



ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

INCLUDES 2024, 2023, 2022 CRIME STATISTICS



This report includes crime safety policies and campus statistics, including residential fire safety policies and statistics for specific fires.

EMERGENCY?

In an emergency, the first call should be to Emporia State University Police and Safety. To reach first responders, dial 911, and a dispatcher will connect the caller to Police and Safety or the appropriate local law enforcement.

The responders will either provide direct assistance or connect individuals with necessary resources, including local law enforcement, health services, mental health support, Title IX, student affairs, campus life, and other relevant resources.

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REPORTING AND SUPPORT RESOURCES

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Anyone who experiences a crime, act of violence, or sexual misconduct is encouraged to report it to the University and local law enforcement. Upon receipt of a report, the University will provide resources to support individuals, help with law enforcement communication, and referral of matters for resolution as appropriate. Responders will either provide direct assistance or connect individuals with necessary resources, including local law enforcement, health services, mental health support, Title IX, student affairs, campus life, and other relevant resources.

On-campus Reporting

Resource	Contact Information
Campus Police	Emergency: 911 (620) 343-4225
Title IX Coordinator	(620) 341-5518
Enrollment Management and Student Success & Dean of Students	(620) 341-5269

Confidential Resources

Resource	Contact
Student Health Services Room 250 Southeast Morse Hall	(620) 341-5222
Counseling Center Room 250 Southeast Morse Hall	(620) 341-5222

Additional On-Campus Resources

Resource	Contact
Residential Life	(620) 341-5264
Emergency Management	(620) 341-5255
Financial Aid, Scholarships & Veteran Services	(620) 341-5457
Student Accessibility & Support Services	(620) 341-6637
The Healthy Relationships and Interpersonal Violence Education (THRIVE)	(620) 341-5222
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP)	(620) 341-5222

Medical, Counseling, and Advocacy

Contact

Emporia Police Department	(620) 343-4200
Lyon County Sheriff's Office	(620) 341-3250
Lyon County Crime Stoppers	(620) 342-2273
Fire Department	911
	Non-emergency:(620) 343-4230
Crosswinds Counseling and Wellness 24/7 Availability	(620) 343-2211
	(800) 279-3645
SOS Crisis Services 24/7 Availability	(620) 342-1870
	(800) 825-1295
Newman Regional Health (hospital)	(620) 343-6800
CareArc (public health)	(620) 342-4864
Kansas Domestic/Community Abuse	(800) 922-5330
Poison Control Center	(800) 222-1222

National Hotlines

Resource	Contact
LGBTQ Support	
LGBT National Center	888-843-4564
The Trevor Project	
Dating, Domestic, and Intimate Partner Violence	866-488-7386
Violence and Sexual Assault	
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-SAFE (7233) 800-787-3224 (TTY)
Human Options: Rape, Sexual Assault, Incest, and Abuse	877-854-3594
National Sexual Assault Hotline	800-656-HOPE (4673)
Sexual Abuse & Assault of Boys & Men Confidential Support for Men	1in6.org
Center for Victims of Crime	202-467-8700 info@victimsofcrime.org
Crisis Response and Prevention	
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline	Dial 988

Anonymous Reporting Options

Individuals can submit a report using the report form posted at: www.emporia.edu/titleix.

Reporters should understand that anonymous reporting may limit the University’s ability to respond or provide supportive measures to a harmed person.

Reporting a Crime to Local Law Enforcement

A person reporting a crime to ESU Police and Safety has the right to report the crime to the local law enforcement. ESU Police and Safety officers will discuss this option with the harmed person of a crime and will assist the harmed person with that process.

The filing and process for addressing a crime with a law enforcement entity is a separate process than the University’s. In most cases, the University will not wait for a conclusion from any criminal investigation or impending court proceedings, except in cases where the University temporarily delays its investigation while criminal investigators gather evidence. Law enforcement’s determination of whether to initiate prosecution will not affect the University’s decision to charge a Respondent through the University’s resolution process.

Law Enforcement Authority	Contact Number
Emporia Police Department	911 (620) 343-4200
Lyon County Sheriff’s Office	(620) 341-3250
Lyon County Crime Stoppers	(620) 342-2273

Disclosures and Response

Upon receiving a report, the University will respond promptly and connect individuals with the appropriate resources. The University recognizes that following a trauma or crime, it can be difficult to know which resource is needed or how to reach it. To address this, individuals are encouraged to contact the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, ESU Police and Safety, or any of the other listed offices for guidance and support.

While the University strongly encourages harmed persons to seek assistance from ESU Police and Safety and/or local law enforcement, University employees will notify law enforcement if the victim chooses to do so or is unable to make the report themselves.

In accordance with the Clery Act and University policy, harmed persons have the right to:

- Notify University and/or local law enforcement;
- Receive assistance from the University in contacting law enforcement, if desired; or
- Decline to involve law enforcement.

ESU Police and Safety can assist with preserving evidence and provide immediate guidance on protective steps. Reporting to law enforcement is optional but strongly recommended, as timely reporting may help safeguard evidence, enable protective measures, and connect individuals to additional support services. Reports may also be made simultaneously to both the University and law enforcement.

If an incident involving sexual misconduct is reported to ESU Police and Safety, the Title IX Coordinator will be notified. The University may issue a no-contact order (mutual or one-way), which prohibits continued contact either directly or through third parties. In addition, law enforcement can assist with obtaining a restraining order issued by a court.



Preservation of Evidence

Preserving evidence is essential for supporting potential criminal investigations, campus disciplinary proceedings, and ensuring access to medical care and support services. Evidence can be time-sensitive and may be lost if not properly safeguarded.

For Physical or Sexual Violence:

Individuals should avoid bathing, showering, changing clothes, eating, drinking, smoking, brushing teeth, or cleaning the area where the incident occurred before seeking medical attention.

Digital and Electronic Evidence:

Harmed persons and witnesses should save and not delete text messages, emails, voicemails, call logs, social media posts, screenshots, photographs, or location data related to the incident.

Physical Evidence:

Clothing, bedding, or objects from the scene should be placed in a paper (not plastic) bag or cardboard box to prevent damage or contamination.

Witness Accounts:

Write down details of what occurred, including times, dates, descriptions, and names of people involved or present. Even small details may later prove helpful. Create a recording on a phone of these details to keep them fresh in memory.

Property Crimes (theft, vandalism, burglary, etc.):

Do not disturb the area where the incident occurred. Secure any damaged items, locks, or equipment, and document the scene with photographs and video if possible.



Resources Exempt from Reporting Under the Clery Act

The Clery Act exempts pastoral and professional counselors from bringing forward information about Clery Act crimes reported to them in their role as a pastoral or professional counselor and not otherwise subject to an exception (such as a threat of a future crime of violence). A pastoral counselor is an employee associated with a religious order or denomination and recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling. A professional counselor is an employee whose official job responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the University community.

While they may decline to bring forward a disclosure of a crime, consistent with their obligations, the University encourages pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling of voluntary and confidential reporting options where the statistic of the crime could be included in federal reporting under the Clery Act. Note that the response may be limited to anonymous reports that do not include enough information to investigate.

What is a Campus Security Authority?

The term Campus Security Authority describes the University officials required to bring forward to ESU Police and Safety the statistic of Clery Act crimes that occur within the University Clery geography.

Not every University employee is a Campus Security Authority. Some are confidential employees (such as pastoral and professional counselors) exempt from providing this information. Other employees do not qualify as Campus Security Authority under the Clery Act.

Who is a Campus Security Authority?

There are several types of Campus Security Authorities. ESU Police and Safety staff and any contracted safety official; those to whom the University instructs crimes should be reported to; and University officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

The University encourages anyone who has experienced a crime, witnesses or learns about a crime, or who would like information on whether what they witnessed or learned about is a crime to contact ESU Police and Safety staff using the contact information above. These offices are staffed 24/7, are trained in this specific work, and work closely with other offices across the University to respond to crimes.



Campus Security Authorities include the Dean of Students; professional staff in the Center for Student Involvement; the Director for Fraternity and Sorority Life; the Director of Residential Life; Residential Life staff or Student Resident Advisors or Assistants; individuals who monitor access to residence halls or buildings owned by recognized student organizations; the Director of Student Health and Wellness (when functioning in an administrative capacity); the Director of Counseling (when functioning in an administrative capacity); medical providers in Student Health Services; the Director of Athletics, coaches, and trainers; Senior Associate Athletic Director(s); the Title IX Coordinator; all University Police Officers; and advisors to recognized student groups.

If a reporter is unsure whether the person to whom they are about to disclose information about a crime is a Campus Security Authority, a confidential resource, or neither, the reporter can ask the employee's reporting requirements. A reporter can also contact ESU Police and Safety staff or the Title IX Office with questions about reporting resources.

In addition to Campus Security Authorities, the University also requests statistics of Clery Act crimes that occur in the University Clery geography from local law enforcement agencies that have authority over that geography and includes statistics provided by local law enforcement.

EMERGENCIES INVOLVING DRUGS OR ALCOHOL

Call for Help

If someone needs medical attention from using alcohol or drugs, contact ESU Police and Safety, Residential Life, or 911 immediately. A person can call for themselves or others. If calling for another person, stay with them until help arrives.

Student Amnesty

The University considers the safety of the campus community to be of paramount importance. While policy does not condone underage drinking or the use of illegal drugs; the University will extend amnesty to students who call for help for another student in need of emergency medical attention due to drug or alcohol use.

Additionally, amnesty will be granted for individuals that are Complainants, Respondents, witnesses, and others involved in a Sexual Harassment and/or Sexual Misconduct grievance process from punitive sanctioning for illegal use of drugs and/or alcohol when evidence of such use is discovered or submitted.

