Fort Scott Community College

2026 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 Fort Scott Community College ("College") on all campuses with information on: the College's security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Vanessa Poyner, Dean of Students in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College's campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting 2108 S. Horton St. Fort Scott, KS 66701. The College is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The College does have a campus security officer.

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

Campus Security Authorities

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

- Campus Security at joshuae@fortscott.edu; 620-215-0942
- Director of Student Life at alyssam@fortscott.edu; 620-644-6031
- Dean of Students at vanessap@fortscott.edu; (620) 719-6943

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

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

When calling for either emergency or non-emergency service, be prepared to:
1. Clearly identify yourself
2. State where you are calling from
3. State briefly, the nature of your call. If possible, stay on the line unless otherwise advised by the dispatcher. The dispatcher will summon public safety or the appropriate police, fire and/or medical service.

- All crimes occurring on or near college property should be reported immediately to the Fort Scott Police Department. The number to contact is _620-223-1700_. A dispatcher is available 24/7. Additionally, all crimes should be reported to the Dean of Students at 620-719-6943, Residence Hall Staff at 620-215-3225, or to the Associate Dean for the Miami County and Online Campuses at 913-620-4060. To provide the best information in the quickest manner, it is recommended to make reports by phone or in person, but texting is available to the Dean of Students.

- If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing 911. All campus phones may be used to dial 911 at no charge.

- Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to one of the campus security authorities. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a college staff member will assist in making the report to police.

- Anonymous incident reports can also be made by _filling out the form located at http://www.fortscott.edu/incidentreport.

Confidential Reporting

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

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

The College encourages its 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. The College does not have pastoral counselors.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

All academic buildings are secured during the evenings and weekends. Access to the buildings is only allowed for faculty/staff members and students who are accompanied by faculty/staff members. The residence hall exterior doors are secured after 5pm on the weekdays by Residence Hall staff members and 24 hours a day on the weekend but are accessible with proper student ID. Access control is monitored by the Dean of Students and Director of Student Life. Security officers secure the dorm buildings around midnight as well, performing random "walk-throughs" in residence halls from 9:00 p.m. until 4:30 a.m. each night. The officers also perform vehicle patrols of parking lots and surrounding areas.

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

- Do not prop doors open or allow strangers into campus buildings that have been secured.

- Do not lend keys or access cards to non-students and do not leave them unattended.

- Do not give access codes to anyone who does not belong to the campus community.

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

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

Digital security cameras are placed at strategic locations around campus, in buildings, and parking lots. Cameras are checked routinely via visual confirmation to ensure components are working.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Campus Security personnel work with the Maintenance Department to identify issues on campus that may be safety hazards. Safety checks are completed to identify street or safety lights that are not functioning properly, or to determine if shrubs or other landscaping might need trimming. Maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure there is adequate lighting on pathways and that egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

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

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

Crime prevention programs are also presented each semester by Student Services and Residential Life. In addition, email blasts are periodically sent out to students and employees with crime prevention and other safety tips, and pamphlets and videos on crime prevention are available in the Office of Student Services and Office of Human Resources.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

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

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

Drug and Alcohol Policy

Possession, manufacture, distribution, use, or illegal sale of any alcoholic beverage, controlled substance, chemical precursor, controlled substance analogues or illegal drugs are prohibited in any college building, facility, grounds, other property owned by the college, or during any college-sponsored activity or event. The college enforces State underage drinking laws and will work with local law enforcement on disciplinary measures needed to provide a safe educational environment for all students.

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

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.05.2024)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

