EVANGEL / AGTS 2026

Annual Safety & Fire Report

Includes statistics from 2025 Calendar Year

EU

EVANGEL UNIVERSITY

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Clery Act Reporting Requirements

In compliance with *the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act*, the Director of Public Safety is designated as the Campus Security Survey Administrator, who is responsible for the preparation of the Annual Security Report (consisting of campus security policy disclosures and campus crime statistics for the previous three calendar years) and its submission by October 1 to the U.S. Department of Education.

This Annual Security Report is prepared in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus, as well as Evangel University's Student Development Division, which provides updated information on the University's educational programs and policy disclosures conducted in order to comply with the Clery Act.

Additionally, the Annual Security Report includes the frequency of occurrence of certain categories of crimes specified in the Clery Act to include *Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Weapons Violations, Drug Abuse Violations, and Liquor Law Violations*.

These crime statistics are collected by the Director of Public Safety from the following sources: incident reports written by EU Public Safety officers; information that may be provided by the Springfield Police Department, Missouri Highway Patrol and/or the Greene County Sheriff's Department; reports provided by victims of campus crime; and reports provided by EU officials designated as "Campus Security Authorities" (including, but not limited to: vice presidents, directors, department heads, Community Life Department staff, athletic coaches, and faculty/staff advisors to student organizations). Once Evangel University's crime statistics report has been submitted to the U.S. Department of Education and reviewed by that staff, the Department of Education will make that data available to the general public at http://ope.ed.gov/security.

It is the policy of Evangel University that the Vice President for Student Development or designee shall distribute by electronic mail, to all enrolled students, faculty and staff, the appropriate hyperlink to the Annual Security Report; that the Human Resources Director will notify prospective employees of the availability of the report; and that the Admissions Director will notify all prospective students of the availability of the report.

The Annual Security Report also includes:

- Polices regarding procedures and facilities for students and others to report criminal actions or other emergencies on campus and regarding the University's response to such reports.
- Polices concerning security of and access to campus facilities, including campus housing.
- Campus security polices, including enforcement authority, and policies encouraging prompt and accurate criminal reporting.
- Description of the types of programs designed to education and inform students and employees about campus security procedures and crime prevention procedures.
- Annual reporting of statistics concerning the occurrence of Clery reportable crimes on campus property and other properties used by students under campus control as required by the Clery Act.
- Policy regarding possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages and enforcement of state underage drinking laws.
- Policy regarding possession, use and sale of illegal drugs and enforcement of federal and state drugs laws.
- Campus sexual assault programs and procedures to prevent sex offenses.
- Where registered sex offenders may be obtained.
- Information regarding missing student notification procedures.

The Annual Security Report for Evangel University can be viewed at the following web site: Public Safety - Evangel University. Copies of the Annual Security Report may also be obtained by contacting:

Director of Public Safety
Evangel University
Springfield, Mo 65802
(417) 575-8911

Clery Act Reporting Requirements

Evangel University and the Assemblies of God Theological Seminary (AGTS) use combined crime and fire statistical reporting:

Evangel University and the Assemblies of God Theological Seminary (AGTS) have merged into one school, but due to a technicality in the way the Department of Education views each institution as separate, both must complete an Annual Safety and Fire report, though due to the geography of AGTS being on the Evangel campus and sharing resources such as residential facilities the statistics for crime and fire statistics are combined in both school's reports.