Notwithstanding the provision of amnesty for students as described in this paragraph, the University reserves the right to refer Complainants, Respondents, witnesses, and others involved in a grievance process for substance abuse assessment, education, and/or treatment.

Dear Emporia State University Community:

I am pleased to introduce the Emporia State University 2025 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. The safety and well-being of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors are paramount. A strong law enforcement presence; an aware, informed, alert campus community; and a commitment to reporting suspicious activities and using common sense when carrying out daily activities are the best protections against campus crime.

Emporia State University works diligently to reduce risk and the potential for crime. Safety and security are a shared responsibility, and we expect all current and prospective community members to contribute to the safety and security of our campus.

If you have any questions or suggestions about this publication, please contact the Emergency Manager at (620) 341-5255.

Best wishes,

Kelly Heine
Executive Vice President of Operations

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

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BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

What is Bystander Intervention?

Bystander intervention is crucial in keeping the campus community safe and preventing harm to others through acts of crime, hazing, sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Bystanders witness violence or its contributing factors and choose to act or speak up. The University aims to foster a culture of community accountability and encourages bystanders to intervene if the situation is safe to do so.

How to Be an Active Bystander

If someone is in immediate danger and it is unsafe to intervene, call 911. If it is safe to step in, consider the following ways to help:

Direct: Confront those involved. If a person appears to be in trouble or needs assistance, ask if they are okay.

- Example: “Hey, what are you doing?” “Are you OK?”

Delegate: Seek help from others.

- Example: Contact a friend, bartender, bouncer, police, or another appropriate individual.

Distract: Redirect the attention of those involved.

- Example: Speak loudly, drop something, or say that feeling unwell requires leaving and going home.



ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Emporia State University is committed to providing an environment that maximizes academic achievement and personal growth.

Alcohol and Drug Prevention (ADAP)

The Alcohol and Drug Prevention (ADAP) program is coordinated through the Student Wellness Center and offers a variety of resources and education programs designed to empower students, faculty, and staff to make informed decisions about their well-being. ADAP educational programs address the responsible use of alcohol and drugs, aiming to minimize misuse and abuse within the campus community.

Orientation

All new students must complete two Catharsis Productions training programs before arriving on campus. U Got This covers bystander intervention, healthy relationships, affirmative consent, and preventing interpersonal violence. Binge Thinking addresses healthy relationships and alcohol use. Trainings are distributed to students before both the fall and spring semesters.

Drug Education Class

Facilitated by ADAP is eight hours of instruction which meets the requirements for Alcohol Information School required by court orders.

Alcohol and Drug Information School (ADIS)

The ADIS curriculum combines Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS), Marijuana Brief Intervention, and Motivational Interviewing in individual counseling sessions. This strategy has been shown to be highly effective for use with the college student population and meets requirements mandated by the court for Minor in Possession (MIP), Minor in Consumption (MIC), diversion, and misdemeanor possession of a drug or drug paraphernalia.



Referral Programs for Students and Employees

ESU is committed to supporting students and employees affected by alcohol or other drug use by providing referrals to appropriate treatment and support programs. The following resources are available to our community.

Students: Free Legal Counseling

Through ASG, students may access free legal consultations with local attorney Ted Hollembeak.

Appointments can be arranged via email at natoson@yahoo.com, and in-person consultations are available on Tuesdays from 1–3 p.m. in Union Services, Memorial Union, when the University is open.

Students: Substance Abuse Counseling

[Counseling Services](#) offers students substance abuse evaluation and addictions counseling by licensed clinical and master addiction counselors. Counselors can also coordinate referrals for students to a higher level of care of treatment if needed.

CornerHouse

[Corner House Inc](#) is a private non-profit organization offering outpatient treatment in Emporia, KS that caters to adults and adolescents seeking help for substance use disorders. This center offers programs for substance use treatment including cognitive behavioral therapy, motivational interviewing, matrix model, relapse prevention and SUD counseling.

Crosswinds Counseling and Wellness

[CrossWinds](#), based in Emporia with satellite offices in surrounding counties, offers a range of substance use services through Corner House, including Level I outpatient and Level II intensive outpatient treatment, individual and group therapy, assessments, drug screening, medication-assisted treatment (MAT), and Alcohol and Drug Information School (ADIS). Services are accessible without a referral or diagnosis, and fees are covered by insurance or available on a sliding scale. CrossWinds emphasizes a holistic approach to care, providing support throughout each individual's journey to wellness.

Health Risks of Alcohol and Other Drugs

Alcohol

The following information on health risks is from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#): Excessive alcohol use causes significant harm in the United States. From 2011–2015, it led to about 95,000 deaths and 2.8 million years of potential life lost each year, shortening lives by an average of 29 years. Among adults aged 20–64, it accounted for roughly 1 in 8 deaths. In 2010, excessive drinking cost the U.S. economy \$249 billion, or about \$2.05 per drink.

The Dietary Guidelines define moderate drinking as up to one drink per day for women and up to two drinks per day for men and do not recommend that non-drinkers start drinking. Excessive alcohol use can cause immediate and long-term health problems, including high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, digestive problems, several types of cancer, mental health issues, memory and learning problems, social challenges, and alcohol dependence. Reducing alcohol consumption lowers the risk of these harms.

Cannabis/Marijuana

The following information on health risks is from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#): Marijuana is the most commonly used drug in the United States and can have a range of effects on the body and brain. About 1 in 10 users develop cannabis use disorder, rising to 1 in 6 among those who start before age 18. Frequent or high-dose use can impair attention, memory, and learning, and may cause disorientation, anxiety, paranoia, or temporary psychosis.

Long-term use increases the risk of mental health challenges, including schizophrenia, depression, and anxiety. Smoking marijuana can harm lung tissues, damage small blood vessels, and increase the risk of bronchitis and respiratory symptoms, which often improve after quitting. Higher THC concentrations and concentrated forms, such as dabbing or edibles, can intensify these effects.

MDMA

The following information on health risks from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#): MDMA (ecstasy or Molly) is usually taken as a capsule, tablet, or liquid. “Molly” is often sold as pure powder, but may contain other substances such as synthetic cathinones (“bath salts”). Some users combine MDMA with alcohol or marijuana.

MDMA increases dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin, producing heightened energy, mood, empathy, and increased heart rate and blood pressure. Effects last about 3–6 hours, and high doses can impair the body’s temperature regulation, potentially causing organ failure or death. After use, individuals may experience irritability, anxiety, depression, sleep problems, memory and attention difficulties, and reduced sexual interest.

Prescription Opioids

The following information on health risks is from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#): Prescription opioids used for pain relief are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by a doctor, but they can be misused. Opioids bind to and activate opioid receptors on cells located in many areas of the brain, spinal cord, and other organs in the body, especially those involved in feelings of pain and pleasure. When opioids attach to these receptors, they block pain signals sent from the brain to the body and release large amounts of dopamine throughout the body. This release can strongly reinforce the act of taking the drug, making the user want to repeat the experience. In the short term, opioids can relieve pain and make people feel relaxed and happy. However, opioids can also have harmful effects, including drowsiness, confusion, nausea, constipation, euphoria, and slow breathing.

Opioid misuse can cause slow breathing, which can cause hypoxia, a condition that results when too little oxygen reaches the brain. Hypoxia can have short- and long-term psychological and neurological effects, including coma, permanent brain damage, or death. Researchers are also investigating the long-term effects of opioid addiction on the brain, including whether damage can be reversed. People addicted to opioid medication who stop using the drug can have severe withdrawal symptoms that begin as early as a few hours after the drug was last taken. These symptoms include muscle and bone pain, sleep problems, diarrhea and vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps, uncontrollable leg movements, and severe cravings. An opioid overdose occurs when a person uses enough of the drug to produce life-threatening symptoms or death.

When someone overdoses on opioid medication, their breathing may slow or stop, reducing the amount of oxygen reaching the brain, which can lead to coma, permanent brain damage, or death. If an overdose is suspected, the most important action is to call 911 for immediate medical attention. Once medical personnel arrive, they will administer naloxone. Naloxone is a medication that can reverse an opioid overdose when given promptly. It works by rapidly binding to opioid receptors and blocking the effects of opioid drugs. Naloxone is available as an injectable solution, a hand-held auto-injector (EVZIO®), and a nasal spray (NARCAN® Nasal Spray).

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs

The following information on health risks is from the [Drug Enforcement Agency](#). There are three specific drugs that are commonly utilized in drug facilitated sexual assault: Rohypnol®, GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid), or Ketamine.

[Rohypnol®](#): Rohypnol®, also known as flunitrazepam, is not approved in the United States, although it is available for use as a prescription sleep aid in other countries. It is most commonly found as a tablet which is consumed by dissolving it in a drink or swallowing it. The possible short term health effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate. When combined with alcohol the possible health effects include severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death. At this point the long-term health effects of Rohypnol® are still unknown. Rohypnol® can take between 36-72 hours to leave the body.

[GHB \(Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid\)](#): GHB is a depressant approved for use in treatment of narcolepsy, and commonly goes by the other names of Goop, liquid ecstasy, and liquid X. It is most commonly a colorless liquid or white powder which is consumed through swallowing, often in combination with alcohol. The possible short term health effects include euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breath, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, and death. In combination with alcohol the possible health effects include nausea, problems with breathing, and greatly increased depressant effects. Currently, the long-term effects of GHB are unknown. GHB, unlike Rohypnol, leaves the body between 10-12 hours after consumption.

