



Saint Luke's™ College of Health Sciences

September 2023



1100 Rockhurst Road
Kansas City, MO 64110
816-501-5000

Saint Luke's College of Nursing and Health
Sciences at Rockhurst University



Message from: The Chief of the Department of Safety and Security

As the Chief of the Department of Safety and Security, I am honored to present to you the Annual Clery Act Security Report (ASR) for the year 2023.

This report is more than just an enumeration of statistics and guidelines; it reflects our unwavering dedication to ensuring the safety, security, and well-being of everyone who calls Rockhurst University home. Our commitment to Service, Integrity, Inclusion, Professionalism, Respect, and Accountability is evident in every facet of the report, as it resonates with the University's Mission and Core Values.

The Clery ASR serves as a beacon of transparency, ensuring that current and prospective students, staff, and faculty are informed about the safety measures in place, the resources available, and the nature and frequency of incidents that have occurred on campus. By making this information accessible, we empower every member of the Rockhurst community to make informed decisions about their safety.

We've always believed in the strength of our community. Our proactive approach to safety, combined with the tradition of *Cura Personalis*, has made Rockhurst a place where everyone collaborates in fostering a secure environment. The robust dialogue between our department and the broader university community is a testament to this mutual trust and cooperation.

I encourage each one of you to read the report, understand its implications, and become active participants in our shared goal of maintaining a safe campus environment. Remember, safety is not the sole responsibility of a department; it's a collective effort, and each individual's awareness and action make a significant difference.

Serving Rockhurst University and the wider Campus Community is both an honor and a privilege. We are deeply grateful for your collaboration and trust as we journey together. Please do not hesitate to contact the Department of Safety and Security if you have questions or need further information about the report or our safety measures.

Warmest regards,

Chief Randy Hopkins
Department of Safety and Security
(816) 501-4659
Randy.Hopkins@rockhurst.edu

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2023 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students and employees of Rockhurst 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 safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Chief of the Department of Safety and Security, Randy Hopkins, in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them and the University's campus Department of Safety and Security authorities and various other elements of the University. Each year an e-mail notification is sent to all enrolled students and employees that provide 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 the Dispatcher at 5401 Troost, Kansas City, MO, 816-501-4010. 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 campus community member, 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. This report includes pertinent policies, procedures, and statistics related to the University's Troost Campus located at 1100 Rockhurst Rd, Kansas City, MO 64110. [In June 2022, St. Luke's College of Health Sciences at Rockhurst University physically moved all operations from the former Westport Campus, and now resides in Sedgwick Hall on the Main Troost Campus.](#)

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The Department of Safety and Security is responsible for campus safety at the University.

All Department of Safety and Security personnel are commissioned as private police officers in accordance with the authority vested in the Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners under section 84.720 RSMo., Title 17 CSR 10-2.010/020/030/040/050/055/060. All personnel have a Class A

license and are designated as either patrol agents or private investigators. Selected personnel in Administration and Operations are qualified to carry firearms. Whether armed or unarmed, all personnel have the power of arrest as assigned by the administration of the Department of Safety and Security and the University. This authority is granted under Title 17 outlined above. The University Department of Safety and Security patrols an area that includes the surrounding neighborhood for a radius of one block in all directions.

All crimes occurring on campus, on non-campus property owned by the University, or on nearby public property should be reported immediately to the Chief of Safety and Security. The number to contact is 816-501-4010.

The Department of Safety and Security Dispatch Communications Center is staffed 24 hours per day, 365 days per year.

While the University does not have written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it maintains a close working relationship with local police (Kansas City, Missouri Police Department).

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 crime statistics report. The campus security authorities to whom the University would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Vice President & Dean of Students, Dr. Matt Quick, at 816-501-4030
- Associate Vice President for Student Development, Mark Hetzler, at 816-501-4843
- Human Resources Director at 816-501-4555
- Athletic Director, Kristy Bayer, at 816-501-4854
- Director of Student Life Student Development, Emma Rapp, at 816-501-4398
- Chief Inclusion Officer, LaTisha Davis, at 816-501-4125
- Associate Director of Residence Life, Emily Kempf, at 816-501-3571
- Deputy Director of Athletics, Mike Koehler, at 816-501-4331
- Assistant Athletic Director, Kathy Strecker, at 816-501-4857
- Assistant Director of Residence Life at 816-501-4126
- Resident Director (Corcoran and Xavier-Loyola Halls), Abby Maroney, at 816-501-1100
- Resident Director (McGee Hall), Haleigh Webber, at 816-501-3100
- Area Coordinator, Breyanna Primous, at 816-501-4429
- Student Success Coach, Matt Emory, at 816-501-4628
- Student Success Coach, Steph Hart, at 816-501-0432
- Director of Compliance / Risk Management, and Title IX Coordinator Kimberly Brant Schmelzle, at 816-501-4036
- Captain with the Department of Safety and Security, Leonard Patterson, at 816-501-3524
- Captain with the Department of Safety and Security, Ken Frederick, at 816-501-3599
- Chief of Department of Safety and Security, Randy Hopkins, at 816-501-4659

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 even when the victim of a crime elects not to make a report or is unable to do so.

- Crimes posing imminent danger (off-campus) should be reported by calling 911, and all crimes occurring on or near University property should be reported immediately to the Department of Safety and Security by calling (816) 501-4010 from any campus phone or cell phone. Keep in mind that the person making the call from a cell phone will need to provide the address where the emergency occurred.
- Students, staff, and visitors should report criminal actions, accidents, injuries, or other emergency incidents to the Rockhurst University Department of Safety and Security or one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual making the report will also be encouraged to report it to appropriate police agencies. If requested, a member of the University staff will assist a student in making the report to the police. Campus crimes may be reported anonymously to the Department of Safety and Security by calling the dispatcher at (816) 501-4010.

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 College's Sexual Harassment 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 or Deputy Title IX Coordinator.

Any victim of other types of crimes (not including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking) who does not want to pursue action within the University's disciplinary system, or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. With the victim's permission, a report of the details of the incident can be filed 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 students, determine where a crime pattern may develop, and alert the community 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 Safety and Security patrols campus facilities 24-hours a day, 7 days a week.

Security of and access to Residence Halls, Townhouses (THV), and On-Campus Houses (OCH)

- **CORCORAN HALL:** Corcoran Hall consists of two wings connected by a common lobby. The building houses primarily new students and is staffed with a resident hall director (RD) and several resident assistants (RAs). It is equipped with a Swipe Card Access System for access control on all main entry doors, as well as each wing on each floor. Entry is gained by using a specially coded individual identification card. If a card is lost for any reason, a new one can be issued, and the old card is canceled. The main lobby, as well as all hallways on each floor in each wing, is equipped with a closed-circuit television camera and is monitored and recorded 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The Residence Life Department staffs the front desk located on the lobby level during peak hours of occupancy and activity, 7 days per week. All non-residents of this hall must check in with the desk assistant and leave their ID card for pick up when they leave the building.
- **XAVIER-LOYOLA HALL (X-L):** X-L Hall consists of two buildings connected by a common lobby. The building houses primarily upper-class students and is staffed with an RD and several RAs. It is equipped with a Swipe Card Access System for access control on all main entry doors. Entry is gained by using a specially coded individual identification card. If a card is lost for any reason, a new one can be issued, and the old card is canceled. The main lobby, as well as all hallways on each floor in each wing, is equipped with a closed-circuit television camera. The Residence Life Department staffs the front desk located on the lobby level during peak hours of occupancy and activity, 7 days per week. All non-residents of this hall must check in with the desk assistant and leave their ID card for pick up when they leave the building.
- **MCGEE HALL:** McGee Hall is a 6-story building with 113 rooms occupied primarily by new students. The hall is staffed with an RD and several RAs. It is equipped with a swipe card system. Entry is gained into the building, as well as the elevators and two stairwells, by using this identification card system. If a card is lost, a new one can be issued, and the old card canceled as soon as the loss is reported. The main lobby, as well as each hallway, is equipped with closed-circuit television cameras. The Residence Life Department staffs the front desk located on the lobby level during peak hours of occupancy and activity, 7 days per week. All non-residents of this hall must check in with the desk assistant and leave their ID card for pick up when they leave the building.

KATERI HOUSE: The Kateri Residence is a robust two-story structure complete with a basement. The building encompasses a mix of six bedrooms on the second floor - four single and two doubles, all equipped with individual bathrooms. The main floor houses an additional four bedrooms, one of which offers double occupancy, culminating in a total capacity of 13

residents. Notably, the first floor also provides various communal spaces, such as a meeting room, chapel, and an array of domestic facilities. The basement is designated for the Campus Ministry Center, hosting diverse gathering spaces, restrooms, and culinary facilities.

In alignment with university protocols and regulations, the building adopts a security posture commensurate with other residential facilities. Entrances are secured with a swipe card entry system, ensuring limited access only to residents and authorized personnel. In the event of a lost card, the card will be immediately canceled, with a new card being issued to the resident. The facility is equipped with closed-circuit television cameras strategically installed at all entrances. These cameras offer 24/7 surveillance, continuously monitoring the feed by the Department of Safety and Security. The Kateri Residence also benefits from the oversight of an appointed Residential Director (RD).