Map of Evangel / AGTS Campus

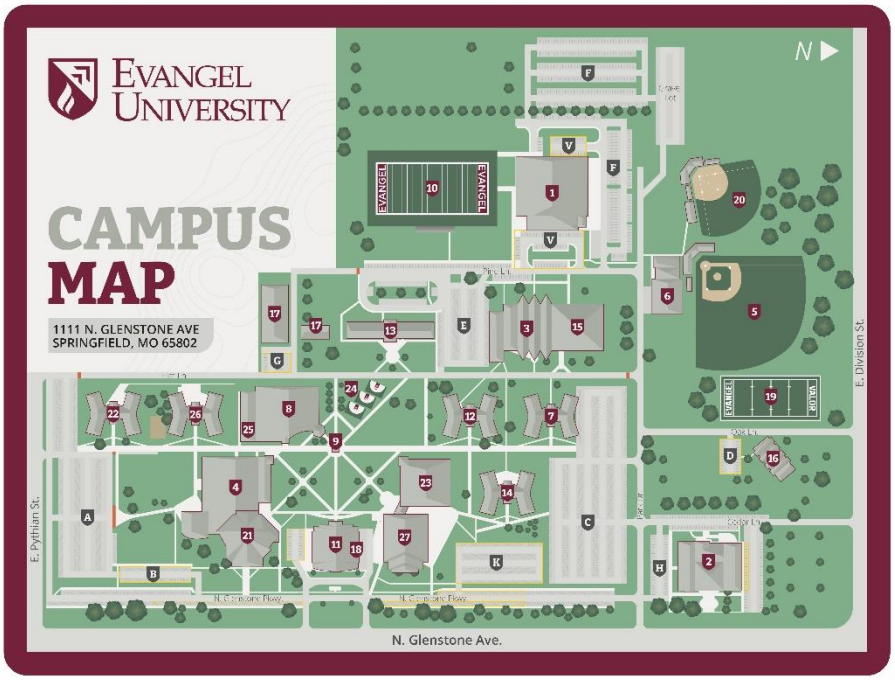
EU CAMPUS

1 AGFinancial Arena
2 AGTS
3 Ashcroft Center
4 Barnett Fine Arts Building
5 Baseball Field
6 Baseball Fieldhouse
7 Burgess Hall
8 Cantrell Student Union
Barracks, Bookstore, & Joust
9 Clock Tower
10 Coryell Field
11 EU Welcome Center
12 Krause Hall
13 Flood Hall
14 Lewis Hall
15 Mabee Student Fitness Center
16 Perkin Apartments
17 Physical Plant
18 Public Safety
19 Randy Rowden Intramural Field
20 Softball Field
21 Spence Chapel
22 Spence Hall
23 Trask Hall
24 Valor Courts
25 Valor Dining Hall
26 Walther Hall
27 Zimmerman Hall

PARKING LOTS

A South Student
B South General
C North Student
D Perkin
E West Student
F AGFinancial Arena
G Physical Plant
H AGTS
K East General
V AGFinancial Arena Reserved

Reserved Parking | Restricted Access



Clery Act Criminal Offense Definitions

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.

Sexual Assault: Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. For Clery Act reporting, the following are types of sexual assault:

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. The State of Missouri classifies the crime of rape under statutes *Rape in the first degree* and *Rape in the second degree*. (RSMO 566.030 and 566.031

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 incapaci-ty. The state of Missouri classifies fondling under the *Sexual Abuse* statutes (RSMo 566.100 and 566.101)

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 per-son who is under the statutory age of consent. (RSMo 566.032 and 566.034)

Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Missouri classifies the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle under State Statute *Tampering* in the first and second degree (RSMo 569.080 & 569.090).

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, aircraft or other personal property of another. Missouri State Statutes (RSMo 569.040, 569.050 and 569.053) cover the crime of arson.

Hate Crime: A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Under the Clery Act, bias includes race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, and disability. The following additional crimes are reportable under the Clery Act if they are Hate Crimes:

A. **Larceny-theft:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession, of another per- son.

B. **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 appar- ent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

C. **Intimidation:** to unlawfully place 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 vic- tim to actual physical attack.

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. (RSMo 570.023 and 570.025)

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. The state of Missouri classifies aggravated assault as *Assault, First Degree,* (RSMo 565.050).

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Missouri State Statute (RSMo 569.160 & 569.170)

D. **Destruction, damage, or 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.

Missouri's *Hate offenses law* (RSMo 557.035) **Hate offenses — provides enhanced penalties for motivational factors in certain offenses. —**

1. For all violations of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.100 or subdivision (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7) or

Clery Act Criminal Offense Definitions

(8) of subsection 1 of section 571.030, which the state believes to be knowingly motivated because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation or disability of the victim or victims, the state may charge the offense or offenses under this section, and the violation is a class D felony.