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

Category	Summary (Kansas Statutes)
	paraphernalia is a Class B nonperson misdemeanor or a Level 5 felony, depending on how the paraphernalia is used. § 21-5709. Distribution of controlled substances is also illegal, with punishments dependent on the substance and the amount. § 21-5705. Possession of larger quantities of controlled substances results in an inference of an intent to distribute. § 21-5705(e).
Alcohol and Minors	No person under the age of 21 shall possess, consume, obtain, purchase or attempt to obtain or purchase alcoholic beverages. § 41-727. A violation, for a person aged 18 to 20, constitutes a Class C misdemeanor with a fine of $200 to $500 and imprisonment for up to one month. *Id.* It may also result in 40 hours of community service and/or completion of an educational training program regarding the results of alcohol and other chemical substances. *Id.* Second convictions result in a 90-day loss of driving privileges. *Id.* Third convictions result in a one-year loss of driving privileges. *Id.* Furnishing alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage to a minor is a Class B person misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $200 to $1000 and imprisonment for up to 6 months. § 21-5607(c)(1). It is also illegal for any person under the age of 21 to display or have in possession any fictitious or fraudulently altered identification card for use in the purchase of any alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage. § 8-1327(c)(4). A first violation constitutes a Class B nonperson misdemeanor with a sentence of not less than 100 hours of public service, up to 6 months imprisonment, and a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $500. § 8-1327(d)(1).
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	It is illegal to operate or attempt to operate a car with a blood alcohol content of 0.08 percent or greater or while under the influence of alcohol or any drug to a degree that renders a person incapable of safely driving a vehicle. § 8-1567(a). A first offense is a Class B nonperson misdemeanor with a minimum imprisonment of 48 consecutive hours up to six months (or 100 hours of public service in the court's discretion) and a fine of $750–$1,000. § 8-1567(b)(1)(A). For a second offense, the penalties increase to a Class A nonperson misdemeanor with a term of imprisonment of 90 days to one year and a fine of not less than $1,250 nor more than $1,750. § 8-1567(b)(1)(B). It is also unlawful for any person less than 21 years of age to operate or attempt to operate a vehicle with a breath or blood alcohol content of .02 or greater. § 8-1567a(a). For a first offense, the person's driving privileges will be suspended for 30 days and then restricted for an additional 180 days. § 8-1567a(f). It is generally illegal to operate a motor vehicle with an opened alcoholic beverage in your possession. § 8-1599. A violation is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $200 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. *Id.*

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), Fort Scott Community College provides an online alcohol and drug prevention and intervention

presentation designed to educate students and employees about unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. This program 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. In meeting with this commitment, the College provides educational opportunities and assistance through support services. FSCC supports and endorses the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act amendments of 1989.

As set forth in local, state, and federal laws, and rules and regulations of the College, Fort Scott Community College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students in buildings, facilities, grounds, or other property owned and/or controlled by the College or as part of sponsored activities. All students must abide by this policy as a condition of enrollment or employment. Continuance of enrollment following receipt of this policy constitutes acceptance of this policy by the student. This does not apply to the possession and use of controlled substances as part of the care and treatment of a disease or injury.

Local, state and federal laws provide for a variety of legal sanctions for the unlawful possession and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. The sanctions include, but are not limited to, incarceration and monetary fines.

For more information, see below.

- Student alcohol/drug policy:
  - https://fortscott.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Section-3-Student-Conduct.pdf
- Employee alcohol/drug policy:
  - Resources: Please contact the office of Human Resources at juleym@fortscott.edu for Drug/Alcohols counseling help.
- Alcohol/drug webpage:
  - https://fortscott.edu/academics/consumer-information/
- Biennial review:
  - https://fortscott.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Fort-Scott-Community-College-Biennial-Review.pdf

Fort Scott Community College will certify a drug-free campus by:

- Publishing a statement notifying students that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, use and harmful effects of a controlled substance or alcohol is prohibited in the school setting and will specify the actions that will be taken for violations of such prohibition.
- Enforcing clear policies that promote an educational environment free for the abuse of alcohol and other drugs.
- Providing an educational program for its students for the purpose of preventing alcohol and other drug abuse as well as, providing educational information to the academic community for them to make informed and responsible decisions concerning the use of any controlled substance.

- Fostering an environment that encourages and supports: healthy, responsible living; adherence to community laws, campus standards, and regulations; personal accountability within the community; and the intellectual, social, emotional, spiritual, ethical, and physical well-being of its members.
- Providing opportunity for a reasonable level of care for alcohol and other drug abusers through counseling, referral and treatment. The college is committed to a healthy environment for learning and living.
- Conducting a bi-ennial review every two years to abide by the Drug Free and Communities Act. This bi-ennial review will evaluate the effectiveness of our current programs, and to assess whether sanctions are being consistently enforced.