[Ketamine](#): Ketamine is a dissociative drug used as a surgical anesthetic, an anesthetic in veterinary practice, and as a prescription for treatment resistant depression under strict medical supervision. It is most commonly a liquid or white powder and is consumed through swallowing, smoking, snorting, or injections. The possible short term health effects include problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure, unconsciousness; and dangerously slow breathing. If ketamine is consumed with alcohol there is a risk of adverse effects. The possible health effects associated with long term use include ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; and poor memory. If an individual believes they or a friend have consumed Rohypnol®, GHB, or Ketamine they should visit a local healthcare facility that can care for survivors of sexual assault and provide a forensic exam. While receiving care the individual who has ingested the drug can request the hospital to take a urine sample for drug toxicology testing, if the individual cannot immediately go to a hospital, they should save their urine in a clean, sealable container as soon as possible, and place it in the refrigerator or freezer for future toxicology testing.

CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY EDUCATION

The University is committed to fostering a safe environment through education and crime prevention.

Operation Identification

To help deter theft and facilitate the return of stolen property, Emporia State University encourages students to participate in the Operation Identification program by engraving a unique identification number on valuables. To participate, members of the community can:

- Obtain an Engraver: An engraver is available at the Emporia State ESU Police and Safety office, or at most hardware or discount stores.
- Choose a Unique Identification Number: Use a driver's license number with the first letter of the state (e.g., K00-00-0000) for a simple and effective identifier.
- Engrave Valuables: Mark the identification number in a discreet location on belongings that is not easily visible or removable.
- Create a Record: Make a list of valuable items and the engraved identification numbers. Keep a copy of this list in a safe place for quick reference.

Courtesy Escort Service

ESU Police and Safety offers a courtesy escort service by contacting them at (620) 343-4225. Officers will accompany the caller to their destination or provide transportation if necessary.

Emergency Messages Delivered

Police & Safety personnel are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to assist students in emergencies. In case of a family emergency, the department will deliver emergency messages to students.

Courtesy First Aid Service

All officers have first aid training and will provide basic first aid to individuals with minor injuries.

Campus Safety Committee

Each year members of Associated Student Government invite University personnel to participate in a campus safety walk and complete a security survey. Generally, this group consists of 25 to 30 volunteers, primarily students with a smaller number of staff members. Their goal is to survey the campus to identify areas in need of repair and potential safety hazards. A report of the findings is sent to Emporia State University administration. The University Facilities Department follows through with addressing any identified concerns and associated safety upgrades.

CRIME RISK REDUCTION

The following steps are ways to contribute to a safe and healthy community.

1. BE ALERT.

Stay alert and always remain aware of the surroundings.

2. CALL FOR HELP.

Call ESU Police and Safety or 911 to report any suspicious activity or criminal acts immediately. Prompt reporting increases the chances of gathering critical evidence, recovering stolen property, and prosecuting offenders, particularly in cases involving sex offenses. Reporting to the police also ensures access to available victim support services.

3. AVOID WALKING ALONE.

Whenever possible, arrange to walk with a group.

4. KEEP DOORS LOCKED.

Locking doors with a key, regardless of the residence, helps reduce theft and enhance personal safety. Many thefts occur from unlocked rooms, even during brief absences.

5. DO NOT PROP DOORS.

Exterior doors should never be propped open, and any found in that state should be closed immediately, as they pose a significant security risk. Doors should not be opened to unknown individuals.

6. NEVER LEND A KEY OR KEY CARD TO ANYONE.

Doing so may lead to referral to the campus Conduct system. Report lost or stolen keys as soon as possible.

7. REPORT ALL SECURITY-RELATED MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS.

Campus facilities and landscaping are maintained to minimize hazardous conditions. Issues such as broken locks, malfunctioning doors or windows, inadequate lighting, or overgrown shrubbery should be reported immediately to University Facilities.

8. VEHICLE SAFETY.

Park vehicles in well-lit areas and ensure they are locked. Store valuables securely in the trunk.

9. LOCK BIKES.

Secure bicycles properly. The University strongly recommends using a U-style bike lock, as properly locked bicycles are far less likely to be stolen.

10. PROTECT LAPTOPS AND OTHER DEVICES.

These high-value items should always be secured, whether in a room or a study area, to reduce the risk of theft.

11. BE AWARE OF CAMPUS CRIME TRENDS.

Crime-related information is available through the ESU Police & Safety, including in the Daily Crime and Fire Log, which is described in this Annual Security Report and accessible at request at the Police and Safety Building on Wooster Drive near the northeast side of the football stadium Monday through Friday during business hours in 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

12. REPORT CALLS AND MESSAGES.

ESU Police and Safety will investigate and collaborate with Information Technology Services to identify offenders as patterns develop.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY INFORMATION

Pursuant to the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, members of the community may obtain information regarding registered sex offenders through the Kansas Bureau of Investigation web site: www.kbi.ks.gov/registeredoffender.

Under that law, sex offenders required to register in a state must provide notice, as required under State law, to each University of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, volunteers, or is a student.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION



All residents residing on-campus receive ongoing fire safety prevention and education sessions to promote a safe living environment.

Fire Safety Training

Residents and staff receive fire safety education and training through a variety of methods in the residence halls. Educational methods include, but are not limited to, floor meetings, fire and evacuation drills, the Residential Life Handbook, electronic communication and building signage. Health and safety checks, which assess fire safety expectations, occur in all residence halls twice per semester.

Health and Safety Checks

An assessment of fire safety expectations occur in all residence halls twice per semester.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION

Preventing Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, is prohibited. Individuals who engage in such misconduct are responsible for their behavior. What a person wears, says, or does, and whether they are intoxicated or sober, are not invitations to engage in sexual activity without consent. Someone who experiences sexual misconduct without consent is not at fault. If someone is initiating sexual activity, the initiator must respect their partner, especially if they decline further sexual activity. Partners should check in with each other throughout the interaction.

If a friend has experienced sexual misconduct, know how to help.

Visit [The Healthy Relationship & Interpersonal Violence Education Program \(THRIVE\)](#) for more information on how to support a friend who's experienced sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

When engaging in an intimate relationship:

- Respect personal boundaries.
- Clearly communicate intentions to a potential sexual partner before initiating any sexual act.
- Proceed slowly. Allow all partners to express their intentions clearly.
- Do not assume that someone wants to engage in sex, is available, or can give consent. If there are mixed messages or ambiguous responses, consent is not present. If there are doubts about a partner's consent to sexual activity, do not initiate it.
- Never take advantage of someone who is intoxicated from alcohol or drugs. Intoxication is never an excuse for sexual misconduct.
- Understand that a potential partner might feel intimidated or fearful. There may be a power imbalance due to gender, size, or behavior. Continue communications through intimate moments and after.

Education and Prevention Programs

Violence Against Women Act Education

Counseling Services hosts annual guest speakers to raise awareness about the Violence Against Women Act and available resources. A brochure entitled “Sexual Violence- What Everyone Should Know” is available to all students, faculty, and staff upon request. This brochure is through the American College Health Association.

THRIVE (The Healthy Relationships and Interpersonal Violence Education)

Educational outreach and prevention programming designed to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are implemented by THRIVE. The program includes primary prevention, ongoing prevention, and awareness campaigns for the campus community. THRIVE educates individuals about safe and positive options a bystander can employ when he or she witnesses potential domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Nationally Recognized Speakers

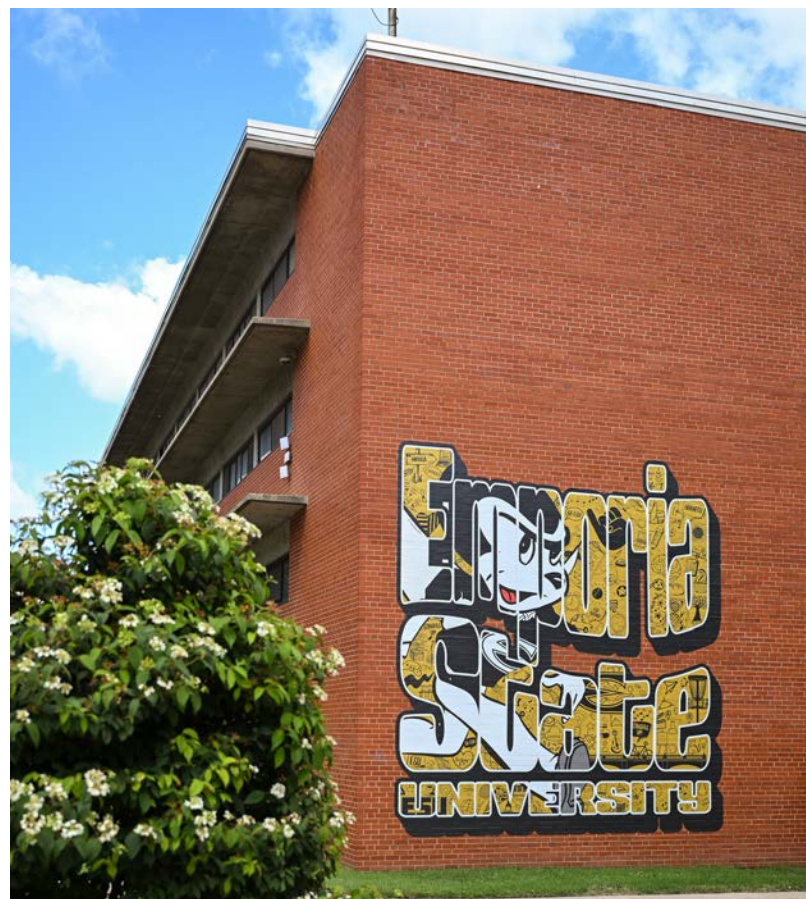
Each semester, the University hosts nationally recognized speakers who focus on topics such as healthy relationships, Upstander intervention techniques, and the development of culture based on safety and respect.