- **TOWNHOUSE VILLAGE-THV:** The Townhouse Village operates like any apartment/townhouse complex with all University rules and regulations in force, just as in all residential living facilities. Each unit has its own specific key, which is carried by all of the occupants of that unit. Occupants are responsible for making sure their units are secure. Exterior lighting is present, and the security staff regularly patrols the parking lots and exteriors of the buildings. The Townhouse Village Community Center is equipped with one closed-circuit television camera located in the main entryway, which is monitored and recorded 24 hours a day by the Department of Safety and Security, as are all closed-circuit television cameras (CCTV) on campus. The Townhouse Village is assigned an area coordinator who acts as the RD and four RAs.
- **ROCK ROW HOUSES:** The Rock Row housing operates like any apartment/townhouse complex with all University rules and regulations in force, just as in all residential living facilities. Each unit is equipped with a swipe card entry system. If a card is lost, a new one can be issued, and the old card canceled as soon as the loss is reported. Each Rock Row unit is equipped with intrusion detection and a panic alarm. These systems are monitored 24 hours per day by the Rockhurst security communications office and, when activated, will initiate an immediate response from the campus Department of Safety and Security. Each unit's front and rear entries are equipped with closed-circuit television cameras, which are monitored and recorded 24 hours a day by the Department of Safety and Security. The Rock Row housing is assigned an RA.

Security of and Access to Non-Residential Campus Buildings

- **ARRUPE HALL:** This classroom/office building also houses the Arrupe Auditorium. The building is equipped with swipe access control on exterior doors, as well as certain select interior doors. The building is equipped with a security red phone system. CCTV is installed in the building interior and on the exterior of the building, which the Department of Safety and Security Dispatcher monitors. Panic alarms are installed in select office locations.
- **COMMUNITY CENTER:** The University Community Center houses both the community center and the University's Department of Safety and Security and is located at 5401 Troost. This building is equipped with electronic access control. This system controls both the exterior entry door and the interior access to the community center and the Department of

Safety and Security. There is one internal and two external closed-circuit television cameras available. They are monitored and recorded as all CCTV cameras are on campus. The security communications office handles all campus fire and security panic alarms, security phone answering (as well as campus phone answering after regular business hours), and two-way radio communications. The security dispatch office, similar to security field operations, is staffed 24 hours per day, 365 days per year.

- **CONWAY HALL:** This classroom/office building houses classrooms, the Helzberg School of Management Administrative offices, faculty offices, and computer labs. The building is equipped with an electronic access control swipe-card system for exterior doors and selected interior doors. The building is equipped with a security red phone system inside and out. Panic alarms are available in office locations. Select locations within this building are equipped with CCTV cameras that are monitored and recorded 24hrs a day by the Department of Safety and Security.
- **FIELDHOUSE/CONVOCATION CENTER:** The athletic complex, housed in the Mason-Halpin Fieldhouse/Convocation Center, is used for scheduled athletic events, including campus intramural programs. It also includes athletic training facilities, locker areas, classrooms, weight room, the Athletic Department Administrative Offices, and storage. The field house/convocation center is a combined structure; the two buildings can function together or as individual entities. The electronic access control installed on the Convocation Center side can be used to control access to both buildings. Panic alarms are installed at this location. The buildings are equipped with a security red phone system. The building has CCTV cameras present.
- **GREENLEASE ART GALLERY:** The art gallery houses the permanent collection of art belonging to Rockhurst University and is the site of exhibitions of guest artist work throughout the year. There are offices and art storage areas. The gallery is equipped with electronic access control, a panic alarm, and closed-circuit television cameras. A red security phone is also available.
- **GREENLEASE LIBRARY:** The library is equipped with an electronic access control system. When the building is open, it is continuously operated by library staff. The library is equipped with a security red phone system. Panic alarms are available in the office areas. Closed-circuit television is also installed in the library and is monitored by the security dispatch office.
- **MAGIS ACTIVITY CENTER (The MAC):** This building is comprised of an ample gathering space, men's and women's soccer locker rooms, and an athletic training room on the first floor – and the second floor is entirely dedicated to strength and conditioning equipment as well as an aerobic space. The building is equipped with swipe access control on exterior doors. Select exterior doors are equipped with Access-Control Keypads. Panic alarms are installed at this location. A CCTV is installed in the building's interior and on the exterior, which the Department of Safety and Security Dispatch monitors.
- **MASSMAN HALL:** This building houses both University administrative offices and student activity spaces, including a campus dining hall and other food outlets, meeting rooms, campus chapel, athletic weight room, shower area, and the campus bookstore. All exterior entry doors are equipped with an electronic access control swipe system. The automated access control system covers selected interior doors as well. The building also contains the campus's closed-

circuit television system. The security red phone system is equipped on the exterior and interior of the building. Panic alarms are available in selected office areas.

- **NORTH PARKING GARAGE:** This building is a four-story parking structure with several retail spaces at the ground level. The stairwell towers are equipped with a swipe access control system. The garage parking areas are equipped with code blue security phones. Closed-circuit television is present, and panic alarms are available in retail spaces.
- **SEDGWICK HALL:** Sedgwick Hall was the oldest building on campus. However, it was recently renovated and is the new home for Saint Luke's College of Nursing and Health Sciences. The renovation project was completed in May 2022. Inside is 55,000 square feet of space, with classrooms, faculty and staff offices, an interfaith meditation room, conference rooms, common areas, and the state-of-the-art Blessed Seelos Simulation Center, where students in the health sciences — which includes nursing as well as physical and occupational therapy — can take part in immersive patient care situations in different settings, all directed discretely by evaluators.

The building is equipped with an electronic access control swipe-card system on its exterior entry doors. CCTV is installed in the building interior and on the exterior of the building, which the Department of Safety and Security Dispatcher records and monitors. Panic alarms are installed in select office locations.

- **ST. IGNATIUS SCIENCE CENTER:** This is a classroom/laboratory/office building. All exterior entry doors are equipped with electronic access control. The swipe card system also covers selected interior doors. Closed-circuit television is installed in this building. There are selected offices equipped with a panic alarm system. Security red phones are installed on the exterior and interior of this building.
- **STUDENT ACTIVITIES HALL:** This is a large open building utilized primarily for the Theater Program and activities. The electronic access control swipe card system is equipped at the main entry point. This building is equipped with closed-circuit television and a security red phone system at the main entry (southeast entry lobby).
- **VAN ACKEREN HALL:** This is a classroom/office building. It houses classrooms, labs, faculty offices, the campus Learning Center, and certain administrative offices. It is equipped with an electronic access control swipe card system. Panic alarms are available in selected offices. The security red phone system is located on the exterior and interior of this building. Closed-circuit television is also installed in Van Ackeren Hall and is monitored by the security dispatch office.

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

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

Keys to the offices, laboratories and classrooms on campus will be issued to employees only as needed after receiving the proper authorization. Each department supervisor is responsible for ensuring their area is secured and locked.

Employee and student identification cards may be used to verify the identity of persons suspected to be in campus facilities without permission.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Every building at Rockhurst, both residential and non-residential, is inspected daily for problems related to lighting, locks, closed-circuit television, and access control (both traditional keys/locks and electronic applications). These inspections include checking the red phone system for proper operability. Any discrepancy is reported via the security report system to the physical plant or telecom office. A work order is generated, and when work is complete, security is notified. Any security concern of an immediate nature, such as a broken lock, broken or missing windows, red or blue phone problems, or any problem deemed to need immediate attention, is reported to the Physical Plant's on-call staff or the Information Technology Supervisory Staff. Repairs and replacements are then taken care of quickly.

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 Department of Safety and Security provides two types of educational programs for the campus community. The first type of these programs is designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices and to encourage students to be responsible for their safety. These programs are presented each semester in person or online and are accompanied by brochures with information related to the topic covered. They are offered at orientations at the start of each semester, in residence hall programs once per academic year, and on-demand and cover such topics as:
 - How to contact the Department of Safety and Security. It also includes security authority, training, and issues related to security operations.
 - When to contact, which includes reporting criminal victimization, witness information, suspicious persons, and activity, asking general questions to clarify security questions and concerns, and statistical data.
 - Specific risk-reducing measures-walking in pairs, not leaving property visible in cars, and parking in well-lit areas.
 - Requested programs: self-defense, sexual assault prevention measures, police department programs on crime prevention, and how to reduce risk. These programs can be requested and scheduled through student development or security.
 - Other content related to security, such as:
 - Identifying suspicious persons, activity, and vehicles:
 - Techniques for reporting descriptions of persons.