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

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

- EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, HARASSMENT, AND NONDISCRIMINATION FOR ALL FACULTY, STUDENTS, EMPLOYEES, AND THIRD-PARTIES: https://fortscott.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/TIX-Policy-Doc-2020-version-revised.pdf
- Greyhounds Take a Stand (vawa): https://fortscott.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Greyhounds-Take-a-Stand-VAWA-Clery-Act-Updated-April-2017_0.pdf

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

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

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

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Kansas Statutes Annotated)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Kansas law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	• Domestic Violence (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5111): "Domestic violence" means an act or threatened act of violence against a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship, or an act or threatened act of violence against a family or household member by a family or household member. "Domestic violence" also includes any other crime committed against a person or against property, or any municipal ordinance violation against a person or against property, when directed against a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship or when directed against a family or household member by a family or household member. • Domestic Battery (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5414(a)): Domestic battery is (1) Knowingly or recklessly causing bodily harm to a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship or a family or household member; or (2) knowingly causing physical contact with a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship or a family or household member, when done in a rude, insulting or angry manner. • Aggravated Domestic Battery (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5414(b)): Aggravated domestic battery is: (1) Knowingly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood by applying pressure on the throat, neck or chest of a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship or a family or household member, when done in a rude, insulting or angry manner; or (2) knowingly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood by blocking the nose or mouth of a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship or a family or household member, when done in a rude, insulting or angry manner. For purpose of the above definitions: • "Dating relationship" means a social relationship of a romantic nature. In addition to any other factors the court deems relevant, the trier of fact may consider the following when making a determination of whether a relationship exists or existed: Nature of the relationship, length of time the relationship existed, frequency of interaction between the parties and time since termination of the relationship, if applicable. • "Family or household member" means persons 18 years of age or older who are spouses, former spouses, parents or stepparents and children or stepchildren, and person who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, and persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or

Crime Type (Kansas Statutes Annotated)	Definitions
	have lived together at any time. “Family and household member” also includes a man and woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is the alleged father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time.
Stalking (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5427)	• Stalking is: (1) Recklessly engaging in a course of conduct targeted at a specific person which would cause a reasonable person in the circumstances of the targeted person to fear for such person's safety, or the safety of a member of such person's immediate family and the targeted person is actually placed in such fear; (2) Engaging in a course of conduct targeted at a specific person with knowledge that the course of conduct will place the targeted person in fear for such person's safety or the safety of a member of such person's immediate family; or (3) After being served with, or otherwise provided notice of any protective order…that prohibits contact with a targeted person, recklessly engaging in at least one act listed [below] that violates the provisions of the order and would cause a reasonable person to fear for such person's safety, or the safety of a member of such person's immediate family and the targeted person is actually placed in such fear; or intentionally engaging in a course of conduct targeted at a specific child under the age of 14 that would cause a reasonable person in the circumstances of the targeted child, or a reasonable person in the circumstances of an immediate family member of such child, to fear for such child’s safety. • “Course of conduct” means two or more acts over a period of time, however short, which evidence a continuity of purpose. A course of conduct shall not include constitutionally protected activity nor conduct that was necessary to accomplish a legitimate purpose independent of making contact with the targeted person. A course of conduct shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following acts or a combination thereof: (A) Threatening the safety of the targeted person or a member of such person's immediate family; (B) Following, approaching or confronting the targeted person or a member of such person's immediate family; (C) Appearing in close proximity to, or entering the targeted person's residence, place of employment, school or other place where such person can be found, or the residence, place of employment or school of a member of such person's immediate family; (D) Causing damage to the targeted person's residence or property or that of a member of such person's immediate family; (E) Placing an object on the targeted person's property or the property of a member of such person's immediate family, either directly or through a third person; (F) Causing injury to the targeted person's pet or a pet belonging to a member of such person's immediate family; (G) Utilizing any electronic tracking system or acquiring tracking

