



2026

Annual Security Report

Research College of Nursing

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September 21, 2026

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended (“Clery Act”). It provides students and employees of Research College of Nursing (“RCoN” or “College”) with information on: the College’s security arrangements, policies, and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by Jason Allen, Vice President of Campus Operations, in cooperation with Research Medical Center’s Safety and Security Department, campus security authorities, and various other elements of the College. Each year, an email notification is made to all enrolled students that provides the website address to access this report. Faculty and staff receive similar notifications. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained by contacting Jason Allen at 816-823-0504.

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

Policies Concerning the Law Enforcement Authority of Campus Security Personnel

Research Medical Center’s Safety and Security Department (“Security Department”) is responsible for campus safety at the College. Its jurisdiction covers all campus property.

Starting in 2026, when the College moved into its new campus building, there is one Security Officer always located at the front desk of the campus during campus hours. In 2025, the Security Department would patrol the campus with routine building and parking lot checks. Security Department staff are commissioned law enforcement officers, carry weapons, and have arrest authority. The Security Department has a long-standing working relationship with local law enforcement agencies, including the Kansas City Police Department, which assists the Security Department staff. While there is no written memorandum of agreement, the Security Department staff contacts Kansas City Police to investigate any alleged criminal activity that occurs on campus. In addition, senior Security Department staff meet quarterly with the Kansas City Police Department to address any issues or concerns and to share information. The Security Department can be contacted at 816-276-4411.

Other Officials to Whom Crimes May Be Reported

The College has also designated other officials to serve as additional campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can also be made to these officials. They, in turn, will ensure that they are reported to the Security Department staff for collection as part of the College's annual report of crime statistics. These additional Campus Security Authorities are:

- Amy Townsend, EdD, MSN, RN, CNE, President 816-823-0505
- Glenna Mahoney, DNP, RN, Vice President of Academic Operations, 816-823-0503
- Jason Allen, Vice President of Campus Operations, 816-823-0504
- Richard Bowers, Director of Security, 816-276-4403

Policies on Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, accidents, injuries, or other emergencies occurring on campus to the Security Department and appropriate police agencies even when the victim of a crime elects not to do so or is unable to make such a report. Such reports should be made as follows:

- Situations that pose an imminent danger or while a crime is in progress should be reported to local law enforcement by calling **911**. Keep in mind that the individual

making the call from a cell phone will need to provide the address where the emergency has occurred. After making the 911 call, also make a report to one of the campus security officers or the Security Department (816-276-4411).

- Students, staff, and visitors should report criminal actions, accidents, injuries, or other emergency incidents to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual making the report will be encouraged to also report it to appropriate police agencies. If requested, a member of the College staff will assist a student in making the police report.
- Anonymous incident reports can also sometimes be made.

The College has no officially recognized student organizations with off-campus locations. However, if criminal activity occurs while students are attending school-sponsored events or training off campus, the reporting procedures are the same as those stated above.

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

Confidential Reporting

The College will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim, or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity. Moreover, when requested, the College will withhold the identity of victims in publicly available records, to the extent permitted by law.

Any victim of a crime who does not want to pursue action within the College disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. With the victim's permission, a report of the details of the incident can be filed without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes but still helps the College take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving

students, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

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

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

RCoN seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others, and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. A description of these programs and their frequency of presentation follows:

- New faculty and staff participate in a mandatory orientation which includes a 30-minute presentation from the Research Medical Center Security staff. The Research Medical Center Security staff serves as the campus security for the College. Significant changes to security procedures and policies may either be communicated by email or presentation at faculty/staff meetings.
- The Campus Security staff will provide an educational presentation to students who are new to the College campus at the beginning of their first semester (August, May or January). Educational presentations are provided to all students to update them on changes to the procedures and practices, when necessary.
- As noted above, security and safety procedures are shared with new and continuing students at the beginning of each academic year. The Catalog/Student Handbook is reviewed with attention to the section "Health and Safety." This includes encouraging students to be alert to security situations and to assist the school in preventing crimes from occurring through awareness and communication. Student organizations are highly encouraged to develop and present their own crime prevention programs for other students and staff.
- Employees and students are informed about the prevention of crimes through written communication from the College administration via campus postings, email



distributions, internet postings, and bulletin boards. During annual security updates, emphasis is placed on faculty, staff, and students' roles in prevention of crimes.