- Identifying what suspicious persons and activity mean; actions of, not personal traits such as race, gender, nationality.
 - Witnessing a crime or incident such as an auto accident or safety concerns.
 - How and why the Department of Safety and Security functions, its mission, and methods of accomplishment.
 - The Department of Safety and Security's role in crisis management and what the campus community does to participate in the many crises that may arise, for example: an active shooter, bomb threats, weather crises, and fires, to name a few.
- The second category of educational programming is designed to inform students and employees about the prevention of crimes. These programs are conducted in person, with brochures and audio-visual media. This information is presented at orientation at the start of each semester, in the residence halls once per academic year, during new hire orientations with the Human Resources Department, and on-demand: Emphasis is on demonstrating how to implement the basic tenets of crime prevention for all members of the campus community.
 - Teaching the definition of crime prevention and then showing how the definition can be applied to reducing or eliminating crime risk in our daily lives and activities on campus.
 - Crime prevention is shown to help reduce the risk of becoming a victim of any crime, property, or personal crime.
 - These crime prevention educational techniques are reiterated throughout the basic introductory campus orientations and throughout the academic year in the residence halls and to faculty and staff during regular educational emails.

Monitoring Off-Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The University monitors and records, through local police agencies, any criminal activity in which students have engaged at off-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the University, including student organizations with off-campus housing facilities.

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

Rockhurst University is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The University prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages 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 under both state and federal laws. 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 08.01.2023)

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](http://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/sites/default/files/2022-07/Federal_Trafficking_Penalties_Chart_6-23-22.pdf).

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statues)
Possession of Marijuana	Statutorily, marijuana remains a Schedule I controlled substance. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 195.017(2)(3)(ff). Possession for personal use of less than 10 grams for a first offense is a class D misdemeanor with a maximum fine of \$500 and no jail time. § 579.015(4). For a second offense, the charge elevates to a class A misdemeanor with a maximum fine of \$2,000 and up to one year in jail. § 579.015(4). The same punishment applies to possession of more than ten grams but thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid. § 579.015(3). Possessing more than 35 grams is a class D felony with a maximum fine of \$10,000 and up to 7 years in jail. § 579.015(2). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the use of recreational marijuana was legalized via a ballot amendment to the Missouri Constitution in 2022. As of December 8, 2022, individuals over the age of twenty-one may purchase, possess, and consume up to 3 ounces of dried marijuana. Mo. Const. art. XIV § 2. Medical marijuana for certain conditions is allowed, and up to four ounces may be purchased every 30 days. Mo. Const. art. XIV § 1.
Controlled Substances	Missouri statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to the possession and delivery of controlled substances. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 579.015–579.040. Possession of a controlled substance, except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana, is a class D felony, with a term of up to seven years and a fine up to \$10,000. § 579.015(1). Delivery of a controlled substance other than 35 grams or less of marijuana is a class C felony, resulting in a prison term of not less than 3 years and not more than 10 years, and a fine up to \$10,000. §§ 579.020(2), 558.002, 558.011. If a controlled substance is distributed or delivered within one thousand feet of a park designed for public recreation purposes or on public housing property, the charge elevates to a class A felony, resulting in imprisonment between 10 or 30 years or

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statutes)
	life imprisonment. §§ 579.030, 558.011. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the use of recreational marijuana was legalized via a ballot amendment to the Missouri Constitution in 2022. As of December 8, 2022, individuals over the age of twenty-one may purchase, possess, and consume up to 3 ounces of dried marijuana. Mo. Const. art. XIV § 2.
Alcohol and Minors	In Missouri, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess, purchase, or attempt to purchase any intoxicating liquor, subject to class D misdemeanor carrying a fine not to exceed \$500. §§ 311.325, 558.002. A subsequent violation is a class A misdemeanor, subject to a term of up to one year in jail and a fine not to exceed \$2,000. <i>Id.</i> ; § 558.011(6). Anyone between the ages of 17 and 21 who represents that s/he is 21 for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquor is guilty of a misdemeanor. § 311.320(1). The use of a fake identification is subject to a \$500 fine. § 311.320(2). An attempt to purchase, or possession of alcohol, may also result in license suspension. § 311.325(1).
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	A person is guilty of a DUI if the person has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent. § 577.012. A first offense results in a class B misdemeanor resulting in a suspended license for 30 days then a restricted license for 60 days, and may require a certified ignition interlock device. § 302.525(2)(1). A second offense within five years results in a one-year restricted license and additional penalties. <i>Id.</i>

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the University has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program, which includes an annual notification to students and employees regarding certain drug/alcohol-related information (such as legal sanctions for violations of applicable laws, health risks, etc.) and a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness and assess whether sanctions are being consistently enforced. For more information, see below.

- Alcohol and Drug Education webpage: <https://ww2.rockhurst.edu/health-information-services/alcohol-drug-education>
- Alcohol and Substance Abuse policies: <https://ww2.rockhurst.edu/compliance/alcohol-substance-abuse-policies>
- DAAPP Biennial review (available upon request from the Dean of Student's office)

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:

- Rockhurst University Sexual Harassment Policy: <https://www.rockhurst.edu/about/human-resources/sexual-misconduct-prevention-response/policy>
- Consensual Relationship Policy
- Non-Discrimination Policy

The University's Sexual Harassment Policy applies to Sexual Harassment that occurs within the University's Education Programs and Activities and that is committed by an administrator, faculty member, staff, student, contractor, guest, or other member of the University community.

This policy does not apply in the following situations:

- Sexual Harassment that occurs off campus, in a private setting, and/or outside the scope of the University's Education Programs and Activities.
- Sexual Harassment that occurs outside the geographic boundaries of the United States, even if the Sexual Harassment occurs in the University's Education Programs and Activities, such as a study abroad program.

Sexual Harassment that occurs either off campus, in a private setting, and/or outside the scope of the University's Education Programs and Activities and/or outside the geographic boundaries of the United States is governed by the Student Conduct Code if alleged to have been committed by a student, the Faculty Handbook if by a faculty member, the Employee Handbook if by a covered employee, or other applicable University policies and standards, including but not limited to the Rockhurst University's Consensual Relationship Policy and Rockhurst University's Non Discrimination Policy.

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; provide 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 advise 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 (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	<p>Missouri's protective order statutes provide the following definitions (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Abuse” includes but is not limited to the occurrence of any of the following acts, attempts, or threats against a person who may be protected pursuant to this chapter, except abuse shall not include abuse inflicted on a child by accidental means by an adult household member or discipline of a child, including spanking, in a reasonable manner. • “Domestic violence” is abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member. • “Family” or “household member,” [includes] spouses, former spouses, any person related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, any person who is or has been in a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and anyone who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time. <p>In addition, Missouri criminal statutes include various degrees of the crime “Domestic Assault,” as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Assault, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.072): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the first degree if he or she attempts to kill or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mo Rev. Stat. § 565.002(6) indicates that a “domestic victim” is a household or family member as the term “family” or “household member” is defined in 455.010, including any child who is a member of the household or family. • Domestic Assault in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.073): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the second degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002, and he or she: (1) Knowingly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by any means, including but not limited to, use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or (2) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such domestic victim; or (3) Recklessly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of any deadly weapon.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statues)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Assault, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.074): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the third degree if he or she attempts to cause physical injury or knowingly causes physical pain or illness to a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002. • Domestic Assault in the Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.076): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the fourth degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002, and: (1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to such domestic victim; (2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; (3) The person purposely places such domestic victim in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means; (4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to such domestic victim; (5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with such domestic victim knowing he or she will regard the contact as offensive; or (6) The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such domestic victim by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting his or her access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.
Stalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.225): A person commits the offense of stalking in the first degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs or follows with the intent of disturbing another person and: (1) Makes a threat communicated with the intent to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety, the safety of his or her family or household member, or the safety of domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property. The threat shall be against the life of, or a threat to cause physical injury to, or the kidnapping of the person, the person's family or household members, or the person's domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property; or (2) At least one of the acts constituting the course of conduct is in violation of an order of protection and the person has received actual notice of such order; or (3) At least one of the actions constituting the course of conduct is in violation of a condition of probation, parole, pretrial release, or release on bond pending appeal; or (4) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is seventeen years of age or younger and the person disturbing the other person is twenty-one years of age or older; or (5) He or she has previously been found guilty of domestic assault, violation of

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>an order of protection, or any other crime where the other person was the victim; or (6) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is a participant of the address confidentiality program under sections 589.660 to 589.681, and the person disturbing the other person knowingly accesses or attempts to access the address of the other person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.227.1): A person commits the offense of stalking in the second degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs, or follows with the intent to disturb another person. • As used in the definitions of stalking above, the term "disturbs" shall mean to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that serves no legitimate purpose and that would cause a reasonable person under the circumstances to be frightened, intimidated, or emotionally distressed.
Sexual Assault	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri's criminal statutes do not define the term sexual assault.</p> <p>However, Missouri's protective order statutes indicate that "sexual assault" means causing or attempting to cause another to engage involuntarily in any sexual act by force, threat of force, duress, or without that person's consent. (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010(1)(e)).</p>
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	<p>For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Missouri law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.030): A person commits the offense of rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent, which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. • Rape in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.031): A person commits the offense of rape in the second degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.020.1): A person commits the offense of incest if he or she marries or purports to marry or engages in sexual