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

Crime Type (Kansas Statutes Annotated)	Definitions
	grandchild of any degree, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece; or (2) engaging in the following acts with a person who is 16 or more years of age but under 18 years of age and who is known to the offender to be related to the offender as any of the following biological, step or adoptive relatives: Child, grandchild of any degree, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece: (A) Otherwise lawful sexual intercourse or sodomy as defined by K.S.A. 21-5501, and amendments thereto; or (B) any lewd fondling, as described in subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-5506, and amendments thereto. • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Kansas law does not define the term statutory rape.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	Other crimes under Kansas law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following: • Criminal Sodomy (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5504(a)): Criminal sodomy is: (1) Sodomy between persons who are 16 or more years of age and members of the same sex* [this provision was found unconstitutional as applied by *State v. Franco*, 319 P.3d 551 (2014) and thus unenforceable with regard to any intercourse between consenting adults of the same sex conducted in private; (2) sodomy between a person and an animal; (3) sodomy with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age; or (4) causing a child 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age to engage in sodomy with any person or animal. • Aggravated Criminal Sodomy (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5504(b)): Aggravated criminal sodomy is: (1) Sodomy with a child who is under 14 years of age; (2) causing a child under 14 years of age to engage in sodomy with any person or an animal; or (3) sodomy with a victim who does not consent to the sodomy or causing a victim, without the victim's consent, to engage in sodomy with any person or an animal under any of the following circumstances: (A) When the victim is overcome by force or fear; (B) when the victim is unconscious or physically powerless; or (C) when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of mental deficiency or disease, or when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of the effect of any alcoholic liquor, narcotic, drug or other substance, which condition was known by, or was reasonably apparent to, the offender. • Sexual Battery (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5505(a)): Sexual battery is the touching of a victim who is 16 or more years of age and who does not consent thereto, with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the offender or another. • Aggravated Sexual Battery (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5505(b)): Aggravated sexual battery is sexual battery, as defined in

Crime Type (Kansas Statutes Annotated)	Definitions

	subsection (a), under any of the following circumstances: (1) When the victim is overcome by force or fear; (2) when the victim is unconscious or physically powerless; or (3) when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of mental deficiency or disease, or when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of the effect of any alcoholic liquor, narcotic, drug or other substance, which condition was known by, or was reasonably apparent to, the offender.
	• Indecent Liberties with a Child (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5506(a)): Indecent liberties with a child is engaging in any of the following acts with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age: (1) Any lewd fondling or touching of the person of either the child or the offender, done or submitted to with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the offender, or both; or (2) soliciting the child to engage in any lewd fondling or touching of the person of another with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child, the offender or another.
	• Aggravated Indecent Liberties with a Child (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5506(b)): Aggravated indecent liberties with a child is: (1) Sexual intercourse with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age; (2) engaging in any of the following acts with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age and who does not consent thereto: (A) Any lewd fondling or touching of the person of either the child or the offender, done or submitted to with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the offender, or both; or (B) causing the child to engage in any lewd fondling or touching of the person of another with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child, the offender or another; or (3) engaging in any of the following acts with a child who is under 14 years of age: (A) Any lewd fondling or touching of the person of either the child or the offender, done or submitted to with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the offender, or both; or (B) soliciting the child to engage in any lewd fondling or touching of the person of another with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child, the offender or another.
	• Unlawful voluntary sexual relations (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5507): Unlawful voluntary sexual relations is:
	  ○ (1) Engaging in any of the following acts with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age:
	  ▪ (A) Voluntary sexual intercourse;
	  ▪ (B) voluntary sodomy; or
	  ▪ (C) voluntary lewd fondling or touching;
	  ○ (2) when the offender is less than 19 years of age;
	  ○ (3) when the offender is less than four years of age older than the child;

Crime Type (Kansas Statutes Annotated)	Definitions
	○ (4) when the child and the offender are the only parties involved; and ○ (5) when the child and the offender are members of the opposite sex.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Kansas law does not define the term consent (as it relates to sexual activity).

College Definition of Consent

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

Consent is

- knowing, and
- voluntary, and
- clear permission
- by word or action, to engage in sexual activity.

Individuals may perceive and experience the same interaction in different ways. Therefore, it is the responsibility of each party to determine that the other has consented before engaging in the activity.

If consent is not clearly provided prior to engaging in the activity, consent may be ratified by word or action at some point during the interaction or thereafter, but clear communication from the outset is strongly encouraged.