2. For all violations of section 565.054; subdivisions (1), (3) and (4) of subsection 1 of section 565.090; subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.090; subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.120; section 569.140; or section 574.050; which the state believes to be knowingly motivated because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation or disability of the victim or victims, the state may charge the offense or offenses under this section, and the violation is a class E felony.

3. The court shall assess punishment in all of the cases in which the state pleads and proves any of the motivating factors listed in this section.

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.

Liquor Law Violations: 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

Weapons Law Violations: the violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act, statistics on dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are reportable under the Clery Act since March 7, 2014.

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. 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.

Domestic violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed (i) by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (ii) by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (iii) by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (iv) 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 ; (v) 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.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (i) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (ii) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Crime Statistics

Evangel University—Clery Act Statistical Summary

Reported in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. Data sources include Evangel Public Safety, Springfield Missouri Police Department, Greene County Sheriff Department, Missouri Highway Patrol.

Total Crimes Reported For:	Evangel Main Campus (Residential and Total)						Non-Campus Building or Property			Public Property			Total		
Offense Type (Includes attempts)	2023		2024		2025		2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
	Res.	Total	Res.	Total	Res	Total									
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0

Number of Arrests/Referrals for Disciplinary Action - Selected Offenses

	Evangel University Main Campus						Non-Campus			Public Property			Total		
Offense Type (Includes attempts)	2023		2024		2025		2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
	Res.	Total	Res.	Total	Res.	Total									
Liquor Law Violations															
Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referral for Discipline	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	2
Drug Law Violations															
Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	1
Referral for Discipline	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	6
Weapon Law Violations															
Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referral for Discipline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES:

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

UNFOUNDED CASES:

2023: No crimes reclassified
2024: No crimes reclassified
2025: No crimes reclassified

Stalking, Dating Violence and Domestic Violence Crimes

Evangel University includes statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking to comply with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

	Evangel Main Campus						Non-Campus			Public Property			Total		
Offense Type	2023		2024		2025		2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
	Residential	Total	Residential	Total	Residential	Total									
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

EU Public Safety Information

AGTS / EVANGEL Public Safety Authority

Evangel University Department of Public Safety officers have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business at Evangel University. Evangel University Department of Public Safety officers have the authority to issue parking tickets and traffic citations.

Public Safety officers do not possess arrest power and are not commissioned police officers. Public Safety officer's jurisdiction is comprised of property owned and/or controlled by Evangel University. Criminal incidents are referred to Springfield Police Department who have jurisdiction on the campus. The Department of Public Safety at Evangel University maintains a highly professional working relationship with the Springfield Police Department. Evangel University does not have a formal Memo of Understanding with the Springfield Police Department.

All crime victims and witnesses are strongly encouraged to immediately report the crime to the Department of Public Safety at ext. 7000 or (417) 575-8911and to the Springfield Police Department. Prompt reporting will assure timely warning notices on campus and timely disclosure of crime statistics.

Procedures for Reporting Criminal Offenses

Students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to report all crimes to the Springfield Police Department and to the Department of Public Safety in a timely manner. Any suspicious activity or person seen in parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings or around the residence halls should also be reported to the Department of Public Safety.

To report a crime or an emergency on the Evangel University campus, call the Department of Public Safety from a campus phone at extension 911 or, from outside the University phone system, (417) 575-8911 or (417) 865-2815 ext. 7000. To report a non-emergency security related matter, call the Department of Public Safety at extension 7000 or, from outside the University phone system, (417) 575-8911 or (417) 865-2815 ext. 7000. Sex crimes or misconduct may also be reported to the Title IX officers, the Director of Human Resources and the Vice President for Student Development or any Campus Security Authority.

Dispatchers are available at these respective telephone numbers 24 hours a day to answer calls. In response to a call, the Department of Public Safety will take the required action, dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to the Department of Public Safety to file an incident report.

All Public Safety incident reports involving students are referred to the Vice President for Student Development and the Community Life Department for review and potential disciplinary action. Incidents are reviewed by the Director of Public Safety or his designee to determine if a timely warning notice is appropriate. The Department of Public Safety will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained via the investigation will also be forwarded to the Vice President for Student Development and the Community Life Department.