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a person he or she knows to be, without regard to legitimacy, his or her: (1) Ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or (2) Stepchild, while the marriage creating that relationship exists; or (3) Brother or sister of the whole or half-blood; or (4) Uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the whole blood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Rape, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.032): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age. • Statutory Rape, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.034.1): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under Missouri law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sodomy in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.060): A person commits the offense of sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. • Sodomy in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.061): A person commits the offense of sodomy in the second degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent. • Statutory Sodomy, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.062): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age. • Statutory Sodomy, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.064): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age. • Child Molestation, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.067): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the first degree if he or she subjects another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Molestation, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.068): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the second degree if he or she: (1) Subjects a child who is less than twelve years of age to sexual contact; or (2) Being more than four years older than a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense. • Child Molestation, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.069): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the third degree if he or she subjects a child who is less than fourteen years of age to sexual contact. • Child Molestation, Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.071): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the fourth degree if, being more than four years older than a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact. • Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct involving a child if such person: (1) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm to the child; (2) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; (3) Knowingly coerces or induces a child less than fifteen years of age to expose the child's genitals for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; or (4) Knowingly coerces or induces a child who is known by such person to be less than fifteen years of age to expose the breasts of a female child through the internet or other electronic means for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child. • Sexual Misconduct, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.093): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the first degree if such person: (1) Exposes his or her genitals under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; (2) Has sexual contact in the presence of a third person or persons under circumstances in which he or she knows that such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; or (3) Has sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse in a public place in the presence of a third person. • Second Degree Sexual Misconduct (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.095): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the second degree if he or she solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct under circumstances in which he or she knows that such request or solicitation is likely to cause affront or alarm. • Sexual Abuse in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.100): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the first degree if he or she

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>subjects another person to sexual contact when that person is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Abuse, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.101): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the second degree if he or she purposely subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061(14))	<p>Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if: (a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or (c) It is induced by force, duress or deception.</p>

University Definition of Consent

In addition to the definition of consent under Missouri law, the University uses the following definition of consent for the purpose of determining whether a violation of its Sexual Harassment Policy 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 not passive and requires an affirmative, mutually understood, act or statement by each participant to engage in the specific sexual acts. A verbal “no” constitutes lack of consent, even if it sounds insincere or indecisive.
 - Consent is informed and freely given. If unreasonable manipulation—or any kind of Coercion, physical force, or weapon—is used, there is no consent.
 - If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated (as described in the Sexual Harassment Policy), there is no consent.
 - If a person is below the minimum age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction, there cannot be consent (Note: In Missouri, the minimum age of consent for purposes of Statutory Rape is age 17 and no one under 14 years of age is considered capable of consent.)
 - Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.

- Consent can be withdrawn; When consent is withdrawn, sexual activity must immediately stop. A person who initially consents to sexual activity is deemed not to have consented to any sexual activity that occurs after he or she withdraws consent.
- Being in a romantic relationship with someone does not, in and of itself, imply consent to any form of sexual activity. 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. (Rockhurst University's Consensual Relationship Policy outlines limitations on consensual romantic or intimate relationships between and among University employees, and between University employees and students).

Risk Reduction

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

1. Always practice sound crime prevention techniques. Some tips are discussed earlier in this report.
2. Get away from the situation by seeking out another person you know for support. You might also excuse yourself and let the person who is bothering you know that you are expected elsewhere; others are waiting for you.
3. You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor "NO" clearly and loudly.
4. Drink responsibly. Don't accept drinks from others; even if you know them unless you can be sure of the contents.
5. Learn all you can about someone. This is one of the ways you can build trust.
6. Trust your instincts; act on them to avoid possible problems.
7. Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
8. Report situations or person(s) that you find unusual or suspicious.
9. 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:

1. Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
2. Don't make assumptions about the other person's consent or about how far they are willing to go.
3. Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
4. If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
5. Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
6. Consider "mixed messages" a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.

7. 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.
8. 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

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some 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:

1. 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.
2. Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
3. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
4. Call the police and/or the Department of Safety and Security when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another, and it is not safe for you to interrupt.
5. Interject yourself into a conversation where another person seems unsafe to cause a distraction.
6. If you see someone you know, or you suspect may be in a situation that could lead to a problem, try to intercede by offering them an alternative; telling them you need to talk to them.
7. Refuse to leave the area (or call the police and/or the Department of Safety and Security) if a person is trying to get you to leave so they can take advantage of another.
8. 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.
9. Ensure that friends who are incapacitated do not leave the party or go to secluded places with others.
10. Believe someone who discloses a sexual assault, an abusive relationship, or experience with stalking or cyberstalking.
11. Be respectful of yourself and others. Make sure any sexual act is OK with your partner if you initiate.

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 online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. Specific examples of this programming include:

PPAP

- **Student Life and Residence Life Training**
 - Providing freshman and transfer students information on a wide variety of topics during their orientation phase. Includes training on sexual harassment (including sexual assault). This training is both prevention-oriented and what to do if the student becomes the victim of sexual violence.
 - Completion of the Catharsis online course. This material focuses on minimizing the risks associated with alcohol, drugs, and **sexual violence**. The approach of the course is to create a healthy campus culture where students can feel comfortable, thrive, grow, and learn. This is a required online course.
 - Completion of Engage Training, which has the ultimate goal of preparing organizations/communities to implement a strategy of violence prevention that measurably reduces power-based personal violence (including sexual, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, child abuse, elder abuse, and bullying). The program is an all-day “training” fashion to students by the Engage committee comprised of members representing: Student Life, Campus Ministry, Residence Life, Student Retention, Office of Mission and Ministry, PRM, and the Chemistry Department. Once trained, students can implement the bystander lifestyle throughout their day and help spread the knowledge of the program to their peers.
- **Department of Safety and Security Training**
 - Freshman and transfer students’ information on a variety of security and crime prevention related topics:
 - Recognizing suspicious activity relevant to sexual assault and other crimes.

- Reporting – how to, red phone, phone, cell phone 816-501-4010
 - Crime avoidance techniques the risks of sexual assault.
 - What to do if you become the victim of harassment; sexual assault, domestic violence, dating, and stalking. Includes you can report campus security authorities.
 - Security services designed to deliver preventive efforts to the campus community.
- **Title IX Office Training**
 - All Students, student-athletes and student workers are required to complete an online Catharsis training that covers sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, stalking and retaliation. (hereinafter “Title IX”), as well as DEI and other topics.
 - Resident Assistants, Desk Assistants, and Resident Directors attend an annual live training on Title IX and VAWA issues and protocols for responding to reports under Title IX.
 - All freshmen receive a live training conducted by the Title IX Coordinator during Orientation on Title IX, where to report these incidents, bystander intervention and confidential resources.
 - New employees are required to take an online Title IX training video and attend a live training on Title IX and other topics. All employees, faculty, adjuncts, regular volunteers, and vendors receive annual Title IX training relating to Title IX and other topics.
 - New members of Fraternities and Sororities receive Title IX training by the Title IX Coordinator.
 - Campus Security and Title IX teams (Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Investigators, University Advisors, Hearing officers, Appeal Officers) receive annual training relating to Title IX and responding to Title IX incidents and complaints.
 - **Human Resource Office Training**
 - New employees are given an orientation to the university by the Human Resources Department. This includes information on sexual harassment, (including sexual assault) and other topics as set forth in the University’s Human Resources Manual. The data is prevention-oriented and instructive on how to report.

OPAC

- Offices in the Student Development Area of the University; including but not limited to residence life and the counseling center, provide programming on these areas of concern:

- Residence Assistants in all residential living facilities conduct sexual assault programming as part of the first-semester programming model.
 - For 2022 these included programs on sexual assault prevention, awareness and what will be done to support individuals.
 - New students must take the “Catharsis” online course that deals with drinking, drugs, and sexual violence, DEI, and other topics.
- The Title IX office and Sexual Assault Prevention & Education Task Force (“SAPET”) provide support and collaboration for the following related programs (which are geared towards sexual assault awareness and prevention):
 - Denim Day
 - Tabling events with MOCSA and Rose Brooks
 - Day of Action Events
 - Coffee & Conversations with Title IX Coordinator
 - Various trainings by Metropolitan Agency to Counter Sexual Assault (MOCSA), Rose Brooks, Title IX Coordinator or others on Title IX and VAWA
 - What you Were Wearing Exhibit
- As mentioned previously, the Title IX Office provides annual Title IX training relating to sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, dating violence, and bystander intervention to the University community.
- Additionally, the Student Development Department including the Dean of Students Office, Residence Life, Student Life Office, Counseling Center, the Title IX Office and Campus Ministry are available for assisting students working with issues of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking. Residence Life Personnel (RA’s, RD’s, AC) have been given training in how to assist with prevention training as well as how to respond to a student who has been victimized. The Title IX office provides support, assistance and resources to any members of the University community relating to Title IX incidents. The Human Resource Department provides similar assistance to the faculty and staff, and the Department of Safety and Security is available to all members of the campus community for program information.

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 Department of Safety and Security at 816-501-4010. You may also contact the University’s Title IX Coordinator at 816-501-4036 or file a report at <https://www.rockhurst.edu/reporting> or send an email to TitleIX@rockhurst.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). Resources can also be found at <https://www.rockhurst.edu/campus-life/title-ix>.