Campus Trainings

The Title IX Coordinator provides online Title IX training sessions annually for all employees, new students, and student-athletes using the University’s campus training platform through Catharsis Productions. Additionally, the Title IX Coordinator presents Title IX Presentations to various organizations throughout the year.

Campus Community Partner SOS

Emporia State University collaborates with SOS, a local United Way agency providing services for survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence. This partnership provides a campus sexual assault prevention advocate who works closely with the THRIVE peer educator program and Counseling Services Outreach and Prevention Coordinator. These programs focus on promoting awareness of human trafficking, intimate partner violence, and sexual assault prevention.



THE ROLE OF BYSTANDERS

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. the University wants to promote a culture of community care where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Individuals may not always know what to do even if they want to help.

If the intervention does not seem safe or if someone appears to be in immediate danger or needs medical attention, dial 911. If the individual does not seem to need immediate medical attention, ask how they can be helped and what is needed to feel supported and safe.

Recognize Warning Signs:

- Someone attempting to isolate another person who is intoxicated or vulnerable may be trying to take advantage of the situation.
- A person showing signs of unwanted touching, coercion, or persistent advances despite rejection may need assistance.
- A person appearing uncomfortable, scared, or unable to give clear consent might be signaling this through non-verbal cues. These could include making eye contact, turning their body away, or trying to look at their phone.

Trust Intuition and Act

- If a person seems to be in trouble or needs help, ask if they are okay.
- With safety in mind, confront those who attempt to seclude, flirt with, kiss, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak out when hearing discussions about plans to take sexual advantage of another person.

How to Help

- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experiences with stalking.
- Direct individuals to on- or off-campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or legal assistance.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

RISK REDUCTION

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment.

This information is from the Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network (RAINN).

1

Stay alert.

When moving around campus or in nearby neighborhoods, remain aware of the surroundings. Consider traveling with a friend or requesting a campus escort. When alone, use headphones in one ear only to maintain awareness.

2

Be cautious about location sharing.

Many social media platforms use geolocation to publicly share location. Disabling this feature and reviewing other privacy settings can help protect personal information.

3

Allow others to earn trust.

University environments can create a false sense of security. Although some individuals may seem friendly quickly, it is important to give them time to gain trust before relying on them.

4

Be mindful of limits.

Keep track of personal consumption and stay aware of others' behavior. If someone feels excessively tired or drunk, they may have been drugged. Leave the situation immediately and seek help.

5

Have a plan.

Consider backup options for potential problems. Memorize a few important phone numbers in case a phone battery dies and carry emergency cash in case electronic payments or credit cards are not available. Know the addresses of important locations, such as a Residence Hall.

6

Prioritize security.

Always lock doors and windows.
Report frequently propped doors to ESU Police and Safety.
Never allow someone to "tailgate" (follow) into a building without proper access.

7

It's okay to lie.

If feeling uncomfortable, pressured, or threatened, it's acceptable to fabricate an excuse to leave.

Examples include needing to care for a friend or family member, having an urgent phone call, not feeling well, or needing to leave by a certain time.

8

Watch drinks closely.

Never leave a drink unattended and watch friends' drinks when possible. If stepping away from a drink, take it along or dispose of it. Only drink from unopened containers or watch how drinks are being made and poured, as substances with no color, taste, or odor may be added without notice.

9

Stay together.

When attending parties, go with trusted friends. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together.

If plans change, touch base with others in the group.

Never leave someone behind in an unsafe or unfamiliar situation.

10

Know available resources.

Identify whom to contact for help and where to go.

Locate key resources like the campus Wellness Center, ESU Police and Safety Office, and University Counseling Services.

Be aware of the locations of emergency phones on campus and store the campus security number and app in a cell phone for quick access.

11

Be supportive.

[RAINN encourages supporters to remember:](#)

Respect autonomy and agency. Don't press someone to talk about their trauma or what they're going through, and don't offer advice unless they ask for it. Let them lead.

Validate experiences and feelings and respond with supportive statements like: "I believe you," "You didn't do anything to deserve this," and "I'm here for you".

12

Know how to help.

Visit the your campus Title IX website for more information on how to support someone who has experienced sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.



TIMELY WARNINGS AND EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

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Emergency Notifications

The University will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus. An emergency notification will be issued using the RAVE system, which may include a banner on the University homepage, text messages, phone calls, and social media posts.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, the University will follow its emergency notification procedures and follow-up information will be provided to the community, as needed.

The University will send timely warnings of Clery Act crimes occurring in Clery Act geography and reported to a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement that represent an ongoing threat to students and employees. Warnings will be sent in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar circumstances.

The University may issue Community Safety Advisories for incidents or dangers that do not meet Clery Act standards but for which the University would like to raise awareness, though not required to do so by federal law.

Timely Warning

Timely warnings are notifications about Clery Act crimes that may have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat and apply to crimes that occur within the College Clery Act geography. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of crime or incident
- Date, time, and location of crime
- Description of suspect(s)
- Public safety reminders

Emergency Notifications

An emergency notification informs recipients about an event that is currently occurring or imminently threatening the campus. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of emergency
- Date, time, and location of crime/incident
- Immediate action being recommended
- Public safety reminders

Community Safety Advisory

A “Community Safety Advisory” may be issued in other circumstances when an emergency notification or timely warning is not required, but the University deems the information important for the safety and well-being of the community.

Emergency Alert Procedures

The University's Emergency Notification Team assesses emergency situations to determine whether there is an ongoing threat or need for a safety notice.

The following staff are members of the Emergency Notification Team and decide the type of notification the University community will receive:

- Chief Information Officer
- Director of Media Relations and Internal Communications
- Director of Residential Life
- Assistant Director of Residential Life
- Executive Director of Student Wellness and Accessibility
- Assistant Vice President of Student Success
- Director of Facility Planning
- Assistant Director of Facilities

In making the determination to issue a warning, the team 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 the team, compromise efforts to assist the harmed persons or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.



EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

In some emergency situations, such as severe weather, utility failures, etc., an evacuation of the campus may be ordered. A campus evacuation or closure is an organized withdrawal from campus facilities where the time of return is determined by the circumstances of the emergency event. When such action is warranted, the campus community will be appropriately advised.

Things to Watch For:

- Watch for people who need help, particularly people with limited mobility or physical disabilities.
- Activate an alarm if told to do so by police or emergency workers.
- Remain at an emergency assembly point. A head count may be taken, and emergency workers may have additional instructions.
- Do not go back into a building until firefighters, police or College officials say it is safe.

Prepare for Emergencies:

- Know the building's floor plan and the locations of stairs, fire extinguishers, and emergency exits.
- For frequent visits to the same location within a building, become familiar with the number of doors passed along the evacuation route before reaching the nearest exit.
- When exiting in smoky conditions, keep a hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always be aware of more than one path out of the location and the number of doors between the room and the exit.

Leaving Campus:

- In the event of a campus evacuation or relocation, ensure everyone is informed of the plan, including the route, transportation, and estimated arrival time.
- For those with a vehicle, ensure it is in good condition and maintain at least half a tank of gas or electric charge sufficient to drive 50-100 miles. If a personal vehicle is not available, arrange for alternative transportation.
- Bring an emergency kit when evacuating.
- Leave a note indicating the departure time and destination for others to see.
- Keep campus ID and vehicle registration accessible, as access to campus may be restricted.

Shelter in Place Procedures

Shelter in place refers to a designated area of safety when it is not safe to go outside. Use a small, interior room, if possible, with as few windows as possible, and take refuge.

Shelter in place may be necessary for severe weather, contamination, or a shooter on campus. Use common sense when determining whether to stay put. If there is contamination or a fire within the building, leave.

Severe Weather

- Choose a location with as few windows as possible.
- Try to locate to the lowest level of the building.
- Keep a radio or television on to listen to news updates.

Chemical Contamination

- Select an interior space above the ground floor with the fewest windows or vents. The room should have adequate space for everyone to be able to sit. Use more rooms to avoid overcrowding.
- Seal cracks around the door with material that will block air flow.
- Shut off ventilation systems and fans.
- Keep a radio or television on to listen to news updates.

Active Shooter or Armed Intruder

1. Secure the location. Individuals should immediately lock doors, close blinds, and turn off lights. They should remain quiet and move away from windows and doors. If possible, furniture or other objects should be used to barricade the door.

2. Assess escape options. If the room cannot be locked, individuals should determine whether there is a safe route to exit the building. They should evacuate only if it is safe to do so. If gunfire is nearby, it may be safer to stay in place and hide.

3. Stay out of sight and take cover. Individuals should get low to the floor and remain behind solid objects if possible, avoiding windows or areas visible from outside.

4. Silence communication devices. Cell phones should be placed on silent mode (not vibrating) to avoid making noise that could reveal the location.

5. Call for help when safe. If the shooter is nearby and it is safe to use a phone, individuals should call 911, report their location and the situation, and remain on the line until directed to hang up.

6. Avoid triggering fire alarms. Fire alarms should not be activated, as this may draw others into dangerous areas.

7. Be prepared to take action. If confronted directly and escape is impossible, individuals should be ready to defend themselves using any available means.

Tornado

When a tornado warning is issued for the City of Emporia, all classes and university activities will be immediately suspended. All individuals should:

- Locate a designated tornado shelter. If a tornado shelter cannot be located, move to a windowless area such as a hallway, bathroom, or kitchen.
- Evacuate only if a fire starts or the structure becomes unsafe.
- If in a vehicle and a tornado approaches, seek shelter in a sturdy building or lie in a low-lying area away from vehicles.
- Follow the instructions of emergency personnel.
- During a tornado warning, tornado sirens will sound throughout the city, and the RAVE Alert system will send notifications to all Emporia State University users.

