individuals who engage in such actions are subject to discipline up to and including suspension, exclusion or dismissal from the college, consistent with college procedure.
14. **Good Samaritan Policy:** The intent of the Good Samaritan Policy is to empower students to report concern for others who are in danger. The health and safety of every student at the Hesston College is of utmost importance. Hesston College recognizes that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time of a sexual violence incident occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. HC strongly encourages students to report incidents of sexual violence to campus officials. A bystander reporting in good faith or a victim/survivor reporting sexual violence to HC officials or law enforcement will not be subject to conduct action for community standard violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the sexual violence.
15. **Support Sources:** There are various supportive measures available for those who have experienced sex discrimination. These support sources include:
 1. Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX coordinator serves as the central reference person for information about reporting and the investigative procedure.
 2. Hesston College Student Counseling Services. Students who have experienced any form of sex discrimination, including sexual misconduct, may receive free and confidential counseling at the college’s Student Counseling Services. Julie Lehman 620-327-8238.
 3. Safehope. Individual counseling, support, information and referrals. 24-hour Crisis Hotline 316-283-0350
 4. Campus Pastor. Students who have experienced any form of sex discrimination may speak confidentially with the campus pastor. Todd Lehman: 620-327-8237.

16. **Notification of Outcomes:** The outcome of a Title IX investigation involving students is part of the education record of the student parties involved, and is protected from release under a federal law, FERPA. However, the college observes the legal exceptions that allow for notification of the parties involved and others whom the college determines to inform based on the law and this policy.

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Educational Training Programs at Hesston College provide resources for education and training about, and prevention of sexual assault, harassment, and other forms of sexual misconduct. Members of the Hesston College community are urged to take advantage of the following on-campus prevention and educational resources, and the college is required to do so as described below:

- New Student Orientation, required for all new students, and available to all members wishing to attend;
- Title IX training in Forum; completion of Ever Fi Sexual Assault training module required for First Year students
- Bystander training in Forum.
- Discussion within Resident Halls with resident assistants and resident directors
- Clothesline project;
- Residence hall and campus bulletin boards;
- Alcohol and drug policy distributed annually to faculty, staff, and students.

Background Checks

Hesston College believes in ensuring the safety of its students throughout their time on campus. One way to strengthen this safety is through background checks of all new employees and volunteers. Hesston College complies with federal laws under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), as well as applicable state laws on background checks.

Employment offers to candidates will be contingent on the successful completion of a background check. Candidates will be provided the background check process following acceptance of this contingent offer, and may not begin employment until the successful completion of a background check. Candidates must complete all information requested in order to run a successful background check; failure to do so will mean the removal of the contingent offer. This background check consent will be on file and active during the hiring process and through the duration of employment if hired.

The background investigation will include a review of criminal history and national/state sex offender registry. Criminal history includes a review of criminal convictions and probation. For those receiving college credit cards, additional credit checks may occur prior to receiving the credit card.

Upon review, should there be any concerns raised in the information received on a background investigation, the candidate will receive an opportunity to explain the concerns. The following factors will be considered:

- Nature of the crime and its relationship to the position
- Time since the conviction
- Number (if more than one) of convictions
- Whether hiring, transferring or promoting the candidate would pose an unreasonable risk to the students, employees, or institution.

If employment decisions occur based on the results of a background check, there may be certain additional Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) requirements completed by Human Resources in conjunction with the employment screening service.

Training

Alcohol and Drug Use Policy

It is the policy of Hesston College to maintain for students an environment that is free from illegal drugs and alcohol. The possession or the use of alcohol or the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of any illegal drugs or unlawfully obtained controlled substances by students, in whatever setting owned or operated by Hesston College (including personal vehicles used in the conduct of official business) is prohibited. Violation of the spirit and/or substance of this policy may result in discharge.

Students shall receive annual distribution in writing of:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the possession, use or distribution of illegal drugs or alcohol on Hesston College's property or as part of any of its activities;
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state or federal law for the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation or reentry program that is available; and
- A clear statement that the institution will impose disciplinary sanctions on students (consistent with local, state and federal laws) and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion and referral for violations of the standards of conduct outlined in the first item of this section. A disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program. This may include, but is not limited to, an online class, monetary fine, meeting with a mentor, substance abuse evaluation, etc.

Students who violate the terms of this policy may be reported to the appropriate law enforcement officials and may be subject to the following sanctions:

1. Placement on Community Accountability and Support (CAS) status;
2. Temporary suspension from classes and activities;
3. Suspension for a semester from classes and activities;
4. Expulsion;
5. Fine.

Students subject to these penalties will be afforded all due process rights to which they are entitled by law or under current policies affecting student discipline. In addition to the above sanctions, a student may be required to meet with a counselor or complete an evaluation. In lieu of suspension or expulsion, a student may be required to complete a drug or alcohol abuse education or treatment program as a condition of continued enrollment. The cost of completing such a program will be the responsibility of the student.