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 not to 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 St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City, 4401 Wornall Road, Kansas City, MO 64111, 816-932-2000.

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

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

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Department of Safety and Security Dispatch: 5401 Troost Ave. Kansas City, MO. 64110, 816-501-4010
- Kansas City, Missouri Police Department: 1125 Locust St, Kansas City, MO. 64106, 911 or 816-234-5000
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

- In Missouri, victims may obtain an Adult Order of Protection, which provides protective relief for victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault. Information about Adult Orders of Protection may be found at <http://www.courts.mo.gov/page.jsp?id=533>.
- A protection order may be obtained by filing a petition with the court. Courts can issue two types of orders: (1) Ex Parte Orders, which act as a temporary emergency order to protect a

victim, for up to 15 days, until a court hearing, and (2) Full Orders of Protection, which may be issued for up to one year. Additional information about the orders may be found at: <http://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=69655>.

- A Petition for Order of Protection should be filed in the 16th Circuit of Jackson County's Kansas City Courthouse. The address is: 415 E. 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. The phone number is 816-881-3971. More information is available here: <https://www.16thcircuit.org/domestic-violence>.
- Information about obtaining an Order of Protection in Jackson County can be found here: https://www.16thcircuit.org/Data/Sites/1/media/Civil_Records/booklet-16.pdf.
- The circuit court clerk's office can provide the necessary forms and may assist in completing the forms. Forms may also be found online at: <http://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=537>. A victim should be prepared to present documentation and/or other forms of evidence when filing for an order of protection.
- Victims may contact local domestic violence and sexual assault advocates for assistance in obtaining a protection order.
 - The Kansas City, Missouri Police Department (KCPD) 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/>
 - The Metropolitan Agency to Counter Sexual Assault (MOCSA) provides victims with free counseling, hospital advocacy, and police advocacy. MOCSA is located at: 3100 Broadway, Suite 400, Kansas City, MO 64111, and has outreach sites throughout the Kansas City metro area. The phone number is: (312) 325-9155, and more information may be found at: <http://mocsa.org/>. The 24/7 crisis hotline phone number is: 816-531-0233.
- When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in this area, you should contact the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department.
- The University 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 University's Department of Safety and Security and/or Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the Department of Safety and Security and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the University will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.
- The University does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the University may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The University 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:

1. The Rockhurst University Counseling Center through the Department of Safety and Security dispatcher at (816) 501-4010 (you only need to give them your first name and a phone number to reach you). Or during regular hours at (816) 501-4275. Remember that a counselor is always available during the regular school year.
2. Rockhurst Campus Ministry contact at (816) 501-4747 for pastoral counseling and support and can be reached through the Department of Safety and Security dispatch (816) 501-4010.
3. Residence Life for support and coordination of services. Contact your RA, RD, or the Director of Residence Life at (816) 501-4663. Can be reached through the Department of Safety and Security dispatch (816) 501-4010.
4. Dean of Students for support and advocacy through the campus judicial process. Can be reached through the Department of Safety and Security dispatch (816) 501-4010 or (816) 501-4127.
5. Sometimes victims of serious crimes feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If this is being considered, be aware that financial aid may be affected. If you have questions about financial aid implications in such circumstances, contact the Director of Financial Aid at (816) 501-4831. The Title IX Coordinator can help facilitate this conversation as well.
6. St. Luke's Convenient Care: 5151 Troost, Suite 200 (North Parking Garage), Kansas City, MO 64110; 816-502-9130 (Sexual Assault Examination available)
7. St. Luke's Hospital of Kansas City, 4401 Wornall Road, Kansas City, MO 64111
8. Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault (MOCSA) is available 24 hours per day 7 days per week--their HOTLINE IS (816) 531-0233; free, confidential crisis counseling; support groups during medical exams; advocacy and guidance in reporting the crime to the police and in navigating the judicial process. Visit www.mocsa.org for more information.
9. Domestic Violence facilities such as Hope House - 24-hour hotline: (816) 461 -4673 or (816) 468 -5463; www.hopehouse.net and Rose Brooks Center- 24-hour hotline: (816) 754-6709; <https://rosebrooks.org>
10. Jackson County Mental Health Services: <https://www.jacksongov.org/Residents/Health-Services>
11. Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence: <https://www.mocadv.org/>
12. National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1.800.799.7233
13. National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1.800.656.4673
14. Legal Services of Missouri: <http://www.lsmo.org/>
15. Immigration Advocates Network:
<http://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=MO>
16. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services:
https://egov.uscis.gov/crisgwi/go?action=offices.summary&OfficeLocator.office_type=ASC&OfficeLocator.statecode=MO

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

The University will provide written notification to victims (“Complainant”) about options for and available assistance in changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. The University will offer and make available Supportive Measures to the Complainant regardless of whether the Complainant elects to file a Formal Complaint.

The Title IX Coordinator will notify the Respondent of the availability of Supportive Measures for the Respondent, and the University will offer and make available Supportive Measures to the Respondent in the same manner in which it offers and makes them available to the Complainant.

Requests for Supportive Measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at (816) 501-4036, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, Supportive 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 the confidentiality of Supportive Measures provided to either a Complainant or Respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality does not impair the University’s ability to provide the Supportive Measures in question.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Sexual Harassment Policy

All allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking at Rockhurst University are funneled to the Title IX Coordinator and/or Deputy Title IX Coordinators if such complaints are not made to them initially. All University employees (except for certain designated confidential resources) have a duty to report incidents of this nature to the Title IX Coordinator and/or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator whenever they witness or become aware of them, and the employees have received training informing them of this responsibility.

The University has designated the following Title IX Coordinator to coordinate its compliance with Title IX and to receive inquiries regarding Title IX, including complaints of sex discrimination. The contact information for the Title IX Coordinator is:

Director of Compliance and Risk Management/Title IX Coordinator

Conway 102

1100 Rockhurst Road

Kansas City, MO 641110

816-501-4036

TitleIX@rockhurst.edu

The University has designated two Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students and a Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Employees. The Deputy Title IX Coordinators are available to receive inquiries regarding Title IX, including complaints of sex discrimination, when the Title IX Coordinator is unavailable, if a person is more comfortable engaging with one of the Deputies, or if the Title IX Coordinator has a conflict of interest. The contact information for the Deputy Title IX Coordinators are as follows:

Vice President & Dean of Students/Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students

Massman Hall, Room 1

816-501-4030

TitleIX@rockhurst.edu

Director of Human Resources/Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Employees

Conway 102

816-501-4555

TitleIX@rockhurst.edu

After receiving a report of Sexual Harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct a preliminary assessment to determine:

- Whether the conduct, as reported, falls or could fall within the scope of this policy; and
- Whether the conduct, as reported, constitutes or could constitute Sexual Harassment.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct reported could not fall within the scope of this policy, and/or could not constitute Sexual Harassment, even if investigated, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice of dismissal to the parties and advise them of their right to appeal as specified in “Appeal” in the policy. The Title IX Coordinator may refer the subject matter of the Formal Complaint to other University offices, as appropriate. Allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking that fall outside of the scope of the Sexual Harassment Policy are generally processed under the Non-Discrimination Policy and through regular conduct procedures applicable to students, employees, and faculty.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct reported could fall within the scope of this policy, and/or could constitute Sexual Harassment, if investigated, the Title IX Coordinator will proceed to contact the Complainant to discuss the availability of Supportive Measures; to discuss and consider the Complainant's wishes with respect to Supportive Measures; to inform the Complainant about the availability of Supportive Measures with or without filing a Formal Complaint; and to explain the process for filing and pursuing a Formal Complaint. The Complainant will also be provided with options for filing complaints with the local police and information about resources that are available on campus and in the community.

A Complainant may file a Formal Complaint with the Title IX Coordinator requesting that the University investigate and adjudicate a report of Sexual Harassment. Provided, however, that at the time the Complainant submits a Formal Complaint, the Complainant must be participating in, or attempting to participate in, one or more of the University's Education Programs or Activities or be a part-time or full-time employee or faculty member of the University.

In any case, including a case where a Complainant elects not to file a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may file a Formal Complaint on behalf of the University if doing so is not clearly unreasonable. Such action will normally be taken in limited circumstances involving serious or repeated conduct or where the alleged perpetrator may pose a continuing threat to the University Community. Factors the Title IX Coordinator may consider include (but are not limited to): (a) was a weapon involved in the incident; (b) were multiple assailants involved in the incident; (c) is the accused a repeat offender; and (d) does the incident create a risk of occurring again.

If the Complainant or the Title IX Coordinator files a Formal Complaint, then the University will commence an investigation and proceed to adjudicate the matter. In all cases where a Formal Complaint is filed, the Complainant will be treated as a party, irrespective of the party's level of participation.

In a case where the Title IX Coordinator files a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will not act as a Complainant or otherwise as a party for purposes of the investigation and adjudication processes.

Within a reasonably prompt time period (not to exceed ten (10) days) of the Title IX Coordinator receiving a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will transmit a written notice to the Complainant and Respondent that includes certain information as set forth in the policy.