Building Security

The College is a private institution and reserves the right to restrict access and movement on its grounds to staff, students, visitors, and others who are conducting business on site. Campus buildings are generally open at 7:00 AM Monday through Friday. In 2025, all campus doors were badge access only. Personnel requiring entrance door keys were placed on an authorized access list. Entrance door keys were of the registered type and cannot be duplicated at hardware stores or unauthorized lock shops.

In 2026, the new campus building is locked until 7 AM, with badge access to only certain individuals from 6 AM – 7 AM. The doors lock and require badge access from 5 PM – 7 PM, at which time the campus is fully locked, with only security having the access key.

The campus building has security coverage Monday through Friday during the entire time the building is open. For the campus building, maintenance staff and the Security Department are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

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

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

Keys to faculty and staff offices, conference rooms, and classrooms will be issued to employees only as needed and after receiving the proper authorization. Each faculty, staff, and student are responsible for assuring these areas are secured and locked.

The campus community must adhere to policies regarding unauthorized access to school facilities, theft of, or damage to, school property, or criminal activity. In particular, rendering inoperable or abusing any fire prevention or detection equipment is prohibited

violation of these policies may lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination, removal from school, and the filing of charges with law enforcement authorities.

Employee and student identification cards serve to verify the identity of individuals and help ensure authorized access to campus facilities. While on RCoN property, employees and students must visibly display their identification cards. When an individual no longer needs to access RCoN's facilities, their building access privileges are deactivated, and their identification cards and any distributed keys are collected by the College.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Security is also a consideration in maintaining campus facilities. For example, maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure pathways are well lit and that egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells. They also check to ensure door locks are functional and that landscaping does not affect pathways or otherwise pose security risks for those passing by. If College administration is made aware of a security issue in campus facilities, they ensure maintenance is quickly contacted and the situation is addressed.

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus, that the Vice President of Campus Operations and/or the Emergency Response Team determine constitutes a serious or continuing threat, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be issued. For example, a series of motor vehicle thefts or sexual assaults in the area that present a continuing threat to the campus community would merit such a warning. The Vice President of Campus Operations and/or Campus Security Director will communicate this warning to students and employees via College email, through text messaging for those who have opted in, and through the RAVE alert system. Updates to the warning will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to the Vice President of Campus Operations and/or Campus Security Director.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The College follows an Emergency Response plan. This plan ensures a timely and effective response to significant emergencies or dangerous situations occurring on campus that pose an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community. These situations include, but are not limited to, tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, or armed intruders. Emergency procedures for such situations as tornadoes and fires are located in the Catalog/Student Handbook. There is also an Emergency Response binder located on each floor of the campus with instructions to follow should one of these situations occur.

RCoN and the RMC Campus Security staff have requested cooperation from the Kansas City Police Department to inform the College of situations reported to them that may warrant emergency response. Students, staff, and visitors are encouraged to notify the Campus Security (816-276-4411) and Vice President of Academic Operations (816-823-0503), and President (816-823-0505), and or the Vice President of Campus Operations (816-823-0504) of any situation that poses such a threat. The Vice President of Campus Operations will confirm the existence of the danger by accessing available information from campus administrative staff and local authorities. They will then be responsible for initiating the College's response and marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Other College offices may be involved in the confirmation process, depending on the nature of the emergency.

Once the emergency is confirmed, the College community, or appropriate segments will be notified without delay. The Vice President of Campus Operations, in collaboration with other relevant personnel, will determine who should be notified without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification, and initiate the notification system. Issuing a notification may be delayed only if, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, it would compromise efforts to assist a victim, or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Depending on the specific campus segment the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, this content will be determined in consultation with RMC Security and the Kansas City Police Department. ~~NotificationsAlso as appropriate, the notification~~ will also provide guidance on whether recipients should shelter in place or evacuate.