For consent to be valid, there must be a clear expression in words or actions that the other individual consented to that specific sexual conduct. Reasonable reciprocation can be implied. For example, if someone kisses you, you can kiss them back (if you want to) without the need to explicitly obtain their consent to being kissed back.

Consent can also be withdrawn once given, as long as the withdrawal is reasonably and clearly communicated. If consent is withdrawn, that sexual activity should cease within a reasonable time.

Consent to some sexual contact (such as kissing or fondling) cannot be presumed to be consent for other sexual activity (such as intercourse). A current or previous intimate relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent.

Proof of consent or non-consent is not a burden placed on either party involved in an incident. Instead, the burden remains on FSCC to determine whether its policy has been violated. The existence of consent is based on the totality of the circumstances evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances, including

the context in which the alleged incident occurred and any similar and previous patterns that may be evidenced.

Consent in relationships must also be considered in context. When parties consent to BDSM12 or other forms of kink, non-consent may be shown by the use of a safe word. Resistance, force, violence, or even saying "no" may be part of the kink and thus consensual, so FSCC's evaluation of communication in kink situations should be guided by reasonableness, rather than strict adherence to policy that assumes non-kink relationships as a default.

Risk Reduction

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

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

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

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

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

Bystander Intervention

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.

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

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

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

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

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

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

Fort Scott Community College's primary prevention programs, and ongoing prevention programs, and awareness campaigns cover the following:

- FSCC's prohibition of all forms of discrimination, harassment, sexual assault, sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.
- FSCC's Anti-Harassment and Nondiscrimination policy, including a discussion on what it covers, how it works, the definitions of consent and policy violations, and the college's obligation to promptly report, and fairly and impartially investigate and resolve all reports of that policy.

- Bystander intervention strategies which are safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking.
- Risk reduction information, which includes options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and to increase empowerment for victims/survivors in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

Provisions of Fort Scott Community College's primary and ongoing prevention and awareness programs from students and employees is the joint responsibility of the Dean of Students/Title IX Coordinator, and the Director of Human Resources.

Primary Prevention Programs

Fort Scott Community College conducts annual primary prevention programs regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking for all new students, faculty, staff, and administrators. The programs occur as the following:

- At new student orientation during the summer and fall prior to the start of the academic year. Additionally, all new first year and transfer undergraduate students complete an online education program.
- At new faculty orientation held each summer prior to the start of the academic year.
- At new employee orientation held throughout the year.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

Fort Scott Community College conducts ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all students, faculty, staff and administration as follows:

Faculty, Staff and Administrators

- Annual notification of the Policy and available resources
- Annual training for Public Safety, Student Affairs, Residential Programs, and Athletic Staff.
- Annual training for college faculty and staff who serve as investigators, mediators and hearing board and Appellate panel members for addressing allegations of violations of the Anti-harassment and Non-discrimination policy. This training includes but is not limited to, dating violence domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. How to conduct investigations and hearings; protecting individual safety and promoting accountability.
- Training for all other faculty and staff via regularly scheduled or special department and divisional meetings.

Students

- Annual notification of the policy and available resources
- Annual orientation for all new and returning students-athletes, and residence hall tenants prior to the start of each academic year.
- Campus-wide events such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month (April), Domestic Violence Awareness Month (October), and women's self-defense classes.

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

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Campus Security Officer at 620-215-0942. You may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator at 620-212-9921.

Notice or complaints of may be made using any of the following options:

1) File a complaint with, or give verbal notice to, the Title IX Coordinator (or deputies/Officials with Authority) as listed above. Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number or email address, or by mail, to the office listed for the Title IX Coordinator or any other official listed.

2) Report online, using the reporting form posted at fortscott.edu (Title IX Grievance Report) located at http://www.fortscott.edu/incidentreport. Anonymous reports are accepted but can give rise to a need to investigate to determine if the parties can be identified. If not, no further formal action is taken, though measures intended to protect the community may be enacted. The College tries to provide supportive measures to all Complainants, which may be impossible with an anonymous report that does not identify the Complainant.

Because reporting carries no obligation to initiate a formal response, and because The College respects Complainant requests to dismiss complaints unless there is a compelling threat to health and/or safety, the Complainant is largely in control and should not fear a loss of confidentiality by making a report that allows the College to discuss and/or provide supportive measures.