Understanding Tornado Alerts

Tornado Watch

A tornado watch means that conditions are favorable for tornadoes to develop in the area. You should monitor weather reports and be prepared to take shelter if a warning is issued.

Tornado Warning

A tornado warning means that a tornado has been sighted or is indicated by radar. You should seek shelter immediately.

Designated Tornado Shelter Locations

- Abigail Morse Hall: Storm room on Garden Level floor.
- Art Annex, Compound, and Welch Stadium: Physical Education Building basement hallways away from windows.
- Beach Hall: Lower hallways away from windows.
- Butcher Education Center: Tunnel area basement hallway, south end, room 001 (Main office has key) away from windows.
- Cremer Hall: Lower hallway area (north/south hallway) away from windows.
- Earl Center: Use lower hallway area and south stairwell basement landing away from windows.
- ESU Police: Police & Safety building hallway away from windows.
- HPER: Basement hallways away from windows. DO NOT USE THE GYM!
- King Hall: Lower floor area, rooms west of the hallway, basement area located under the stage. Stay away from windows.
- Kossover Tennis Complex: Men's and Women's Locker Rooms on East Side of the Building
- Memorial Union: Basement hallways away from windows.
- Plumb Hall: Lower hallway area away from windows.
- Prophet Aquatic Research & Outreach Center (PAROC): Restrooms north of PAROC or HPER building

- Roosevelt Hall: Use the north/south hallway area away from windows.
- Ross Reservation Trailer and Classrooms: Use above ground tornado shelter.
- Schallenkamp Hall: Community bathrooms on 1st floor in east and north wings. The hallway on 1st floor of south wing.
- Science Hall: Lower hallway area (north/south hallway) away from windows.
- South Morse Hall: Lower hallway in South Morse Hall.
- Stormont Maintenance Center: Bay #9, east of shops away from windows.
- Student Recreation Center: Restrooms away from windows.
- Towers Complex: Lower hallways in all buildings as well as work and utility areas.
- Visser Hall: Lower hallway area (north/south hallway) away from windows.
- White Library: Downstairs from the lobby to the lower area away from windows.



EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

Emporia State University has partnered with Rave Mobile Safety to provide a comprehensive emergency notification system. This system can send text, voice, and email messages to students, staff and faculty members. Additionally, emergency announcements can be simultaneously posted on social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Emporia State RSS feeds.

All students, staff, and faculty members are automatically enrolled in the Rave Mobile Safety platform.

To update your information or to see more information please visit www.getrave.com/login/emporia and log in with ESU credentials.

The local news media may be utilized to disseminate emergency information to members of the larger community, including neighbors, parents and other interested parties. The larger community can also access emergency information via the campus homepage and/or social media.

Testing of Notification System

Emporia State University sends out test alerts of the Emergency Notification System on a quarterly basis via the RAVE alert system. Tests are unannounced.

Tornado sirens are tested every Monday at noon.

MISSING STUDENTS

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Most missing student reports in a campus environment result from students changing their routines without informing friends. If a member of the community has reason to believe that a student is missing, all efforts will be made to locate the student to determine their state of health and well-being.

At the beginning of each academic year, every student is asked to identify a confidential contact to be notified if that student is determined to be missing. The missing student contact information is collected and maintained by the Registrar's office.

Reporting Missing Students

Students, employees, or other individuals who want to report that an on campus residential student is missing should contact ESU Police and Safety immediately. They may also dial 911. Missing students may be reported at any time; there is no requirement to wait 24 hours.

Missing Defined

Missing is defined as a student not responding to the ESU Police and Safety or Residential Life Staff for more than 24 hours and their whereabouts being unknown for more than 24 hours. ESU Police and Safety are responsible for investigating each report of a missing student and for determining whether the student is missing in accordance with the Policy.

Confidentiality of Emergency Contact

Contact information is registered confidentially, and the information is accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement. The contact information is not disclosed outside of a missing person's investigation.

Students Under 18

Parents or guardians of persons under the age of 18 who are not emancipated will be notified in addition to any additional contact person designated by the student, within 24 hours of determining that they are missing.

Notifications to Law Enforcement

Unless the report was received from that agency, ESU Police and Safety will notify local law enforcement, Emporia State Police, within 24 hours of determining a student is missing and collaborate to determine appropriate next steps. This occurs regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor.

Procedure if a Student is Reported Missing

If a student is residing in an on-campus housing facility and is reported missing, the Missing Persons Response Team will:

- Residential Life professional staff will immediately notify ESU Police & Safety if they have not been notified, then coordinate with ESU Police and Safety to establish contact with the resident and determine length of time the resident has been missing.
- Contact efforts are as follows. If contact is made, the missing person procedure is terminated.
 - Go to resident room to see if the resident is present,
 - Attempt to establish contact via phone,
 - Attempt to establish contact via email,
 - Check recent card access,
 - Check meal plan usage,
 - Attempt to establish contact via written letter at room.

Responding staff will maintain a timeline, showing attempted communications and procedures followed.

Resident Assistant must notify Residential Life Professional Staff immediately after receiving missing person report.

Appropriate Emporia State University administrators will be notified once the missing person report has been filed.

A University Official will notify the resident's Missing Persons Contact. If the missing person contact cannot be reached, they will contact the Emergency Contact Person.





CAMPUS SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION

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ESU Police and Safety Authority

University police officers receive their law enforcement authority from Kansas Statutes Annotated (K.S.A.) 76-726. Officers are certified law enforcement officers in Kansas and have full power of arrest. Kansas law (K.S.A. 76-726 and 22-2401a) provides for jurisdictional authority of university police officers to include property owned or operated by the University, endowment association, alumni association, athletic association, or recognized student organizations.

Working Relationships with Local and State Law Enforcement Agencies

Emporia State University Police and Safety work closely with local law enforcement agencies, including the Emporia Police Department, Lyon County Sheriff's Office, Kansas Highway Patrol and various other state and federal law enforcement agencies. These partnerships allow the sharing of information and intelligence related to crime and safety matters; request immediate assistance through a shared radio communication system; collaborate on joint investigations, particularly those involving off-campus student activities or crimes that cross jurisdictional boundaries; coordinate emergency responses; and leverage resources and expertise to enhance campus safety.

Additionally, the Emporia Police Department monitors and records criminal activity on public property surrounding campus, including fraternities and sororities, and provides this information to the University for inclusion in its crime statistics.

Memoranda of Understanding

The University maintains a written Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Emporia Police Department to coordinate investigations involving sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault, non-consensual sexual acts, sexual battery, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking), share crime statistics, and collaborate on emergency notifications and timely warnings. The MOU also provides jurisdictional authority for University Police on streets, property, and highways adjacent to campus, as well as within Emporia when following up on campus-related crimes. Additionally, students involved in off-campus incidents, including alcohol- or drug-related offenses or other criminal activity, may be referred to the University's conduct process.

Safety and Access

Safety inspections of buildings are conducted regularly. ESU Police and Safety personnel and Residential Life staff make note of damage or threats to safety to the University Facilities department.

University Facilities are responsible for maintaining campus buildings and grounds. They regularly inspect facilities, promptly address safety and security issues, and respond to reports of hazards like broken windows and locks. Efficient bright LED lighting has been installed throughout campus outdoor areas. For concerns about the physical safety of campus facilities and grounds, contact University Facilities, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., at (620) 341-5331.

In situations that require immediate assistance, such as a broken door, community members are urged to report to ESU Police and Safety (e.g., suspicious persons, doors propped open, locks or windows in need of repair, etc.).

To protect the safety and welfare of the campus community, all persons on University property may be asked to identify themselves if behaving in a suspicious or threatening manner. Identification may include name, address, and relationship to the University. Individuals may be asked to provide proof of identification, which is subject to verification. If any person refuses to identify themselves or provide proof of authorization or they are determined to have no legitimate reason to be on campus, they may be asked to leave and may be removed from the property. ESU Police and Safety is available to assist with this request. Suspicious or threatening behavior should be reported to ESU Police & Safety.

For emergencies call 911 or ESU Police and Safety at (620) 343-4225 for non-emergencies.

Campus Facilities and Grounds

Emporia State University is a public institution and, apart from restricted areas, is accessible to the public during normal building hours. After normal building hours, access is permitted only with proper authorization and identification.

Residence Halls

Residence halls are secured 24 hours a day, with all doors accessible only by card access or override keys. Every residence hall student is issued a room key and a coded Student ID card. Exterior doors of all residential complexes are always locked, requiring residents to use their Student ID cards for access. No doors in the halls are to be propped open at any time.

Each residence hall complex is supervised by a Residential Life Professional Staff member. Additionally, each floor has a Resident Assistant (RA), who is an upper-level student trained in safety and security procedures. To assist with any problems, the Department of Residential Life provides an "on-duty" Professional Staff Member for the entire system and an "on-duty" RA for each complex every night and on weekends.

Video Technology for Safety and Security

Video technologies are used to deter crime, enhance overall security measures and may be used to assist with investigatory activities. University security cameras are not monitored continuously under normal operating conditions. However, they may be monitored for legitimate safety and security purposes such as high-risk areas, restricted access areas/locations, in response to an alarm, special events, and specific investigations. Access to this system, including real time monitoring and the viewing of recorded images, is restricted to ESU Police and Safety authorized personnel, unless access is otherwise required by law.

Monitoring and Recording Crime Activity

The University is not aware of any criminal activity monitored by local law enforcement agencies of non-campus officially recognized student organizations. The University maintains an MOU which provides jurisdictional authority for University Police on streets, property, and highways adjacent to campus, as well as within Emporia when following up on campus-related crimes.