The Vice President of Campus Operations will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, primarily through email blasts to college email accounts and

text messages for those who have opted in. The method used will depend on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

Research College of Nursing conducts at least one test of its emergency response and evacuation procedures annually. Tests may be announced or unannounced and are designed to assess the institution's emergency operations plans and notification systems. The College documents each test, including a description of the exercise, the date, the time, and whether the test was announced or unannounced.

During the 2025 reporting year, Research College of Nursing's Clery geography included educational spaces located at 2525 E. Meyer Boulevard, 2316 E. Meyer Boulevard, and 6601 Rockhill Road.

In 2026, college operations were consolidated into a single campus facility. Currently, emergency notifications are delivered via blast email, text messaging (for those that have opted in), direct personal communication when appropriate, and utilizing the RAVE mobile safety alert platform for those that have registered.

Crime statistics contained in this report reflect the institution's Clery geography as it existed during each reporting year and may include locations no longer occupied by the College.

Since RCoN was part of the RMC Campus, the RMC Marketing and Public Relations Department will disseminate information to the general public. Depending on the situation, RMC Public Relations staff will provide information to the local news media. Additionally, the RMC Vice President for Community Affairs may share information with local neighborhood associations and public schools.

Missing Person Procedures

Research College of Nursing does not currently operate on-campus student housing facilities. However, the following procedures apply should a report of a missing student be received.

If a member of the College community has reason to believe that a student is missing, that information should be reported immediately to the Vice President of Campus Operations. Anyone receiving a missing person report will immediately notify the RMC Security Department and an investigation will be initiated.

If a student has identified an individual, the College will notify a general emergency contact person no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus

officials and law enforcement in furtherance of the investigation. This information can be found in the student's personal file.

After investigating a missing person report, if it is determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours, the College will notify local police authorities unless local law enforcement has already made this determination. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and not emancipated, the College will also notify the student's parent or legal guardian once the student has been determined missing for 24 hours.

Policy, Procedures, and Programs Related to Various Sex-Related Offenses, including Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Clery Act, and the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"), the College prohibits discrimination based on sex in its educational programs and activities, including sexual harassment and sexual violence, and acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The College also prohibits any retaliation, intimidation, threats, coercion, or any other discrimination against any individuals exercising their rights or responsibilities related to sexual misconduct. A full statement of the College's policy and procedures for filing, investigating, and resolving complaints of this nature may be found at <https://researchcollege.edu/about/title-ix/sexual-misconduct.dot>.

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

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program

RCoN conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming and new employees and students. In it they are specifically advised that the College prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. In that regard, they are informed of the following definitions apply within the state of Missouri:

- *Consent* or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if:



- a. It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or
- b. It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, or intoxication, is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgement as to the nature of the harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or
- c. It is induced by force, duress, or deception.

See Missouri Revised Statutes § 556.061(5)

- *Dating Violence* – the College has determined, based on good-faith research, that this term is not specifically defined in the Missouri Revised Statutes. However, it is generally covered by the definitions of Domestic Violence and Domestic Assault discussed below. Also, in accordance with Federal law the College does collect statistics for these offenses using the definition contained in the Violence Against Women Act. That definition is listed earlier in this report in the discussion of definitions related to crime statistics.
- *Domestic Violence* is abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member.
 - “Family or household member” means spouses, former spouses, any person related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, any person who is or has been in a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and anyone who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time. See Missouri Revised Statutes § 455.010(1), (5), (7)
 - “*Domestic Assault*” is also defined under the Missouri Law and includes conduct that is considered to be Domestic Violence. A person commits the crime of domestic assault in the first degree if he or she attempts to kill or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to a family or household member, including any child who is a member of the family or household. See Missouri Revised Statutes § 565.072



- A person commits the crime of domestic assault in the second degree if the act involves a family or household member, including any child who is a member of the family or household and he or she:
 1. Attempts to cause or knowingly causes physical injury to such family or household member by any means, including but not limited to, by use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or
 2. Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such family or household member; or
 3. Recklessly causes physical injury to such family or household member by means of any deadly weapon.