A Formal Complaint means a document submitted or signed by the Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging a policy violation by a Respondent and requesting that the College investigate the allegation(s). A complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail; by using the contact information in the section immediately above; or as described in this section. As used in this paragraph, the phrase "document filed by a Complainant" means a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose by the College) that contains the Complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the person filing the complaint, and requests that the College investigate the allegations.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

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

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at Ascension Via Christi Emergency Department, 1 Mt. Carmel Way, Pittsburg, KS, 620-231-6100.

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

- FSCC Security Guard Joshua Elliott at 620-215-0942

- Fort Scott Police Department; 1604 South National Ave; 620-223-1700

- 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

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

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

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

Kansas Resources

- Kansas Coalition against Sexual and Domestic Violence; 888-363-2287; https://www.kcsdv.org/
- National Domestic Violence Hotline; 800-799-7233; www.thehotline.org
- Fort Scott Police Department; 620-223-1700

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

Available Victim Services:

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

College Resources

- Southeast Kansas Mental Health Center - 620-644-6170; 212 State Street, Fort Scott, KS 66701.

- Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The College's financial aid website can be found at: https://www.fortscott.edu/FinancialAid.

State/Local Resources

- Ascension Via Christi Emergency Department; 1 Mount Carmel Way, Pittsburg, KS 66762
- Southeast Kansas Mental Health Center; 212 State Street, Fort Scott, KS 66701.
- Kansas Legal Services; 800-723-6953

National Resources

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

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

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

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at 620-719-6943 or vanessap@fortscott.edu. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the College may consider, among other factors, the following:

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

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

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking will be processed through the College's Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Nondiscrimination for all Faculty, Students, Employees, and Third Parties policy, or other relevant policy as appropriate to the allegations and the related complaint resolution procedures.

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

Vanessa Poyner
Title IX Coordinator
620-719-6943
2108 South Horton Ave; Bailey Hall
Email vanessap@fortscott.edu

Title IX Coordinator - Employee Issues

Juley McDaniel
Director of Human Resources
2108 South Horton Ave; Hedges Administration Building
Email juleym@fortscott.edu

Title IX Coordinator - Student Issues

Reports may be made **in-person, electronically, or by phone, etc.** An electronic form available at http://www.fortscott.edu/incidentreport can also be used to file a report.

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

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses, including both fact and expert witnesses, and other supporting evidence. The investigator(s) will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant

knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, both parties will be provided an opportunity to review the evidence gathered during the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint. Upon completion of the investigation, both parties will be given a copy of an investigation report.

In Title IX cases, a live hearing will be conducted to make a determination as to whether any allegations in the complaint were found to be substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence. During the hearing, each party's advisor will be permitted to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions including those bearing on credibility. The decision maker(s) will issue a written determination of responsibility, a statement of any disciplinary sanctions and whether any remedies will be provided to the complainant, and a description of the procedures and permissible grounds for appeal. The parties will be notified of this determination in writing within three (3) days of it being made. The College strives to complete investigations of this nature within ninety (90) calendar days.

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal the determination by filing a written appeal with the Title IX Coordinator within five (3) days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation. The non-appealing party will be notified of the appeal and permitted to submit a written statement in response. The Title IX Coordinator will resolve the appeal within ten (10) days of receiving it, and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision.

Informal Resolution

The Formal Grievance Process is FSCC's primary resolution approach, unless Informal Resolution is elected by all parties and FSCC. Three options for Informal Resolution are detailed in this section.

- Supportive Resolution. When the Title IX Coordinator can resolve the matter informally by providing supportive measures (only) to remedy the situation. (This is in addition to and does not limit supportive measures pursuant of this Interim Resolution process).
- Alternative Resolution. When the parties agree to resolve the matter through an alternative resolution mechanism as described below, including mediation, restorative practices, facilitated dialogue, etc., usually before a formal investigation takes place.
- Accepted Responsibility. When the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating policy, and desires to accept a sanction(s) and end the resolution process.

To initiate Informal Resolution, a Complainant must submit a formal complaint, as defined above. A Respondent who wishes to initiate Informal Resolution should contact the Title IX Coordinator. The parties may agree as a condition of engaging in Informal Resolution that statements made or evidence shared during the Informal Resolution process will not be considered in the Formal Grievance Process unless all parties' consent.