If written notice of a Formal Complaint is transmitted to the parties, an investigator is selected by the Title IX Coordinator or the Title IX Coordinator him/herself will undertake an investigation to gather evidence relevant to the alleged misconduct, including inculpatory evidence (which implies or tends to establish responsibility for a violation of this policy as alleged) and exculpatory evidence (which implies or tends to establish a lack of responsibility for a violation of this policy as alleged). The burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination in the adjudication lies with the University and not with the parties.

During the investigation, the investigator will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to be interviewed, to present witnesses (including fact and expert witnesses), and to present other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. The investigation is a party's opportunity to present testimonial and other evidence that the party believes is relevant to resolution of the allegations in the Formal Complaint.

A party that is aware of and has a reasonable opportunity to present particular evidence and/or identify particular witnesses should do so during the investigation. The failure to do so may be considered a factor in assessing weight and credibility during the adjudication phase.

At the conclusion of the evidence-gathering phase of the investigation, but prior to the completion of the investigation report, the investigator will transmit to each party and their advisor, in either electronic or hard copy form, the evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, including (1) evidence on which the University may choose not to rely at any hearing and (2) inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or some other source. The parties will have ten (10) days in which to submit to the investigator a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completing the investigation report. The parties and their advisors are permitted to review the evidence solely for the purposes of this grievance process and may not duplicate or disseminate the evidence to anyone else.

After the period for the parties to provide any written response has expired, the investigator will complete a written investigation report that fairly summarizes the various steps taken during the investigation, summarizes the relevant evidence collected, lists material facts on which the parties agree, and lists material facts on which the parties do not agree. When the investigation report is complete, the investigator will transmit a copy to the Title IX Coordinator. The investigator will also transmit the investigation report to each party and their advisor, in either electronic or hard copy form.

Although the length of each investigation may vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, the University strives to complete each investigation within sixty (60) days of the transmittal of the written notice of Formal Complaint.

After the investigator has sent the investigation report to the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will transmit to each party a notice advising the party of the two different adjudication processes. The notice will explain that the hearing process is the default process for adjudicating all Formal Complaints and will be utilized unless both parties voluntarily consent to administrative adjudication as a form of informal resolution. The notice will be accompanied by a written consent to administrative adjudication and will advise each party that, if both parties execute the written consent to administrative adjudication, then the administrative adjudication process will be used in lieu of the hearing process. Parties are urged to carefully review the policy, consult with their advisor, and consult with other persons as they deem appropriate (including an attorney) prior to consenting to administrative adjudication.

Each party will have three (3) days from transmittal of the notice to return the signed written consent form to the Title IX Coordinator. If either party does not timely return the signed written consent, that

party will be deemed not to have consented to administrative adjudication, and the Formal Complaint will be adjudicated pursuant to the hearing process.

Informal Resolution

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 mediation, facilitated resolution, or other form of dispute resolution the goal of which is to enter into a final resolution resolving the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint by agreement of the parties. Administrative Adjudication as more fully discussed below, is a form of informal resolution that can be used in lieu of having a live hearing as specified in the Hearing Process.

The specific process for any informal resolution will be determined by the parties and the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation together. Prior to commencing the informal resolution process agreed upon, the Title IX Coordinator will transmit a written notice to the parties that:

- Describes the parameters and requirements of the informal resolution process to be utilized;
- Identifies the individual responsible for facilitating the informal resolution (who may be the Title IX Coordinator, another University official, or a suitable third-party);
- Explains the effect of participating in informal resolution and/or reaching a final resolution will have on a party's ability to resume the investigation and adjudication of the allegations at issue in the Formal Complaint; and
- Explains any other consequence resulting from participation in the informal resolution process, including a description of records that will be generated, maintained, and/or shared.

After receiving the written notice specified in this paragraph, each party must voluntarily provide written consent to the Title IX Coordinator before the informal resolution process may begin.

During the informal resolution process, the investigation and adjudication processes that would otherwise occur are stayed (that is, paused) and all related deadlines are suspended.

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 put the terms of the agreed resolution in writing and give them to the parties for their written signature indicating their agreement. Once both parties and the Title IX Coordinator sign the written resolution, the resolution is final; the allegations addressed by the resolution are considered resolved and will not be subject to further investigation, adjudication, remediation, or discipline by the University, unless 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.

However, if the form of informal resolution is administrative adjudication there shall not be an agreed resolution requiring the parties' signatures; instead, the determination issued by the administrative

officer shall serve as the resolution and conclude the informal resolution process, subject only to any right of appeal.

A party may withdraw their consent to participate in informal resolution at any time before a resolution has been finalized. With the exception of an Administrative Adjudication, all other forms of Informal resolution, once finalized, is not subject to appeal.

Unless the Title IX Coordinator provides an extension, any informal resolution process must be completed within twenty-one (21) days from the parties agreeing to the informal resolution process. If an informal resolution process does not result in a resolution within twenty-one (21) days, and absent an extension, abeyance (a temporary suspension of the process), or other contrary ruling by the Title IX Coordinator, the informal resolution process will be deemed terminated, and the Formal Complaint will be resolved through the investigation and adjudication procedures provided in this policy. The Title IX Coordinator may adjust any time periods or deadlines in the investigation and/or adjudication process that were suspended pursuant to this Section.

Informal resolution will not be permitted if the Respondent is a non-student employee accused of committing Sexual Harassment against a student.

Administrative Adjudication (Optional)

In lieu of the hearing process, the parties may consent to have a Formal Complaint resolved by administrative adjudication as a form of informal resolution. Administrative adjudication is voluntary and must be consented to in writing by both parties and approved by the Title IX Coordinator. At any time prior to the issuance of the administrative officer's determination, a party has the right to withdraw from administrative adjudication and request a live hearing.

If administrative adjudication is selected, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint an administrative officer. The Title IX Coordinator will see that the administrative adjudicator is provided a copy of the investigation report and a copy of all the evidence transmitted to the parties by the investigator.

The administrative officer will promptly send written notice to the parties notifying them of the administrative officer's appointment; setting a deadline for the parties to submit any written response to the investigation report; and setting a date and time for each party to meet with the administrative officer separately. The administrative officer's meetings with the parties will not be held any earlier than ten (10) days from the date of transmittal of the written notice specified in this paragraph.

After reviewing the parties' written responses, the administrative officer will meet separately with each party to provide the party with an opportunity make any oral argument or commentary the party wishes to make and for the administrative officer to ask questions concerning the party's written response, the investigative report, and/or the evidence collected during the investigation.

After meeting with each party, the administrative officer will objectively reevaluate all relevant evidence, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence and ensure that any credibility determinations made are not based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness. The administrative officer will take care to exclude from consideration any evidence that the administrative officer

determines should be ruled inadmissible based on the objections and arguments raised by the parties in their respective written responses to the investigation report. The administrative officer will resolve disputed facts using a preponderance of the evidence (that is, “more likely than not”) standard and reach a determination regarding whether the facts that are supported by a preponderance of the evidence constitute one or more violations of the policy as alleged in the Formal Complaint.

Thereafter, the administrative officer will consult with any University official and the Title IX Coordinator and will prepare and transmit a written decision in the manner which shall serve as a resolution for purposes of informal resolution.

Transmittal of the administrative officer’s written determination concludes the administrative adjudication, subject to any right of appeal.

Although the length of each administrative adjudication will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, the University strives to issue the administrative officer’s written determination within twenty-one (21) days of the transmittal of the initiating written notice.

Hearing

If Informal Resolution is not selected by the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly appoint a hearing officer who will oversee the hearing process and render a determination of responsibility for the allegations in the Formal Complaint, at the conclusion of the hearing process. The Title IX Coordinator will see that the hearing officer is provided a copy of the investigation report and a copy of all evidence transmitted to the parties by the investigator.

After the hearing officer is appointed by the Title IX Coordinator, the hearing officer will promptly transmit written notice to the parties notifying the parties of the hearing officer’s appointment; setting a deadline for the parties to submit any written response to the investigation report; setting a date for the pre-hearing conference; setting a date and time for the hearing; and providing a copy of the University’s Hearing Procedures. Neither the pre-hearing conference, nor the hearing itself, may be held any earlier than ten (10) days from the date of transmittal of the written notice.

Prior to the hearing, the hearing officer will conduct a pre-hearing conference with the parties and their advisors. The pre-hearing conference will be conducted live, with simultaneous and contemporaneous participation by the parties and their advisors. By default, the pre-hearing conference will be conducted with the hearing officer, the parties, the advisors, and other necessary University personnel together in the same physical location. However, upon request of either party, the parties will be separated into different rooms with technology enabling the parties to participate simultaneously and contemporaneously by video and audio.

In the hearing officer’s discretion, the pre-hearing conference may be conducted virtually, by use of video and audio technology, where all participants participate simultaneously and contemporaneously by use of such technology.