If assistance is required from the Springfield Police Department, the Department of Public Safety will contact Springfield-Greene County 911 and request an officer. Crimes should be reported to the Springfield Police Department

EU Public Safety Information

and the Evangel University Department of Public Safety to aid in providing Timely Warning notices to the community, when appropriate, and to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics report.

Prompt and Accurate Reporting

Evangel University encourages and expects victims and witnesses of crimes to report crimes to the Springfield Police Department and to the Department of Public Safety even if the victims do not want to pursue action within Evangel University's Community Accountability Program or through the local or state criminal justice system.

The Department of Public Safety is not a police department. The university encourages and expects victims and witnesses of crimes to report crimes to the Department of Public Safety as well at: extension 7000 or (417) 575-8911

When the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable (physically/mentally) to make such a report either witnesses or Evangel Community members can make a report on behalf of the victim.

All reports made to local law enforcement, Evangel Public Safety or a Campus Security Authority are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution and will be evaluated by the Director or his designee to determine if an immediate notification, timely warning, or public safety announcement should be made.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the Evangel University System or the criminal justice system, you may still want to make a confidential report. With your permission, the Director of Public Safety or a designee of EU DPS can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to keep your identity confidential while allowing others to take precautions to insure their safety. With such information, Evangel University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution.

EU Public Safety Information

Emergencies

Evangel Public Safety is responsible for coordinating and providing emergency and public safety services to the Evangel main campus, which includes the Assemblies of God Theological Semi-nary (AGTS). Its principal related services are:

- Security related services
- Coordination of asset and intuitional facilities security
- Response to criminal and medical calls

Evangel Public Safety has a direct contact number (417-575-8911) or can be reached by dialing x7000 on an on-campus phone. Trained communications officers monitor these numbers 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Non-Emergencies

Evangel Public Safety coordinates with the Springfield Police Department to investigate any criminal offenses committed on Evangel campus. If the investigation includes a Title IX offense then the Director of Public Safety will also conduct an investigation with the results of the investigation being provided to the Title IX Coordinator.

While appointments with Public Safety officers to make a report are always subject to an emergency or higher priority call, every effort is made to take the report in a manor most convenient to the victim. Crimes can also be reported to the following offices:

- **Vice President of Student Development**
- **Director of Counseling Services**
- **Human Resources**
- **Director of Housing**
- **Title IX Coordinator**
- **Any Faculty or Staff Member**

Safety and Security Tips

On Campus:

- Never walk alone at night. Call a friend or Public Safety to have an Officer escort you to your dorm or car. Call 417-575-8911.
- Always be aware of your surroundings. Walk purposefully and make eye contact with strangers.
- In parking lots, have keys ready when you approach your car to make your entry easier.
- After dark, try to park in a well-lit area close to your destination.
- Always lock car doors and roll up windows. Keep valuables out of sight or in trunk.
- If you feel threatened, immediately go to an open building where there are other people and call Public Safety at 417-575-8911.
- Never leave personal items unattended or unlocked.
- Emergency (911) calls will be directed to the Greene County Emergency Communication Center and Officers from the Springfield Police Department will be dispatched to handle to the call. For faster assistance advise the person answering the 911 call that your emergency is happening on the Evangel University campus so they will know to contact Evangel Public Safety to also assist with the call.

At Home:

- Always lock apartment and residence hall room doors, even when you are there. Take keys with you even when stepping out "just for a second."
- If you live in an area with locked doors, such as a residence hall, do not let strangers in without a key. This protects both you and your neighbors.
- Keep windows locked.
- Don't lend out your keys or leave them lying around. Detach house keys from the main ring when having your vehicle serviced.
- Utilize peepholes or safety chains. Don't open doors without verifying the identity of the person on the other side.
- Don't keep expensive jewelry, collectibles or large amounts of cash at home.
- Don't advertise your absence, especially on your answering machine or any social networking sites. Put only a basic message on your machine identifying the phone number and requesting callers to leave a message.