It is not necessary to pursue Informal Resolution first in order to pursue a Formal Grievance Process, and any party participating in Informal Resolution can stop the process at any time and begin or resume the Formal Grievance Process.

Prior to implementing Informal Resolution, FSCC will provide the parties with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions or measures that may result from participating in such a process, including information regarding any records that will be maintained or shared by FSCC.

FSCC will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through Informal Resolution before proceeding and will not pressure the parties to participate in Informal Resolution.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
    - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
        - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
        - Conducted in a manner that:
            - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
            - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
            - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
        - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
    - Such training addresses topics such as the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the College's education programs and activities; how to conduct investigations, hearings, and appeals and informal resolutions (as applicable); 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. Past trainings include:

      ATIXA Coordinator Foundations

      ATIXA Title IX Higher Education Decision Maker

ATIXA Investigation Foundations for Higher Education

KASB Title IX presentation (yearly)

3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.

4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.

5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, "result" means "any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters" and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

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

Following a final determination in the College's disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the College may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include: warning; probation; restitution; loss of privileges; discretionary sanctions; housing probation/suspension; College withdrawal/expulsion. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Students (student) or Director of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

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

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

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

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Dean of Students at Dean of Students. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link:https://www.kbi.ks.gov/registeredoffender/

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

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

- Dean of Students, vanessap@fortscott.edu; 620-719-6943
- Interim President, saras@fortscott.edu

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

Emergency Response

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

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Dean of Students, Vanessa Poyner at Dean of Students, Vanessa Poyner of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The Dean of Students will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating the institution's response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance.

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

The Dean of Students in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also, as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

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

At the direction of the Dean of Students, the College's Digital Content Specialist will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

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

Method	**Sign Up Instructions**
RAVE Notification	Students are automatically enrolled
Email	Students are automatically enrolled
Social Media	Facebook: Fort Scott Community College; Instagram: @fortscottcc

Testing & Documentation

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

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

Missing Student Policy

A missing student is defined as any Fort Scott Community College student who resides in a facility owned or operated by Fort Scott Community College and who is reported as missing from his/her residence hall room/apartment.

Procedures: If any member of the Fort Scott Community College community has reason to believe that a student is missing, he/she should immediately notify the Director of Student Life, and/or the FSCC Dean of Students. All possible efforts will be made to locate the student and to determine his/her state of health and well-being through collaboration of all FSCC employees, and the missing student's family and friends. Once a missing student is reported, FSCC Security will work in conjunction with the Dean of Students, Athletics and the Residential Life office to ascertain as much information as possible.

The procedures that will be followed will include, but are not limited to the following:

Collection of Information

- The identity of the student
- The person reporting the incident
- The relationship of the person reporting
- The circumstances that caused the reporting person to file the report

FSCC Designee will contact the following:

- The student's roommate
- The student's friends
- The student's advisor/coach/work study supervisor
- The student's emergency information as stated on the student's housing information

If the student is not located within 24 hours of the first report, appropriate family members, associates, or a college official will file a report to the law enforcement agency which has jurisdiction. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the FSCC Campus Police Office will notify the

student's parent or legal guardian immediately after it has been determined that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours.

Students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the College only in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the College 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 student 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 it will only be disclosed to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing student investigation.

A student who wishes to designate a confidential contact may do so by contacting the Director of Student Life at 620-644-6129 or email alyssam@fortscott.edu.

If the student is not located within 24 hours of the first report, appropriate family members, associates, or a college official will file a report to the law enforcement agency which has jurisdiction. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, the FSCC Campus Police Office will notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after it has been determined that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours.