See Missouri Revised Statutes § 565.073

- A person commits the crime of domestic assault in the third degree if the act involves a family or household member, including any child who is a member of the family or household, as defined in section 455.010 and:
 1. The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury to such family or household member; or
 2. With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such family or household member by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; or
 3. The person purposely places such family or household member in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means; or
 4. The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death or serious injury to such family or household member; or
 5. The person knowingly causes physical contact with such family or household member knowing the other person will regard the contact as offensive; or
 6. The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such family or household member by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting such family or household member's access to other persons, telecommunication devices, or transportation for the purpose of isolation.

See Missouri Revised Statutes § 565.074



- *Sexual Assault* is causing or attempting to cause another to engage involuntarily in any sexual act by force, threat of force, or duress. See Missouri Revised Statutes § 455.010(1)(e) An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program.
- *Stalking* is 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 in which 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.

The PPAP includes instruction on how to avoid becoming a victim and the warning signs of abusive behavior, the recognition of which will help mitigate the likelihood of perpetration, victimization, or bystander inaction. Specifically, they are advised:

Information on Risk Reduction

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

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.



- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

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

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

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

Bystander Intervention

Individuals are encouraged to take safe and positive steps to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual misconduct against another person. This includes reporting such incidents to appropriate authorities. Other steps that can be taken include:

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

The College's PPAP program also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in that proceeding, available resources, etc. Some of this information is outlined in the forthcoming sections of this report.

The PPAP is carried out by orientation presentations, distribution of written material, campus advertising, and periodic email blasts. The college has purchased access to Vector Solutions Courses that provide the College with access to the following courses for students – "Bystander Intervention for Students", "Health and Safety Awareness on Campus", "Intimate Partner Violence", "Campus SaVE Act", and "Title IX Rights and Protections" etc.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign-

The College also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is aimed at increasing the understanding of students and employees on

these topics and improving their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The OPAC is carried out through essentially the same means as the PPAP, using a range of strategies with a variety of audiences throughout the College.

Procedures to Follow if You Are a Victim of Sexual Misconduct that Constitutes a Crime

If you are a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, or domestic violence, go to a safe place, and call 911 or the RMC Security Department at 816-276-4411. You can also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator, Nikki Flagler at 816-276-3147. Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported.
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order. Victims will be provided with information on where a forensic examination can be obtained. Therefore, victims should follow these guidelines:
 - Do not destroy or remove clothing items worn during or following such an incident, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence.
 - Do not bathe, shower, wash, or otherwise clean the environment where the incident occurred. It is understandable that you may want to clean up but doing so will likely destroy important evidence.
 - Options for pressing charges can be deferred; you can go to the local hospital emergency room and ask for an exam and for evidence of the incident to be collected and sealed.
 - Also, victims of stalking should preserve evidence of the crime to the extent possible. Such evidence is more likely to be in the form of photos, electronic communications, letters, etc.
3. The victim's options regarding notification of law enforcement, which are:
 - The option to notify either on-campus or local police;

- The option to be assisted by College officials in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses; and
 - The option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the College's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Restraining Orders

Any student or employee who has a restraining order, order of protection, no contact order, or any other such order issued by a court against another individual (whether or not that individual is also a student or employee of the College) is highly encouraged to notify a campus security authority of the threat and to provide a copy of the restraining order so that it is kept on file with the Security Department and can be enforced, if necessary.

Available Victim Services

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

The College will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, to the extent that the College has control over those environments, and how to request protective measures (such as a "no contact" order or a change in classroom or workplace assignments). If victims request these accommodations and they are reasonably available they will be provided, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement. Moreover, the College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide them. If the College believes it is necessary to disclose personal information in order to provide an accommodation, it will attempt to advise the victim before making the disclosure.