In Social Situations:

- When dating someone you don't know well, ask people you trust about your date.
- Socialize in groups so that you're not alone with just one person. There really is safety in numbers.
- Drive yourself and carry extra money in case you need to get home alone.
- If you feel uncomfortable, there's probably a reason. It's better to do something you may consider rude that to remain in a dangerous situation.
- Remember that alcohol impairs both your decision-making processes and the ability to communicate.
- Keep all drinking glasses, bottles or other open containers in sight at all times. When accepting a drink of some kind, make sure that you open the container yourself and be aware that ice cubes could contain harmful substances as well.
- If you drink, DO NOT drive. Call a cab, a friend, or Uber driver.

Safety and Security Tips

Guard Your Privacy on Social Networking Sites:

- Don't give out information simply because it is requested.
- Giving out birthdates, full names, addresses, phone numbers, Social Security numbers, bank or credit card accounts, and other personally identifiable information can lead to identify theft and cyber-stalking.
- Select gender-neutral usernames.
- Protect your passwords. Avoid using common easy to crack passwords such as, 12345, abc123, password, spring2017, etc.
- Be cautious about posting pictures of yourself, as stalkers sometimes can become obsessed by a photos or images.
- Versions of online information can be archived, so once you post information, deleting it does not ensure that it is no longer available online.
- Be cautious about arranging personal meetings with new online acquaintances.
- Only post information that you are comfortable having others see, including parents, potential employers, instructors, etc.
- Trust your instincts.

Avoid Identify Theft:

Identity theft is the nation's fastest-growing crime. If you become a victim of identity theft, it can take years to restore your credit and clear your name. Here are some "Do's" and "Don'ts" to help keep you safer:

DO: Only enter your sensitive personal information on trusted sites.

DO: find out why your card is unexpectedly denied.

DO: Shred receipts, bills, and other documents that might have personal information written on them.

DO: Obtain a copy of your credit report periodically. Active accounts that you do not recognize could indicate fraudulent activity.

If you suspect your identity has been stolen, **DO:**

- File a report with the local police department.
- Notify one of the three credit reporting agencies to put in place a fraud alert.
- File a report with the Federal Trade Commission (www.identitytheft.gov) or call 1-877-IDTHEFT.

DON'T: Share your passwords with anyone, even family and close friends.

DON'T: Ignore calls from creditors about charges. This could be the first sign that your identity has been stolen.

DON'T: Reply to emails that request personal information. These messages are called phishing messages, and they are a common tool of identify thieves.

DON'T: Leave paperwork that contains personal information lying around for others to see or steal.

Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

Anyone with information warranting a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification or anyone activating the University's emergency communications system should report the circumstances to Evangel Public Safety immediately. The University will issue warnings or notifications as appropriate to keep the campus community informed about safety and security matters on an ongoing basis and to prevent similar crimes from occurring. The decision to issue a Timely Warning or Emergency Communication shall be decided on a case-by-case basis in compliance with the Clery Act and consider all the facts. The timing of the notification shall, in the first instance, be based upon whether the crime is considered a serious or continuing threat to the students or employees and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

Timely Warnings

Timely Warnings are issued for reported Clery Act crimes that are considered by the University to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees and are the sole responsibility of the institution. These warnings are issued in a manner that gets the word out quickly communitywide in an effort to prevent similar crimes. The University will attempt to unnecessarily identifying the victims of crimes when making a timely warning.

Timely warnings can be issued for threats to property, as well as for threats to persons. It is irrelevant whether the victims or the perpetrators are members of the campus community.

Crimes reported to a professional counselor or pastor which would meet the Timely Warning requirement are exempt due to the confidential means of the report being made.

The Director of Public Safety or his designee is responsible for preparing and issuing timely warnings. The Timely Warning will be issued through the University email system to students, faculty, and staff. The Timely Warning may also be posted around campus and may be posted in the campus newspaper, The Lance. Depending on the particular circumstances of the crime, especially in situations that could pose an immediate threat to the community and individuals, the Department of Public Safety may activate the electronic messaging system, campus wide intercom system or other means of mass commination to include social media.

Timely Warning Procedures:

The campus crime "Timely Warning" is provided to heighten awareness and to provide students, faculty and staff timely notification of Clery Act crimes that are considered to represent a serious or ongoing threat to the campus community. The warning will provide pertinent information related to the crime and available suspect information.