Crime Statistics

Main Campus

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

	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
Crime	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	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

	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
Crime	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
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	10	6	6	10	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	1	2	2	1	2	2	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	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported
2024: No hate crimes reported.
2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.
2024: 0 unfounded crimes.
2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.
2024: 0 unfounded crimes.
2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

CTEC (Crawford County)

The statistical summary of crimes for the Crawford County Technical Education Center over the past three calendar years follows:

	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
Crime	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0

	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
Crime	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Rape	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Fondling	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Statutory Rape	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Incest	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Aggravated Assault	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Burglary	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Robbery	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Arson	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Domestic Violence	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Dating Violence	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
Stalking	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0

Hate crimes:

2025: No longer have this campus
2024: No hate crimes reported.
2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: No longer have this campus
2024: 0 unfounded crimes.
2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: No longer have this campus
2024: 0 unfounded crimes.
2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Harley Davidson Center

The statistical summary of crimes for the Harley Davidson facility over the past three calendar years follows:

	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
Crime	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	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:

2025: No hate crimes reported.
2024: No hate crimes reported.
2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes
2024: 0 unfounded crimes.
2023: 0 unfounded crimes.
Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.
2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Miami County (Paola)

The statistical summary of crimes for the Miami County facility over the past three calendar years follows:

	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
Crime	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	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:

2025: No hate crimes reported.
2024: No hate crimes reported.
2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.
2024: 0 unfounded crimes.
2023: 0 unfounded crimes.
Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.
2024: 0 unfounded crimes.
2023: 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 College's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the College's request for crime statistics.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

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

Campus: Main, 2108 South Horton, Fort Scott, KS 66701-3199

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year
Boileau Hall, 802 West 18th Street	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Garrison Apartments, 1731 South Horton Ave	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
Greyhound Hall, 802 West 18th Street	X	X	X	X	X	X	2

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

The use of open flames, such as candles, and the burning of such things as incense, and smoking are prohibited in campus housing. Only surge-protected extension cords are permitted. Only the following portable cooking appliances are permitted to be used in campus housing: microwaves. Also, tampering with fire safety systems is prohibited and any such tampering may lead to appropriate disciplinary action

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

Fire Evacuation Procedures

In the event of a fire, the College expects that all campus community members will evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors and activating the fire alarm system (if one is nearby) as they leave. If circumstances permit at the time of the alarm, additional instructions will be given regarding where students and/or staff are to relocate. Residents are to move to the parking lot areas outside of Boileau Hall, Garrison Apartments, Greyhound Hall, and Greyhound Lodge. An additional meeting place is designated in the parking lot outside of Burris Hall on main campus.

Fire Education and Training Programs

Fire safety education programs for all residents of on-campus student housing and all employees with responsibilities related to that housing are held at the beginning of each year. These programs are taught by residence staff and safety officers and are designed to familiarize residents with the fire safety system in each facility, train them on procedures to follow if there is a fire and inform them of the College's fire safety policies. Information distributed includes maps of each facility's evacuation route and any fire alarms and fire suppression equipment available in the facility. Attendees are advised that participation in fire drills is mandatory.

If you find fire in any of the residence halls you should:
1. Pull the closest fire alarm.
2. Call "911."
3. Locate a Safety Officer, if possible.
4. Fire extinguishers are provided in each hallway.
5. Evacuate the building. Evacuation guidance maps are listed inside of each building. It is

important to be familiar with the route in case of emergency.

The College will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. All emergency evacuation procedures can be found in the Emergency Action Plan.

A fire drill is conducted in the residence halls at least twice per semester and provides an opportunity for residents and staff to practice evacuating the building and to understand the importance of personal safety in the event of an emergency. All persons in the building must participate in the fire drill and evacuate the building. Residents who do not comply with this regulation are subject to disciplinary action and fines as detailed in the Residence Hall Handbook. Residents shall consider any fire alarm real and evacuate the building immediately.

Reporting Fires

The College is required to disclose each year statistical data on all fires that occurred in on-campus student housing. When a fire alarm is pulled and/or the fire department responds to a fire, these incidents are captured. If you encounter a fire that presents an emergency situation, ensure your own safety and then please call 911.

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact the Director of Student life at Director of Student life. When providing notification of a fire, give as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire.

Plans for Future Improvements

As a result of the College's most recent review of its fire safety protections and procedures, we have determined that the following improvements will be made, subject to the availability of funding:

- Improve emergency notification system equipment

- Provide training to ensure the safest possible environment for our students and employees

Fire Statistics

Main

2025
No fires were reported in 2025.

2024
No fires were reported in 2024.

2023
No fires were reported in 2023.