This program will be reviewed biennially by the vice president of Student Life to determine the program's effectiveness, to implement changes where necessary and to ensure that the required disciplinary sanctions are being enforced consistently.

Emergency Policies and Procedures

Fire

Posters and other flammable materials should be placed with discretion. The college prohibits all types of burning in its residence facilities. This includes, but is not limited to the burning of candles, oil lamps, incense and smoking. All campus housing is equipped with fire extinguishers, fire alarms and smoke detectors. State Law requires that everyone vacate the building when the alarm sounds. Anyone who refuses to leave will be fined \$50. Tampering with fire protection equipment (alarms, extinguishers and smoke detectors) is a federal offense and may result in a \$100 fine and suspension or dismissal from school.

EMERGENCIES: HOW TO RESPOND

The following guidelines apply to emergency conditions on campus. It is not possible to establish procedures for every conceivable type of emergency, but these guidelines can be used for any similar emergency or hazardous situation. Please review them frequently so you will be prepared in an emergency.

Fire—If you discover a fire, call the fire department at 911 (or 9-911 from a campus phone) before doing anything else. Pull a fire alarm. If the fire is small and you have the training, use a proper fire extinguisher to combat the fire. Help rescue anyone in need of assistance. Contain the fire by closing, but not locking, as many doors as possible. Evacuate the area. Once outside, move to a clear area at least 500 feet away from the affected building(s). Keep streets, fire lanes, hydrants and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and crews. **If you are notified of a fire** in your building, evacuate the area. For Hesston College students living in the residence halls, please contact your RA or RD for detailed information about fire evacuation plans in your particular residence hall. If you are above the ground floor and fire or dense smoke has restricted your exit routes: remain in your room; place something at the base of your door to prevent the entrance of smoke; call 911 (9-911 from a campus phone) and let them know your situation; open any windows and signal your need for help.

Bomb Threats—Notify the police and residence staff immediately if you receive a bomb threat. You will be notified as to whether or not the building will be evacuated.

Medical Emergencies—For any situation requiring emergency medical assistance on campus, call the Rescue Squad at 911 (or 9-911 if using a campus phone). Notify your resident director immediately.

Physical Facilities—If you observe what you consider to be a hazardous condition in your dorm, notify your resident assistant or resident director.

Medical assistance

- call Mid Kansas Family Practice, 620-327-2440 or Partners in Family Care, 620-327-2314
- visit or call the Newton Medical Center's Convenient Care Center, 316-281-9700, 118 E 12th St, Newton, KS 67114
- visit or call the emergency room at Newton Medical Center, 316-283-2700, 600 Medical Center Drive, Newton, KS 67114

File a report with the police

- Hesston Police Department, 620-327-2020
- non-emergency number, Juli Winter – 620-327-8236

Counseling Services

- Campus Counselor, Julie Lehman – 620-327-8238
- Prairie View Inc., Newton 316-284-6400

Fire safety systems in campus housing

Erb Hall: This building has an electronic fire protection system that utilizes photo type smoke detectors, heat detectors, ductwork smoke detectors and manual pull stations, connected to one of two main panels depending on which part of the building they are located in (east or central/west). The panels are a Faraday MPC 2000 for the east part of the building and a Faraday MPC 7000 for central/west. These systems are interconnected such that each will trigger the other in the event of an alarm. The panels activate audible warning devices (horns and sounder bases) and visual warning devices (strobes). In addition, magnetic door hold-opens are released in the event of a fire alarm, allowing fire rated doors to swing shut, preventing the spread of fire. This entire system has a backup (battery) power supply. An alarm triggered from any part of the building by any device will activate the horns, sounder bases and strobes in the entire building. Fire extinguishers are located throughout the building as are emergency lights/exit lights with backup battery power.

Kauffman Court: This building utilizes a Faraday MPC 2000 fire panel with manual pull stations located throughout the building as well as photo detector smoke detectors located in the resident director apartments. The fire panel activates horns and strobes and has a backup (battery) power supply. An alarm triggered from any device connected to the fire panel will activate the horns and strobes in the entire building. There are also stand-alone smoke detectors in each of the dorm rooms as well as in each of the common areas (hallways, lounges). Fire extinguishers and lighted exit signs with a battery backup are located throughout the building.

Fire Drills and Fire Safety Training

The college conducts one fire drill early in the fall semester each year for both student housing facilities. The Student Life staff coordinates and executes this drill. Hesston College provides training and education for students through mod (dorm) meetings, fire drills, and posted fire safety procedures.

Tornado

The City of Hesston sounds a continuous alarm blast in the case of a tornado warning. All students are to leave their rooms and go to the nearest windowless area. Basements, hallways and restrooms can provide shelter. Windows must be avoided because of the danger of flying glass. Every Monday morning at 10 a.m. if the weather is clear, the Hesston siren sounds a practice tornado alarm.