The College also offers students access to WellConnect services via phone and online. WellConnect offers counseling and consultation on topics including mental health, relationships, substance/alcohol abuse, navigating legal systems, and managing finances.

To request an accommodation described above or any other protective measure, the victim should contact the Title IX Coordinator, Nikki Flagler at 816-276-3147.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking will be processed through the College's Sexual Misconduct Policy and Complaint Resolution Procedures, available at <https://researchcollege.edu/about/title-ix/sexual-misconduct.dot>.

The College's Sexual Misconduct Policy and Complaint Resolution Procedures are utilized whenever a complaint of one of the offenses listed above is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and respondent. The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a complaint is made to the Title IX Coordinator or otherwise brought to the attention of the Title IX Coordinator, and all College employees (except designated confidential resources) have a duty to report such incidents when they become aware of them. Once a complaint is made, an investigator or investigators designated by the Title IX Coordinator will commence an investigation as soon as practicable but not later than seven (7) days after the complaint is made. During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses and other supporting evidence. Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator(s) will make a decision and issue a written report to the complainant and respondent with findings and, if necessary, attach an addendum with sanctions and remedial measures that will be implemented. The College strives to complete investigations of this nature within sixty (60) calendar days.

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal decisions of the investigator(s) to an Appellate Officer. When the complaint involves an employee respondent or third-party respondent, the Appellate Officer is the President. When the complaint involves a student respondent, the Appellate Officer is the Associate Dean for Undergraduate Education. Appeals must be filed within seven (7) days of receipt of the written report determining the outcome of the complaint. The appropriate Appellate Officer will resolve the appeal within

ten (10) days of receiving it and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision. Decisions of an Appellate Officer are final.

Both the victim and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

- A prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution.
- Written notice of an extension of timeframes in the proceedings and the reason for it, which will only be for good cause.
- Proceedings conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against either the accused or the accuser and who at a minimum receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
- Timely access to information that will be used after the fact-finding investigation but during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
- The same opportunities to have others present during any disciplinary hearing, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The College may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
- Have the outcome determined using a preponderance-of-the-evidence standard based on the totality of the evidence presented.
- Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim, and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.
- Prohibition of retaliation. Research College of Nursing an employee, officer, or agent of the institution, may not retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under any provision in the section.

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

Following a final determination in the College's disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the College may impose a penalty depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. Possible sanctions include: assessment of financial penalties, suspension, probation, or termination/expulsion.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective orders. They can include such things as forbidding the accused from entering the victim's residence and from communicating with the victim.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping

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

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights

When a student or employee reports to the College that they have been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of their rights and options as described in the paragraphs above, including available resources, protective measures, and a description of the College's policies and procedures for addressing complaints of this nature.

Sex Offender Registration Program

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are

on this campus may do so by contacting RMC Security Department. The Missouri State Highway Patrol maintains a general registry of sex offender information, which may be accessed at the following

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

Drug and Alcohol Policy

RCoN has a Student Conduct Policy that addresses alcohol and illegal drug use in the Catalog/Student Handbook. In addition, the College addresses chemical impairment from alcohol and drugs within the Clinical Policy section of the Catalog/Student Handbook. The Catalog/Student Handbook and these policies may be accessed at <https://researchcollege.edu/services/>.

Vector Solutions Campus Life Courses provides the College with access to additional courses including – “Alcohol and Other Drugs” for students.

Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program

A nationwide, cooperative statistical effort in which city, university and college, county, State, Tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily report data on crimes brought to their attention. The UCR program also serves as the basis for the definitions of crimes and the requirements for classifying crimes.