Crime Log and Fire Log

The University maintains a daily campus Crime Log and a separate Fire Log, both of which are available for viewing by request at the Police and Safety Building on Wooster Drive near the northeast side of the football stadium Monday through Friday, during business hours from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Crime Log is used to record crimes reported to the University by incident number, date reported, date of crime, time of occurrence, general location, and disposition (if known). All reports of crimes received by ESU Police and Safety that occurred within the required geographic locations are entered into the Crime Log, except where such disclosures are prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the harmed person. Instances in which ESU Police and Safety are called off campus property are entered into the crime log as an agency assistance.

Such information may also be withheld if there was clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would cause the suspect to flee or result in the destruction of evidence, however once the adverse effect described above is no longer likely to occur the information required will be disclosed in the log.

Entries or a change in a complaint's disposition will be recorded within two business days of receipt. The crime log is accessible to public view for the most recent 60-day period during normal business hours. The University will make available any portion of the log older than sixty (60) days within two (2) business days of such request for inspection.

The Fire Log is used to record all fires that occur in any on-campus student housing facility. This includes extinguished fires and those discovered while still burning, regardless of whether it was an emergency requiring a response from the Fire Department or a minor fire easily extinguished. All fires will be recorded by incident number, date the fire was reported, date and time of occurrence, general location, and nature of the fire.

FIRE SAFETY AND PREVENTION

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Reporting a Fire

Fires should immediately be reported by calling 911.

Evacuating in an Emergency or Fire

- Leave the building immediately when the fire alarm sounds.
- Alert others, assist if safe, and wake roommates/suitemates.
- Dress appropriately for evacuation (shoes, coat).
- Check doors for heat before opening. If hot, stay inside; if cool, open slowly. Close the door if smoke/heat enters.
- Take your key/key card; close doors and windows tightly before leaving.
- Residential Life staff should assist evacuation, knock on doors, and announce the emergency.
- In smoke, crawl low and follow walls; know multiple exits and count doors to the nearest one.
- Go to assigned assembly areas; staff should account for residents.
- If trapped, signal with a flashlight, a phone flashlight, or a bright cloth from a window. Do not break glass unless necessary.
- Never use elevators; they may fill with smoke or fail during alarms.

Future improvement and upgrades

There are no plans for future improvements in fire safety at this time in current residence halls. The University will continue to conduct regular inspections of all fire safety equipment and systems and utilize maintenance schedules to ensure all equipment is in optimal working condition. Any identified deficiencies will be addressed promptly and effectively. Any improvements in fire safety are determined in cooperation with Residential Life professionals, other campus departments, and outside consultants who are experts in the field.

Fire Extinguisher Use

Using a fire extinguisher properly is crucial for effectively putting out small fires and preventing them from spreading. Here's a step-by-step guide:

Assess the situation:

Before attempting to use a fire extinguisher, ensure it is safe to do so. If the fire is large, spreading quickly, or if there is uncertainty about the ability to control it, evacuate the area immediately and call emergency services.

Plan an exit route:

Never fight a fire that could potentially cut off the exit path.

Extinguish the fire:

Once ready, aim the nozzle at the base of the flames, not at the flames themselves, to cut off the fire's oxygen supply.

Watch for re-ignition:

Even if the fire seems to be out, monitor the area for signs of re-ignition. If the fire reignites, repeat the extinguishing process.

Evacuate if necessary:

If the fire cannot be extinguished or starts spreading rapidly, evacuate the area immediately and contact emergency services.

Inspect and recharge:

Notify campus officials so the extinguisher can be replaced.

QUICK STEPS FOR USE:

Stand at a safe distance:

Maintain approximately 6 to 8 feet from the fire while aiming and operating the extinguisher using the "PASS" method:

Pull the pin to break the tamper seal.

Aim low and direct the extinguisher nozzle or hose at the base of the fire.

Squeeze the handle and release the extinguishing agent.

Spray from side to side moving the extinguisher back and forth until the fire is extinguished.

Approved and Prohibited items

ESU permits only the following electrical appliances in Residential Life facilities, and the item must be plugged directly into wall outlets:

- Portable refrigerator (5.0 cubic ft. max), one per room, two per suite
- Microwave (1000 watts max), one per room
- Coffee pot/Keurig with auto shut off
- Electric water kettle with auto shut off
- Crockpot with auto shut off
- Curling iron, wand and/or flat iron with auto shut off
- Clothing iron with auto shut off
- Both the appliance and any cord must be safety labeled with an Underwriter Laboratories (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM) approved label.

Prohibited Items

- Air Conditioners (personal units)
- Candles/Candle Warmers /Incense Smoke and/or Fog Machines
- Flammable Liquids (e.g. gasoline, lighter fluid)
- Grills (indoor or outdoor)
- Halogen, Lava, & Sun Lamps
- High powered stereos (i.e. Sub-woofers)
- Highway/Road Signs
- Hotplates/Electric skillet/Waffle Makers
- Hover, Gravity, Self- Balancing Boards, etc.
- Infrared Smokers/Air Fryer
- LED Lights
- Fireworks
- Live or Dried Vegetation other than small house plants.
- Pressure Cookers/Instant Pots/Rice Cooker
- Space Heaters unless provided by Residential Life staff
- Toaster/Toaster Ovens
- Weapons
- Extension Cords

Fire Drills

ESU Residential Hall	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detector	Fire Extinguisher Device	Evacuation Plan	Fire Drills 2024
Towers Complex	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Singular & Trusler	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Abigail Morse Hall	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Schallenkamp Hall	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5

Reported Fire Statistics

2024

ESU RESIDENTIAL HALL	NUMBER OF FIRES	DATE AND TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	INJURIES OR MEDICAL TREATMENT	DEATHS RELATED TO FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
Towers Complex	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Singular & Trusler	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Abigail Morse Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schallenkamp Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2023

ESU RESIDENTIAL HALL	NUMBER OF FIRES	DATE AND TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	INJURIES OR MEDICAL TREATMENT	DEATHS RELATED TO FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
Towers Complex	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Singular & Trusler	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Abigail Morse Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schallenkamp Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2022

ESU RESIDENTIAL HALL	NUMBER OF FIRES	DATE AND TIME	CAUSE OF FIRE	INJURIES OR MEDICAL TREATMENT	DEATHS RELATED TO FIRE	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
Towers Complex	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Singular & Trusler	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Abigail Morse Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schallenkamp Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



CAMPUS POLICIES AND GOVERNING LAWS

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ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG POLICIES

Student and Employee Alcohol Policy

Only persons twenty-one (21) years old and older are permitted to consume alcohol.

Excessive alcohol consumption, binge drinking, or any behavior that endangers the safety of individuals is not condoned by the University and is prohibited.

Alcohol shall not be possessed or consumed in or on University owned, leased, or chartered vehicles.

The sale of alcohol on University property is permitted only through licensed vendors who comply with Kansas law and regulations. University units, student organizations, or external entities may not sell alcohol directly but may coordinate with properly licensed vendors for events.

Student and Employee Controlled Substances Policy

The University prohibits the unlawful manufacturing, distribution, possession, or use of controlled substances on University property by any person or organization.

Policy Enforcement

Emporia State ESU Police and Safety enforce local, state, and federal laws regulating underage drinking. Failure to comply with these laws or University policies may result in the loss of alcohol-related privileges and potential citations for violations of all applicable laws.

Student Sanctions

The main purpose of a sanction is to educate the student on the impact of actions on themselves and their community. This process typically involves educational sanctions of a restorative nature. Sanctions, or a combination thereof, include but are not limited to:

- Warning: written or verbal
- Disciplinary probation
- Loss of Privileges
- Restitution
- Discretionary Sanctions: work assignments, community service, service to the University, or other discretionary assignments
- University Suspension
- Indefinite University Suspension

Employee Disciplinary Sanctions

As a condition of employment, employees must notify the University of any drug-related convictions no later than five (5) days after. Violations may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Employees in violation of policies may face disciplinary action. All responses will be reasonable, timely, and related in severity to the seriousness of the offense. Sanctions may include:

1st infraction - oral warning (official documentation form is completed and maintained in the unit file for at least one (1) year). Not subject to appeal.

2nd infraction - written warning (official documentation form is completed and maintained in the official personnel file for at least five (5) years). Not subject to appeal.

3rd infraction - dismissal (official letter is written and maintained in the official personnel file permanently).

The level of disciplinary action depends on the severity of the offense.

State Laws for Alcohol and Other Drugs

Alcohol

In addition to Emporia State University's policies on alcoholic liquor use policies, city, state, and federal laws and city ordinances provide criminal penalties for specific violations occurring on campus.

It is illegal for anyone of any age to consume alcoholic liquor on state or Emporia State University property, except where specific exemptions are provided by law.

Minimum Penalty: 6 months in jail; \$200 fine

It is illegal for anyone under 21 years of age to possess, purchase, attempt to purchase or consume cereal malt beverage or alcoholic liquor except where specific exemptions are provided by law.

Minimum Penalty: 1 month in jail; \$200 minimum fine

(18-21 years of age); \$500 fine (under 18 yrs of age); perform 40 hours of public service; and attend an alcohol education program and up to 1 year suspension of driving privileges

It is illegal for anyone to furnish cereal malt beverage or alcoholic liquor to another person under 21 years of age.

Minimum Penalty: \$200 fine

It is illegal for anyone of any age to possess an open container of, and/or consume cereal malt beverage or alcoholic liquor in the city of Emporia, except those areas specifically licensed for sale or specifically exempted by state law.

Maximum Penalty:

30 days in jail; \$500 fine; perform 40 hours of public service; completion of an alcohol/chemical substance education program; up to 1 year suspension of driving privileges.

Drugs and Controlled Substances

The illegal possession or illegal use of drugs may subject individuals to criminal prosecution. The University will refer violations or proscribed conduct to appropriate authorities for prosecution.