Violent Intruder

A violent intruder on college property involves one or more individuals intent on causing physical harm and/or death to students, faculty and staff. There is a sense of security in having a plan when confronted by a violent intruder event. Therefore, Hesston College has approved the following ALICE policies and procedures to protect the campus community. This is not a sequential model and provides options based on the immediate and ongoing situation. Quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life.

- **Alert** – Initial awareness of an event. This could be the sound of gunfire, screams, loud noises, text, phone call, etc. Students may be notified by RDs, the Blackboard Connect notification system via phones and email and carillon bell system.
- **Lockdown** – Individuals may be faced with a situation that does not allow for them to evacuate. A lockdown may be their best option. This is an active lockdown. Lock and barricade the door with anything available.
- **Inform** – Pass on real information. Location, what is going on, description of the assailants. Dial 911 when it is safe to do so.
- **Counter** – There are many ways to counter without fighting or using violence. Distractions such as yelling as you move or throwing things at the intruder's face can disrupt their focus. Consider countering if the intruder comes into the room before you can barricade the door, OR if the barricade is breached. Always remember that Countering is defensive and not offensive; it's a last resort.
- **Evacuate** – Look for safe routes away from the danger. Focus on movement and distance. Make yourself a difficult target: stay low; move quickly; use cover; don't run in a straight line.

The college will conduct emergency drills for all of the above, however, all students may not get to drill each part of ALICE.

Appendix A: The Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Crime Statistics

Crime Categories

The crime definitions are listed in order of seriousness. When counting multiple offenses, the “hierarchy” rule requires that you count only the most serious offense committed during a single incident. The exclusion to this is arson. Arson is always counted as an offense regardless of the nature of any other offenses that were committed during the same incident.

The Clery Act does not differentiate between attempted and completed crimes. For example, an incident involving an attempted forcible rape is counted as a forcible sex offense. The only exception to this rule applies to attempts or assaults to murder wherein the victim does not die. These incidents should be classified as aggravated assaults rather than murders.

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. NOTE: deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assault to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are EXCLUDED.

Negligent Manslaughter: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Rape: the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

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

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

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

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

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

Burglary: the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny; house breaking; safecracking; and all attempt to commit any of the aforementioned.

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

Weapon Law Violations: the violations of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of a deadly weapon; carrying deadly

weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

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

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

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

Location Definitions

On Campus: (1) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonable contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's education purposes, including residence halls; and (2) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Residential Facilities: (On-Campus Student Housing Facility) Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

Non-Campus: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

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

Crime Statistics/Report

Offense	Location	2015	2016	2017
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	On-campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	On-campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Rape	On-Campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Fondling	On-Campus	1	0	1
	Residential Facilities	1	0	1
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Incest	On-Campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	On-Campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Robbery	On-Campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	On-Campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Burglary	On-Campus	2	0	6
	Residential Facilities	2	0	6
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	On-Campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0

	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Arson	On-Campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Arrests	Location	2015	2016	2017
Weapons Law Violations	On-Campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	On-Campus	1	0	3
	Residential Facilities	1	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	1	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	On-Campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals	Location	2015	2016	2017
Weapons Law Violations	On-Campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	On-Campus	4	0	2
	Residential Facilities	4	0	2
	Non-Campus	0	8	15
	Public Property	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	On-Campus	4	11	11
	Residential Facilities	4	11	11
	Non-Campus	0	10	9
	Public Property	0	0	0
Total Unfounded Crimes		0	0	0

Statutory Rape	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Thefts	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Public Property									
Simple Assault	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Larceny-Theft	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2016 Hate Crime Statistics

Offense	Location	2016 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Rape	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Fondling	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Incest	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Statutory Rape	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Robbery	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Aggravated Assault	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Burglary	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Motor Vehicle Thefts	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Arson	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Simple Assault	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									

Larceny-Theft	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Intimidation	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									

2015 Hate Crime Statistics

Offense	Location	2015 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Rape	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Fondling	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Incest	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Statutory Rape	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Robbery	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Aggravated Assault	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Burglary	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Motor Vehicle Thefts	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Arson	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Simple Assault	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									

Larceny-Theft	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Intimidation	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									
Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	On-campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Public Property									

VAWA Statistics

Offense	Location	2015	2016	2017
Domestic Violence	On-campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Dating Violence	On-campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Stalking	On-campus	0	0	0
	Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

Appendix B: Fire Safety Report

Name of Facility		2015	2016	2017
Kauffman Court	Fires	0	0	0
	Injuries	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0
Erb East	Fires	0	0	0
	Injuries	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0
Erb Central/West	Fires	0	0	0
	Injuries	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0