The Director of Public Safety or his designee is responsible for preparing and issuing timely warnings. The Director of Public Safety will make the decision to issue a timely warning on a case-by-case basis considering the facts surrounding a crime, including the continuing danger to the campus community and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the Department of Public Safety, by phone (417-865-2815 ext. 7000 or (417) 575-8911) or in person at the Department of Public Safety in Riggs Hall 208.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures Campus Emergency Management

Evangel University maintains an Emergency Response Team (ERT) comprised of key members of the senior administration and staff. ERT members meet each term to discuss emergency management issues and conduct training and conduct tabletop exercises. The ERT works closely with Greene County Emergency Management, the National Weather Service, and other key partners. The university also maintains an Emergency Crisis Plan (ECP) that employs the principles of the FEMA's Incident Command System, as well as the four phases of emergency response (planning, mitigation, response, and recovery). The ECP provides a framework for managing all emergent incidents and hazards, regardless of the type, scale, or complexity.

https://www.evangel.edu/emergency-or-crisis-plan/

Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

Emergency Notifications

Anyone may report an emergency to Evangel Public Safety by calling 417-575-8911 or by dialing x7000 on a campus phone. After responsible personnel have been made aware and confirmed by a public safety officer of an emergency that poses a significant threat to the health and safety of the campus community, an Emergency Notification will be issued without delay through the Emergency Notification System (ENS).

The ENS message will contain pre-scripted brief messages or tailored content developed by Public Safety to inform the campus community what is occurring and suggested actions to take. After the threat has passed an "all clear" message will be sent through the ENS system letting the campus community know there is no longer a threat.

A localized threat in a specific building, such as a fire, will not require a mass notification to the campus community.

The ENS system can use text messaging, phone message and email to deliver an emergency communication. Other communications methods may also be employed including, website, social media, campus-wide intercom system, fire detection system. It is the responsibility of students, faculty, and staff to provide updated personal information to ensure successful message delivery. At the beginning of each semester, students have an opportunity during registration to change their contact information.

Personal information on faculty and staff are maintained in Human Resources Office.

The following University officials have the authority to issue an ENS message, President, Vice President for Business and Finance, Vice President of Student Development, Provost, Director of Public Safety, Assistant Director of Public Safety, Public Safety Supervisors.

Reasons for ENS notifications may include, but are not limited to: Campus closures, weather warnings, fire, natural gas leaks, hazardous materials spill, natural disasters, campus wide power outage, violent criminal behavior, bomb threats or other imminent danger, explosions on campus and terrorism incidents.

Larger Community notifications will be accomplished through both regular media outlets as well as social media resources by the director of public relations.

Fire Safety and Emergency Evacuations

Fire safety systems in on-campus housing facilities:

At Evangel University the six residence halls (Burgess, Krause, Lewis, Scott, Spence, and Walther) are continuously monitored by an addressable fire detection system. Smoke detectors are located in the hallways and lobbies. Heat detectors are located in the laundry room and mechanical room. Manual pull stations are available at each exit point.

Audible and visual alarms are activated in the residence hall and at the Department of Public Safety communications center when any sensing device detects the conditions of a fire. Each floor in the residence hall is equipped with at least two fire extinguishers. These systems are maintained by the Department of Public Safety.

Additionally, in every residence hall room there is a battery -operated smoke detector maintained by the Physical Plant Department.

Perkin Hall apartments, Evangel Court duplexes, and other rental properties are equipped with battery-operated smoke detectors and battery-operated CO_2 detectors maintained by the Physical Plant. Battery operated devices provide an audible alarm at the device.

Number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year:

Fire drills were conducted in Lewis Hall, Krause Hall, Burgess Hall, Scott Hall, Walther Hall, and Spence Hall in the spring and fall of 2021.