During the pre-hearing conference, the hearing officer will discuss the Hearing Procedures with the parties; address matters raised in the parties' written responses to the investigation report, as the hearing officer deems appropriate; discuss whether any stipulations may be made to expedite the hearing; discuss the witnesses the parties have requested be served with notices of attendance and/or witnesses the parties plan to bring to the hearing without a notice of attendance; and resolve any other matters that the hearing officer determines, in the hearing officer's discretion, should be resolved before the hearing.

After the pre-hearing conference, the hearing officer will transmit notices of attendance to any University employee (including administrator, faculty, or staff) or student whose attendance is requested at the hearing as a witness. The notice will advise the subject of the specified date and time of the hearing and advise the subject to contact the hearing officer immediately if there is a material and unavoidable conflict.

After the pre-hearing conference, the hearing officer will convene and conduct a hearing pursuant to the University's Hearing Procedures. The hearing will be audio recorded. The audio recording will be made available to the parties for inspection and review on reasonable notice, including for use in preparing any subsequent appeal.

The hearing will be conducted live, with simultaneous and contemporaneous participation by the parties and their advisors. By default, the hearing will be conducted with the hearing officer, the parties, the advisors, witnesses, and other necessary University personnel together in the same physical location. However, upon request of either party, the parties will be separated into different rooms with technology enabling the parties to participate simultaneously and contemporaneously by video and audio.

In the hearing officer's discretion, the hearing may be conducted virtually, by use of video and audio technology, where all participants participate simultaneously and contemporaneously by use of such technology.

Except as otherwise permitted by the hearing officer, the hearing will be closed to all persons except the parties, their advisors, the investigator, the hearing officer, the Title IX Coordinator, and other necessary University personnel. With the exception of the investigator and the parties, witnesses will be sequestered until such time as their testimony is complete. During the hearing, the parties and their advisors will have access to the investigation report and evidence that was transmitted to them.

While a party has the right to attend and participate in the hearing with an advisor, a party and/or advisor who materially and repeatedly violates the rules of the hearing in such a way as to be materially disruptive may be barred from further participation and/or have their participation limited, as the case may be, in the discretion of the hearing officer.

Subject to the minimum requirements specified in the Sexual Harassment Policy, the hearing officer will have sole discretion to determine the manner and particulars of any given hearing, including with respect to the length of the hearing, the order of the hearing, and questions of admissibility. The hearing officer will independently and contemporaneously screen questions for relevance in addition

to resolving any contemporaneous objections raised by the parties and will explain the rationale for any evidentiary rulings.

After the hearing is complete, the hearing officer will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence collected during the investigation, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, together with testimony and non-testimony evidence received at the hearing, and ensure that any credibility determinations made are not based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness. The hearing officer will take care to exclude from consideration any evidence that was ruled inadmissible at the pre-hearing conference or during the hearing. Additionally, since the formal rules of evidence do not apply in the University's hearings, the decision-maker has the discretion to give such weight to prior statements made either inside or outside of the hearing as the decision-maker determines is appropriate.

The hearing officer will resolve disputed facts using a preponderance of the evidence (that is, "more likely than not") standard and reach a determination regarding whether the facts that are supported by a preponderance of the evidence constitute one or more violations of this policy as alleged in the Formal Complaint.

In the event the hearing officer determines that the Respondent is responsible for violating this policy, the hearing officer will, before issuing a written decision, consult with an appropriate University official with disciplinary authority over the Respondent and such official will determine any discipline to be imposed. The hearing officer will also, before issuing a written decision, consult with the Title IX Coordinator who will determine whether and to what extent ongoing support measures or other remedies will be provided to the Complainant.

After reaching a determination and consulting with the appropriate University official and Title IX Coordinator, the hearing officer will prepare a written decision. The hearing officer's written determination will be transmitted to the parties. This transmission concludes the hearing process, subject to any right of appeal.

Appeal

Either party may appeal the determination of an adjudication, or a dismissal of a Formal Complaint, on certain listed grounds. one or more of the following grounds:

- A procedural irregularity affected the outcome;
- There is new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination or dismissal was made that could have affected the outcome;
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, hearing officer, or administrative officer, as the case may be, had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally, or against the individual Complainant or Respondent, that affected the outcome.

No other grounds for appeal are permitted.

A party must file an appeal within seven (7) days of the date they receive notice of dismissal or determination appealed from or, if the other party appeals, within five (5) days of the other party appealing, whichever is later. The appeal must be submitted in writing to titleixappeals@rockhurst.edu. When the case involves a faculty respondent, the appeal officer is the Chief Financial Officer. In all other situations, the appeal officer is the Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs.

When an absence or conflict of interest makes it impossible for the designated appeal officer to resolve the appeal, the other appeal officer may resolve the appeal in place of the designated appeal officer. Either appeal officer may also designate this responsibility to another administrator should both appeal officers be absent or have a conflict of interest. The appeal must specifically identify the determination and/or dismissal appealed from, articulate which one or more of the three grounds for appeal are being asserted, explain in detail why the appealing party believes the appeal should be granted, and articulate what specific relief the appealing party seeks.

Promptly upon receipt of an appeal, the appeal officer will conduct an initial evaluation to confirm that the appeal is timely filed and that it invokes at least one of the permitted grounds for appeal. If the appeal officer determines that the appeal is not timely, or that it fails to invoke a permitted ground for appeal, the appeal officer will dismiss the appeal and provide written notice of the same to the parties.

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. The appeal officer shall also promptly obtain from the Title IX Coordinator any records from the investigation and adjudication necessary to resolve the grounds raised in the appeal.

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 thirty (30) days of an appeal being filed.

This is a summary of procedures under the Sexual Harassment Policy, and a full description of these procedures can be found at <https://www.rockhurst.edu/about/human-resources/sexual-misconduct-prevention-response/policy>.

Non-Discrimination Policy

For allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual violence and stalking that fall outside of the scope of the Sexual Harassment Policy are processed through the Non-Discrimination Policy.

If the alleged misconduct on the part of a student is received, the complaint will be referred to Student Development for investigation and resolution pursuant to the process for handling other types of student misconduct as contained in the **Student Code of Conduct**.

If the alleged misconduct on the part of an employee is received, the complaint will be referred to Human Resources and a University official will be designated to investigate the complaint. During the investigation, both the complainant and respondent will have the opportunity to identify witnesses and evidence. Investigations will be handled discreetly, with information shared only with those persons who need to know the information in order for there to be a full and fair investigation. The investigator may impose interim measures during the pendency of the investigation to protect and separate the parties. The investigator will prepare a written report summarizing the results of the investigation and deliver it to the Director of Human Resources. The Director of Human Resources will review the report, consult with other University administrators and officials as the Director of Human Resources deems appropriate, and issue a determination as to whether or not the report is substantiated and, if so, what remedial measures will be taken to address the misconduct, including discipline for the respondent or initiation of disciplinary proceedings pursuant to other applicable University policies (including, for example, initiation of disciplinary proceedings under Section III of the Faculty Handbook). Substantiated incidents of conduct prohibited by this policy can lead to discipline up to and including termination or dismissal. The Director of Human Resource's determination is not subject to appeal or further review.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

During the course of the process described in the previous sections, 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 as set forth in the respective policies or conduct procedure.
 - A prompt, fair, and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy or conduct procedure and considering the totality of circumstances involved in each case. These processes allow 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, as provided for in the applicable policies and conduct procedures; 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 as provided for in the designated policies and conduct procedures.
- Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
- Such training addresses topics such as relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding, proper techniques for questioning witnesses, basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding, and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest. The University’s Title IX Coordinator, Ms. Kimberly Brant Schmelzle, and the other Deputy Title IX Coordinators of the University’s Title IX response team received Title IX Coordinator/Investigator/Hearing and Appeal officer Training in Fall 2021 and 2022. Though not currently a practicing attorney in her role as Title IX Coordinator at the University, Ms. Schmelzle is a licensed attorney in Missouri and Kansas that has practiced both as a civil attorney and as a prosecutor handling domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases prior to joining the University. In addition to her past on-job training, Ms. Schmelzle has received Child First Protocol training. Also, in the past six years, Ms. Schmelzle has participated in several Title IX/VAWA-related training provided by the National Association of College and University Attorneys (NACUA) and several important pieces of the instruction supplied by the law firm Husch Blackwell’s higher education team. Some of the topics covered at these trainings include:
 - Foundations Basic training for Sexual Misconduct Investigations, New Proposed Title IX Regulations and their Effect On Your Campus,
 - NACUA 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 Annual Conference (included topics on Title IX, Minors on Campus, Foresight through hindsight: expert advice on the New Title IX regulations; updates in employment law,
 - “Lessons Learned through navigating the World of Title IX,”
 - “Title IX updates where are we now, what have we learned and where are we going,”
 - “Title IX compliant policies against sexual harassment and Title IX grievance procedure checklist” etc.);

- Annual KC Labor and Employment Seminar 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 sponsored by Husch Blackwell which included Title IX, Regulations and their Effect on your Campus and many other topics.
3. The same opportunities to have an advisor at any meetings, interviews, and hearings that are part of the investigation, adjudication, and appeal process. The institution 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. In Sexual harassment cases, we do not allow an advisor of choice to be a witness in the case. Under Code of Conduct, advisors cannot be attorneys.
 4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
 5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, if applicable, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any dismissal or final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and generally includes 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 University’s disciplinary proceeding that one of the above offenses has been committed, the University may impose penalties depending on mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. For employees, potential sanctions include progressive discipline, counseling, limitations on activities or access to certain events or facilities, training, separation of the parties, written reprimand, no trespass orders, probation, suspension, demotion, or termination. For students, potential sanctions include limitations on activities or access to certain events or facilities, mandated educational programming or training, fines, restitution, delaying or postponing honors or degrees, counseling, mental health assessment, suspension or termination of student employee job or leadership positions, community service, written apologies, reflective paper, separation of the parties, no-trespass orders, written reprimand, full or partial housing bans, probation, suspension, and expulsion, conditions upon re-enrollment after suspension or expulsion.