Kansas law also mandates for certain offenders a non-prison sanction of placement in drug abuse treatment programs. Certain other offenders, including habitual drug users and those convicted of unrelated felonies, remain subject to punishment of imprisonment.

Federal Penalties

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, & V (except Marijuana, App. 2)

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	500-4,999 grams mixture
II	Cocaine Base	28-279 grams mixture
IV	Fentanyl	40-399 grams mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	10-99 grams mixture
I	Heroin	100-999 grams mixture
I	LSD	1-9 grams mixture
II	Methamphetamine	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture
II	PCP	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture

First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	5 kilograms or more mixture
II	Cocaine Base	280 grams or more mixture
IV	Fentanyl	400 grams or more mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	100 grams or more mixture
I	Heroin	1 kilogram or more mixture
I	LSD	10 grams or more mixture
II	Methamphetamine	50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture
II	PCP	100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more

First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

Substance/Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Any amount of other Schedule I & II substances OR Any amount of any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid OR Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Any amount of other Schedule III Drugs	Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
Any amount of all other Schedule IV drugs (other than Flunitrazepam)	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) (Other than 1 gram or more)	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Any amount of all Schedule V drugs	Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.	Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Substance/ Schedule	Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.

Substance/ Schedule	Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Title IX office

Emporia State University prohibits all forms of harassment and violence including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The University is committed to providing educational and training programs to help prevent such offenses.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for handling inquiries related to harassment, sexual violence, and discrimination policies.

This position is also responsible for implementing a mandatory campus-wide harassment training program for faculty and staff. This training ensures that faculty and staff are aware of the University's policies and procedures regarding harassment, sexual violence, and discrimination.

Contact the Title IX Coordinator:
(620) 341-5518.

University Policy

Reports of Prohibited Conduct are addressed through:

- Formal Grievance: Involves investigation, adjudication, and potential sanctions.
- Informal Resolution: Involves facilitation, mediation, or restorative practices, etc., by which a mutually agreed upon resolution of an allegation is reached.

The Title IX Coordinator determines the appropriate resolution approach based on the nature of the report, campus safety, and the Complainant's preference. Informal Resolution is not available in cases where an employee is accused of sexually harassing a primary or secondary student or when there is a potential risk of harm to others.

Disclosure and Resources

Immediate Needs Following a Sexual Assault and Related Violence

The priority of a person who experiences sexual violence should be to get to a place of safety and obtain any necessary medical treatment. Students and employees are encouraged to preserve any physical evidence, which may assist in proving that the offense occurred and may also be helpful in seeking a protective order.

Remember that injuries may be clear and obvious or they may be hidden. In Kansas, [victims of sexual and interpersonal violence can access medical care and services of a sexual assault forensic examiner at no cost](#). You do not have to speak to police or University officials to access an exam, and the exam can be billed to insurance OR it can be billed to the [Crime Victims Compensation Board](#) with no documentation sent to the person's insurance company.

Further, Kansas maintains a fund to assist victims of crime with other costs, including sexual assault counseling.

A forensic exam includes access to important medication as well. In Kansas, the State will cover the cost of emergency contraceptives; HIV PREP; Hepatitis vaccines; bacterial prevention medications; and pain and nausea medications related to the sexual assault. Medications are most effective soon after an incident and may become less effective over time.

If someone is in immediate danger or in immediate need of medical care, call 911.

While television shows talk about forensic exams (often called rape kits) as evidence, the main purpose of an exam is to have the assistance of a trained medical professional, to receive treatment for injuries related to an assault, and to receive appropriate medicines. A person can receive a forensic exam even if they choose not to speak to the police or have evidence shared with the police.

In a forensic exam, evidence of a crime can be collected. A person receiving the exam has a right to decide how they participate in an exam and to stop or pause at any time. Evidence can be collected in a forensic exam even if they are not sure if they want to talk to the police or file a police report. Evidence can be tested anonymously or without a name attached, and they have the right to request status information about an exam. The evidence kit collects and preserves DNA evidence from their body and clothing (or other personal items), which can assist law enforcement if they decide to report the crime. Reporting to police is not mandatory, however, and should never prevent someone from seeking medical care.

It is recommended that individuals avoid showering, bathing, douching, or brushing their teeth until after receiving medical attention. They should also avoid changing clothes or, if clothing is changed, preserve all items from the time of the assault in a paper bag or cardboard box. Evidence collection is most effective within the first four days following an assault. Evidence of drug-facilitated sexual assault (such as the use of Rohypnol, GHB, or other substances) is best tested as soon as possible, as these substances can leave the body quickly. Individuals are also encouraged to preserve text and direct messages, social networking pages, and other communications as evidence, as well as to retain pictures, videos, logs, or copies of documents that may be useful to University professionals or law enforcement in the investigation of the violation.

Supportive Measures

Emporia State University is committed to providing support and protection for victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The Title IX Coordinator works collaboratively with other campus departments to implement appropriate supportive measures to ensure the safety and well-being of victims and the entire University community.

Potential support measures may include:

- Contact restrictions
- Class or work schedule adjustments
- Leaves of absence
- Increased safety measures
- Changes in student housing
- Academic course or class adjustments

These measures may be implemented as part of a sanction or discipline process for a perpetrator who has violated university policy. Factors considered when determining appropriate supportive measures include:

- Severity or pervasiveness of the allegations.
- Ongoing effects on the complainant.
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same residence hall, dining hall, class, transportation, or job location.
- Existence of other legal measures to protect the complainant.

Even if a harmed person chooses not to report an incident to campus police or local law enforcement, Emporia State University offers support and assistance.

When the University receives a report of sexual misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator will be immediately notified by the office receiving the report. The Coordinator will promptly initiate an initial investigation to determine the facts of the case. The Coordinator will also provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community regardless of where the incident occurred.

Filing a Complaint

A Complainant or anyone else who is aware of the occurrence of an incident covered by this Policy is encouraged to report the incident as soon as possible to the Title IX Coordinator(s).

Reports can be made in person, by mail, by phone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator(s), or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator(s) receiving the person's verbal or written report.

The University ensures all proceedings are prompt, fair, and impartial, following established policies with reasonable timeframes. Extensions for good cause will be communicated in writing to both parties.

University officials handling these cases receive annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The officials will understand how to investigate and conduct hearing proceedings without bias or conflicts of interest, including bias for or against complainants or respondents, prioritizing safety, and accountability.

If the victim requests confidentiality or prefers that the complaint not be pursued, the University will make every reasonable effort to investigate and respond in accordance with these wishes. However, if a victim insists that their name or other identifiable information not be disclosed to the alleged perpetrator, the University's ability to respond may be limited.

Anonymous Reporting

Advisor Participation

The Complainant and Respondent are both entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice. Officials will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the Complainant or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding. However, the institution may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings if the restrictions apply equally to both parties. Both the accuser and the accused shall be simultaneously informed, in writing, of the outcome of the disciplinary proceeding (if an appeal process applies), any change to the results that occurs before the time the results become final, and when the results become final, the rationale for the decision.

Resolution Processes

Investigation and Hearing Timeline

Once a Formal Complaint is accepted, both parties will receive written notification of the complaint and procedures. The University will strive to complete complaint investigations, including issuance of a report of findings to the Complainant and Respondent, in as timely and efficient a manner as possible within 60 calendar days of receipt of a complaint. However, this timeframe may be extended based on factors such as, but not limited to, schedule and availability of witnesses, holidays or semester breaks including summer break, and complexity of the complaint. If an investigation cannot be completed within 60 calendar days of

receipt of the complaint, then the investigator(s) will notify the Complainant and Respondent of that fact and provide a timeframe for completing the investigation.

Prior to the completion of the investigative report, the University will send to each party and the party's Advisor the evidence subject to inspection and review in a hard copy or electronic format, and the parties will have ten (10) business days from the date of receipt to submit a written response to the Investigator. After the investigation, a hearing will be scheduled no sooner than 10 business days from the Notice of Hearing.

The University will endeavor to provide the written determination within ten (10) business days of the hearing and will notify the parties if more time is required.

Procedural Transparency

All proceedings will be conducted in alignment with University policies and ensure timely and equal access to relevant information for both parties. Timely notifications will be provided regarding meetings where the Complainant or Respondent may be present.

University proceedings are independent of the Kansas criminal legal process. Cases under this policy may proceed before, during, or after any civil or criminal proceedings. Decisions by law enforcement or courts do not determine whether a University policy violation has occurred.

Informal Resolution

In certain cases, reports of sexual misconduct, harassment, or other policy violations may be resolved through an informal resolution process when appropriate and agreed upon by all involved parties. Informal resolution is a voluntary process that does not involve a formal investigation or hearing. Possible outcomes may include facilitated dialogue, mediation, educational programming, or agreed-upon remedies designed to address the concerns and prevent recurrence. Informal resolution is not used in cases where an employee is alleged to have sexually harassed a student. Participation in informal resolution is optional, and either party may withdraw at any time prior to reaching a resolution and request a formal process instead.

Outcome Notification

The Notice of Outcome will be shared with the parties simultaneously. Notification will be made in writing and may be delivered by one or more of the following methods: emailed to the parties' University-issued email or otherwise approved account. Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

Standard of Evidence

The University uses a "preponderance of the evidence" standard to determine responsibility. A preponderance of the evidence standard means the fact(s) in issue is more probably true than not.

Disclosure to Victim or Next of Kin

Upon written request, the University will disclose to the reporting victim of a crime of violence, incest, or statutory rape, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted. If the victim is deceased because of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim.