- **Hierarchy Rule**
 - A requirement in the FBI's UCR program that, for purposes of reporting crimes in that system, when more than one criminal offense was committed during a single incident, only the most serious offense be counted

Crime Statistics

The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to disclose crime statistics covering the previous three years on various crimes and offenses. The definitions of these offenses, consistent with FBI guidelines and VAWA regulations are as follows:

- **Primary Crimes**



- *Murder and non-negligent manslaughter*: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- *Negligent manslaughter*: The killing of another person through gross negligence.
- *Sex offenses*:
 - *Rape*: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
 - *Fondling*: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
 - *Incest*: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - *Statutory rape*: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- *Robbery*: The taking or attempting to take anything 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 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 weapons 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 larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
- *Motor vehicle theft*: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned – including joyriding.



- *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.

- **Hate Crimes**

A crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability. Hate crimes include those defined above that were motivated by one or more of these biases. They also include the following crimes and offenses:

- *Larceny-theft* (except Motor Vehicle 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 included.
- *Simple assault*: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where the offender neither displays a weapon nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, such as apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, sever laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- *Intimidation*: Unlawfully placing another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- *Destruction/damage/vandalism of property*: Willfully or maliciously destroying, damaging, defacing, or otherwise injuring real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

- **Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals for Violations of Laws Related to Weapons, Liquor, and Drugs**



Statistics must also be disclosed related to arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for violations of law relating to weapons, drugs, or liquor. For this purpose, the following definitions apply:

- *Arrest*: A person processed by arrest, citation, or summons.
- *Referral for disciplinary action*: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.
- *Weapons (Carrying, Processing, Etc.) 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.
- *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.
- *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.
- **VAWA Crimes**

VAWA also requires the disclosure of statistics for the following crimes. Any incident meeting these definitions is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

- *Domestic violence*: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed
 - a. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - b. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - c. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;

- d. 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
 - e. 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 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 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.
 - a. 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 to suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the statistical summary below, the following definitions for Clery geography are used:

- "On-Campus Property" is defined as any building or property owned or controlled by the 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; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous 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 retail vendor)
- "Student Housing" is defined as the Kelce Student Village located just west of Research Medical Center. Student Housing includes only the buildings the College controls which houses RCoN students as well as students in the other Research Medical Center educational programs. Research College of Nursing student housing closed and was no longer utilized as of May 2023. Because student housing closed in May 2023, no student housing statistics are reported after that date.

- “Public Property” is defined as All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
- “Non-Campus Buildings or Property” is defined as any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by the institution; or 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. Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or 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.

The statistical summary of the above crimes and offenses for this campus over the past three calendar years follows:

Offense	Year	On-Campus Property	Public Property	Non-Campus Buildings or Property
Arson	2023	3	0	0
	2024	2	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide: Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide: Murder and Non negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0



Sex Offenses – Forcible	2023	0	0	0
	2024	1	0	0
	2025	1	0	0
Sex Offenses – Non-Forcible	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	6	1	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Fondling	2023	0	1	0
	2024	1	0	0
	2025	2	1	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0
	2024			
	2025	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	3	1	0
	2024	2	0	0
	2025	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	5	5	0
	2024	4	2	0
	2025	11	3	0
Burglary	2023	3	0	0
	2024	1	0	0
	2025	3	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	22	1	0
	2024	30	2	
	2025	8	1	0
Domestic Violence	2023	18	1	0
	2024	11		
	2025	10	1	0
Dating Violence	2023	0	1	0



	2024	0	2	0
	2025	2	1	0
Stalking	2023	1	0	0
	2024	1	0	0
	2025	4	0	0
Arrests: Weapons (Carrying, Possessing, etc.)	2023	2	0	0
	2024	2	0	0
	2025	6	3	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons (Carrying, Possessing, etc.)	2023	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0
	2025	3	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	2023	11	8	0
	2024	4	14	0
	2025	6	9	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	2023	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	2024	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	2025	2	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	5	0
	2024	2	3	0
	2025	2	6	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0	0
	2024	2	1	0
	2025	1	0	0



- The College has had no hate crimes for the years 2023, 2024, and 2025.
- No crime reports were determined to be “unfounded” and subsequently removed from the summary of crime statistics chart above.