Student suspensions from the University result in the exclusion of the student from participating in any academic or non-academic activity of the University for a stated period of time. A suspension is typically for one term or one academic year but can be longer depending on the seriousness of the offense. If expelled, to be considered for re-admission, suspended students must reapply for admission to the University and be in full compliance with any and all conditions imposed by the Title IX office or Disciplinary Hearing Committee (whichever applies).

Employee suspensions from the University result in the exclusion of the employee from participating in any job-related functions or activities, academic or non-academic activity of the University for a stated period of time. A suspension is typically for one term or one academic year but can be longer depending on the seriousness of the offense. To be considered for return to job duties, suspended

employees must be in full compliance with any and all conditions imposed by the Title IX office and/or the Human Resource Office.

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:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the University of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Chief of the Department of Safety and Security at 816-501-4659. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following

link:<http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/PatrolDivisions/CRID/SOR/SORPage.html>

Timely Warnings and Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Dean of Students/Vice President, the University's Title IX Coordinator, and the Chief of Department of Safety and Security constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community,

a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- The Chief of the Department of Safety and Security, 816-501-4010
- Dispatch Communication Center, 816-501-4010
- Director of Residence Life/Assistant Dean of Students, 816-501-4843
- University’s Title IX Coordinator, 816- 501-4036
- Dean of Students/Vice President, 816-501-4030

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

Emergency Response

The University has an emergency management plan designed to ensure 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 campus community members. 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.

Students, staff, and visitors are encouraged to notify the Chief of the Department of Safety and Security at 816-501-4010 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situations.

If the emergency report does not come from an authoritative source (such as law enforcement, weather station, or health agency), the University Department of Safety and Security will respond immediately to determine the type and extent of the emergency. That information will be directed to the Department of Safety and Security Dispatch Center, which will then be forwarded to the Chief of Safety and Security and other designated university officials in the Emergency Operations Plan. According to the Rockhurst University Emergency Operations Plan, they will convene, initially by phone and ultimately in the Incident Command Post, which conforms to the requirements contained in FEMA’s National Incident Management System (NIMS).

When an emergency happens, a response is guided by the Emergency Operations Plan of the University.

- Response to campus emergencies is carried out by a First Responder Department Member. In most cases, the first responder will be the University’s Department of Safety and Security.

They will evaluate the incident and determine that an emergency exists by evaluating the casualties and possible danger to others (damaged buildings, active shooter, power failure, flood, etc.). The first responders will then facilitate the contact of outside responders and carry out first aid and other immediate emergency response procedures, including activating the University's Emergency Operations Plan.

- A message to the campus will be disseminated as rapidly as needed. Either an emergency alert (action information) or an emergency notification (non-action communication for information only) will be created. After choosing which message to send, a decision will be made by the Chief of the Department of Safety and Security (or designee) as to the audience it will be sent to (in some situations, only a segment of the campus community may need to receive notification, as determined by the appropriate University officials).
- An alert officer (four are available) is then contacted and directed to send the message to the audience. After the first fifteen minutes of a critical incident, the Emergency Operations Staff will convene and begin working on the situation. Additional updates will flow from the Incident Command Post under the guidance of the Incident Commander, Liaison Officer, Public Information Team Leader, and Safety Officer. Information will continue to be presented by the Alert Officers as directed by the Public Information Officer.
- The University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification (with input from local authorities as appropriate) and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist the victim or to contain, respond to or to mitigate the emergency otherwise.
- Formulating the content of the notification to be disseminated to the campus community on an ongoing basis will be based on the following criteria:
 - Description of events that have occurred: tornado, fire, explosion with a damage estimate including the extent of the crisis. Active shooter or hostage situation with instructions to Run, Hide, Fight. Including casualty reports and damage estimates. It should also include other problems, such as gas main, water main, or electrical problems that impact the situation. Information on damage to or casualties in the city or immediate area should be included.
 - Details of how campus community members should respond to the situation; for example, in the event of a tornado warning, the campus will be notified via city-wide siren activation, bell tower alert tone, Rock U Safe text messaging, and campus email. Fire alarms will sound in the event of a fire. All buildings are equipped with fire, tornado evacuation procedures, and Run, Hide, and Fight Instructions in the event of an

armed intruder. Run, Hide, Fight – This is the recommended method of the Rockhurst Department of Safety and Security for informing the campus on what measures to take in the event of an armed intruder.

Run	Hide	Fight
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have an escape route and plan in mind • Leave your belongings behind • Keep your hands visible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hide in an area out of the shooter’s view • Block entry to your hiding place and lock the door • Silence your cell phone and/or pager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a last resort and only when your life is in imminent danger • Act with aggression and throw items at the active shooter • Attempt to incapacitate the shooter

Run, Hide, Fight means:

The Chief of the Department of Safety and Security (or designee) will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of the methods discussed later in this section, depending on the threat’s nature and the campus community segment being threatened.



If necessary, based on the circumstances, the University’s Department of Safety and Security will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not aware of it and local media outlets so that the larger community outside the campus will be mindful of the emergency.

The President’s Office, the Office of Public Relations and Marketing, the Academic Dean’s Office, and the Dean of Students Office will notify other campus constituents of the emergency and its ongoing requirements. These include but are not limited to: the Board of Trustees, Regents, Parents, and other relevant organizations and institutions in the surrounding area.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

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

Method	Sign-Up Instructions
Security Notices via email	N/A
Paging systems in residence halls: McGee, Corcoran, and Xavier-Loyola	N/A
Rock U Safe Mass Notification System	visit your mobile app store (iPhone or Android), download the Rock U Safe App and log in using your Rockhurst Credentials. Additionally, it

Method	Sign-Up Instructions
	<p>is vitally important that you verify that your current cell phone number is listed as “Cellular (Primary)” in the student and/or employee portal at my.rockhurst.edu under the “My Info” section.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">   </div>

Testing & Documentation

Testing Emergency Procedures, Training & Documentation

- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is reviewed annually and updated as needed.
- Delivery of emergency information to campus is tested at least once per semester; including text messaging, bell tower, selected code blue towers, other P.A. Announcements, and campus email. These are announced tests, and a record describing how the test was conducted and the date and time of the test are on file in the Department of Safety and Security.
- Tabletop exercise of a selected emergency - This is an announced exercise with an invited participant list. A record of the exercise, including what was involved and an evaluation of its effectiveness, along with the date and time, are kept on file in the Department of Safety and Security.
- Fire Drills in all campus buildings once each fall - Tornado drills in all campus buildings once each Spring. Residence hall fire drills once per semester. Drill records are on file in the Department of Safety and Security. Fire drills are announced by date and day. The time of the drill is never revealed. The location, date, day, and time of the drill are recorded as well as information on the drill itself (how long did the evacuation take). It is then kept on file in the security office.
- The Emergency Response Teams, including all members of the Incident Command System as outlined in the EOP (Emergency Operations Plan), receive annual training on the EOP.

The Chief of the Department of Safety and Security 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 information to its students and employees to remind them of its emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Missing Student Policy

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, that information should be reported immediately to the Dean of Students/Vice President at 816-501-4030 and the Chief of Safety and Security at 816-501-4010. Anyone receiving a missing student report will immediately notify the Department of Safety and Security (or local law enforcement, if necessary) so that an investigation can be initiated.

Students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the University only if the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the University will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. The option to identify a contact person in the event the person is determined missing is in addition to identifying a general emergency contact person, but they can be the same individual for both purposes. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement in the course of the investigation.

A residential student who wishes to identify and register a confidential contact person may do so by writing the individual's name and telephone number on the Emergency Contact Card that is completed when the student is being issued their room key. This information is maintained by the Office of Residence Life in the individual offices located in each residential facility.

After investigating a missing person report, if it is determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours, the Chief of the Department of Safety and Security (or designee) will notify local police authorities unless local law enforcement determines that the student is missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not emancipated, the University will also notify that student's parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing.

2022 Annual Crime Statistics:

The 2022 statistical summary of crimes for this University over the past three calendar years follows:

St. Luke's College on Nursing Crime	On-Campus Property			On-Campus Residence			Non-Campus Property			Public Property		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Murder/Non-Negligent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter												
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2022: No hate crimes reported.

2021: No hate crimes reported.

2020: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the University:

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the University's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the University's request for crime statistics.