Sanctions

In certain complex cases, a finding of responsibility for one of the above violations may be combined with a finding of responsibility for another violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policies & Grievance Procedures described above or another Policy (such as sexual harassment, a Code of Conduct violation, or the Information Technology Usage Policy). In those cases, certain additional sanctions (including educational sanctions, fines, and other sanctions listed in the relevant Policies and Codes) may be applied specifically to that other violation that are separate and apart from the list of sanctions available for the four violations listed above.

When an individual is found responsible for sexual assault, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree
- Demotion
- College Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Educational
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

When an individual is found responsible for domestic violence, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree
- Demotion
- College Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Educational
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

When an individual is found responsible for dating violence, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree
- Demotion
- College Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Educational
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

When an individual is found responsible for stalking, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Withholding Degree
- Demotion
- College Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Educational
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

Appeal Options

Any party may submit a written appeal to the Title IX Coordinator. An Appeal Chair, who has not previously participated in the matter, will be appointed to review the request and determine whether it meets the allowable grounds for appeal. Appeals may only be considered when there has been a procedural irregularity that affected the outcome, when new evidence becomes available that was not reasonably accessible at the time of the decision and could affect the outcome, or when the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias that affected the outcome.

If the Appeal Chair determines that the request does not meet these grounds, the appeal will be denied with a written explanation provided to the parties.

The Appeal Chair will review all approved grounds, responses, and any necessary information before issuing a decision. All decisions apply the preponderance of the evidence standard. A written Notice of Appeal Outcome will be issued simultaneously to all parties and will include the decision on each ground for appeal, any instructions for remand or reconsideration, any sanctions that may be imposed as permitted by law, and the rationale supporting the decision in accordance with state and federal disclosure requirements. Notices are delivered in writing, typically by University-issued email, and are considered delivered once sent.

Appeal outcomes are considered final.

Kansas State Law

Domestic Violence (Kansas Statute Annotated, K.S.A. 21-5111)

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. “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 persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, and persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time. Family or household member also includes a man and woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is alleged to be the father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time.

Dating Violence

Dating Violence is defined under Kansas Statute Annotated, K.S.A. 21-5111(i)(1) to include an act or threat of violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of

interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual, physical, or emotional abuse or the threat of such abuse. It can be a single act or pattern of behavior in relationships. It does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. This definition is used for these policy purposes and is also considered a crime for Clery reporting purposes. Kansas statutes include dating violence as a type of domestic violence.

Sexual Assault

In Kansas, there is no definition for “sexual assault”. Kansas Statutes do define and prohibit the crimes of Rape K.S.A. 21-5503; Criminal Sodomy, Aggravated Criminal Sodomy K.S.A. 21-5504; Sexual Battery, Aggravated Sexual Battery K.S.A. 21-5505; Indecent liberties with a child, Aggravated indecent liberties with a child K.S.A. 21-5506.

Rape

Rape (Kansas Statute Annotated, K.S.A. 21-5503) is:

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.

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;

Sexual intercourse with a child who is under 14 years of age;

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

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.

“Sexual Intercourse” (Kansas Statute Annotated, K.S.A. 21-5501) means any penetration of the female sex organ by a finger, the male sex organ, or any object. Any penetration, however slight, is sufficient to constitute sexual intercourse.

Rape is a felony.

Sodomy (Kansas Statute Annotated, K.S.A. 21-5501)

“Sodomy” means oral contact or oral penetration of the female genitalia or oral contact of the male genitalia; anal penetration, however slight, of a male or female by any body part or object; or oral or anal copulation or sexual intercourse between a person and an animal.

Stalking

Stalking (Kansas Statute Annotated, K.S.A. 21-5427) 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;

(3) After being served with, or otherwise provided notice of, any protective order included in K.S.A. 21-3843, prior to its repeal or K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-5924, and amendments thereto, that prohibits contact with a targeted person, recklessly engaging in at least one act listed in subsection (f)(1) 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

(4) 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.

REPORT PREPARATION AND CRIME STATISTICS

EMPORIA STATE
UNIVERSITY™



PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

This report is prepared by the Emergency Manager and reviewed by the departments of Police & Safety, Residential Life, University Facilities, Student Wellness Health Services, Student Wellness Counseling Services, Human Resources, Legal Services, the Title IX Coordinator, and the Dean of Students. Not only does this report comply with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, but is also part of our ongoing effort to inform you of the safety programs and services available and the best practices to assist you in maintaining the safety and security of others.

Incidents that Occur Outside Clery Geography

It is important to note that members of the community may be impacted by crime or incidents occurring outside of Clery Act geography. These incidents may be subject to a policy, but will not appear in the Clery Act statistics. At the same time, incidents that occur in Clery Act geography that do not involve members of the community would be included in these statistics.

Reporting Geography

The Clery Act defines the College's reporting geography for crimes, arrests, and disciplinary referrals. The Annual Security Report discloses federally defined crimes and state law violations resulting in arrests or referrals.

ON CAMPUS

- i. Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and
- ii. Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor)

ON CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Crimes that occur in on campus residence halls are counted in the On Campus category as well as the On Campus residential category. On Campus Residential is a sub-set of On Campus, and the crime counts should not be added together.

NON-CAMPUS

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

PUBLIC PROPERTY

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

College Geography



Non-Campus Properties

William Lindsay White Auditorium – 116 E 6th Ave., Emporia, KS 66801

Ross Natural History Reservation – 200 Road 230, Americus, KS 66835

Emporia State University – Kansas City – 8400 W 110th St Ste 150, Overland Park, KS 66210

Non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by Emporia State University:

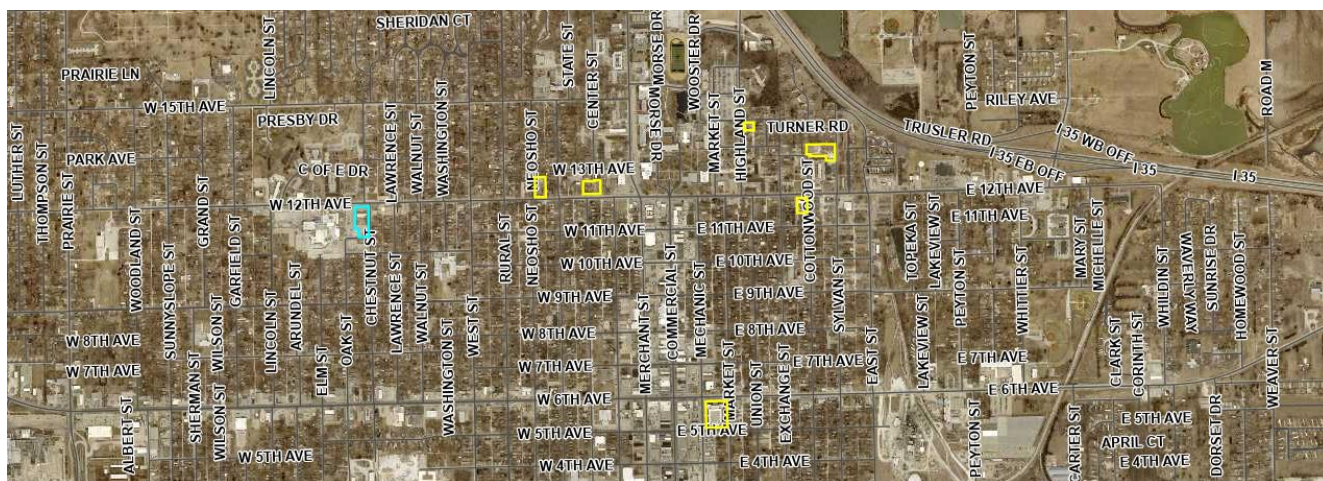
Phi Delta Theta – 1326 Highland St., Emporia, KS 66801

Sigma Phi Epsilon – 415 E 12th Ave., Emporia, KS 66801

Sigma Tau Gamma – 1309 Sylvan St., Emporia, KS 66801

Alpha Sigma Alpha – 226 W. 12th Ave., Emporia, KS 66801

Sigma Sigma Sigma – 418 W. 12th Ave., Emporia, KS 66801



CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

The following are definitions of crimes that are reportable under the Clery Act reporting requirements.

Primary Crimes

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

SEX OFFENSES

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

RAPE

The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

FONDLING

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

INCEST

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

STATUTORY RAPE

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

ROBBERY

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

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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

BURGLARY

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking and safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft is classified as any case where an automobile is taken by a person not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, including joy riding.

ARSON

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

Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons Violations

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Hate/Bias-Related Crime

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

In addition to the Primary Crime offenses mentioned above, there are also four additional criminal offenses related to Hate Crimes, they are: larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. The following are definitions of Hate/Bias crimes that are reportable under the Clery Reporting Requirements:

LARCENY-THEFT

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

SIMPLE ASSAULT

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious, severe, or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

INTIMIDATION

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to physical attack.

DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

VAWA Crimes

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

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

DATING VIOLENCE

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

STALKING

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

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts that the stalker directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

CRIME STATISTICS

PART I CRIMES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	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
Robbery	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	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2	2	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

REFERRALS

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	38	23	16	38	22	16	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-campus 2022	On-campus 2023	On-campus 2024	On-campus, Residential 2022	On-campus, Residential 2023	On-campus, Residential 2024	Non-campus 2022	Non-campus 2023	Non-campus 2024	Public Property 2022	Public Property 2023	Public Property 2024
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: 1 larceny-theft/gender identity

2022: No hate crimes reported.

UNFOUNDED CRIMES

If a Clery Act crime is reported as occurring in any of the College's Clery Act geographic categories and the reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is "unfounded." Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may unfound a crime after a thorough investigative process.

2024: No crimes unfounded.

2023: No crimes unfounded.

2022: No crimes unfounded.