Policies and rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames:

Cooking and Appliances: Cooking: The halls do not have wiring or drainage capacities for full meal preparation. See acceptable Appliances

Each residence hall has an ice machine and vending machines in either the 1st or 2nd floor lobby. Microwaves, coffeepots, hot pots, crockpots, blenders, and compact refrigerators are the only acceptable appliances in rooms. For several appliances, use a UL approved power strip attached directly to wall outlet (not multiple extension cords, which are fire hazards). Appliances must be kept clean and are subject to room inspection standards.

Open flames/smoke: Objects producing or are capable of producing flames are prohibited, including burning/ burnt candles, incense, oil lamps, matches, and cigarette lighters are prohibited in the residence halls.

Maintain a healthy lifestyle, abstaining from the possession or use of alcoholic beverages, tobacco and/or smoking products, narcotic and/or hallucinogenic drugs (outside of a legal prescription), marijuana, paraphernalia, etc., as well as refraining.

Procedures for student housing evacuation in the case of a fire alarm.

In the event of a fire alarm students should evacuate using the primary or secondary route and assemble with other residents of their floor at the predetermined assembly point in a safe area away from the residence hall.

Policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to the students and employees:

Each Residence Director conducts a hall meeting at the beginning of the semester to provide information on fire safety and the appropriate action to take during a fire alarm or fire emergency. The Residence Director covers evacuation routes and assembly points in these meetings.

The following information regarding the proper procedure to follow in case of a fire or explosion is provided in the current *Evangel University Emergency or Crisis Plan* flip chart maintained and posted in various campus locations for students and employees by the Evangel University Safety Committee:

Fire or Explosions

1. Activate any fire alarms in the vicinity.
2. Call the Department of Public Safety at 911 or 7000 and report the fire.
3. If you have proper training, use a fire extinguisher before evacuating only if it is possible to do so without jeopardizing your personal well-being, and the fire is small or just beginning.
4. In smoky conditions, crawl, staying near the floor; touch closed doors before opening them to see if they are hot from a fire on the other side.
5. If there is time, close all windows and doors, turn off all electrical circuits and gas valves.

Annual Fire Safety Report

6. Do not lock doors or use elevators.
7. Leave the building (assist any persons with mobility impairments out of the building or at least to safe refuges [e.g., stairwell landings]) and assemble outside the building. Immediately determine if everyone is present.
8. Inform emergency and Public Safety personnel of the locations of any people who may still be in the building (e.g., physically impaired).
9. The building may be re-occupied upon issuance of an "All clear" signal by Department of Public Safety.

The following fire safety education information is provided in the current *Student Handbook*:

Fire Alarms: All students MUST leave a campus building immediately when a fire alarm sounds.

Fire Doors: According to the City Fire Marshal stairwell doors must not be left open.

Fire Safety Systems: Misusing or committing pranks involving fire safety systems (e.g., building or floor fire/ smoke alarms, fire extinguishers and electrical panels) is prohibited and typically results in suspension. Students violating this standard may be prosecuted also by the City of Springfield, as this is a violation of Springfield city ordinances. Municipal Ordinance #F109-3 provides that such a person will be issued a citation and a summons to appear in court. The penalty is six months in jail and/or a $500 fine. If a fire truck responds to the false alarm, the penalty is six months in jail and a $500 fine. In addition, the Fire Marshal states that when the pulling of a fire alarm as a prank results in the evacuation of over ten persons from a building, it can be considered a “terrorist threat.” This is a Class “C” Felony and, as a federal offense, would be turned over to the FBI for prosecution.

Smoke detectors in residence hall or room: Tampering with smoke detectors, including removing the batteries or disabling them in any way, is prohibited. These things are important to let us know if there is a fire (or you have burned popcorn)!

List of titles of each person or organization to which students and employees should report that a fire has occurred:

Fires, regardless of size or damage, must be reported immediately to the Department of Public Safety at 417-865-2815, ext. 7000, 417-575-8911, or 911 (not 9-911) from an on-campus telephone.

Future improvements:

1. Generator back-up of all residence halls for essential lighting and electronics.
2. Installation of additional emergency exit signs and re-orientation of some existing exit signs.
3. Exit routes posted on every floor.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Residential Facilities Fire Statistics

Facility	Address	Number of Fires 2023	Number of Fires 2024	Number of Fires 2025	Category of Fire	Cause of Fire	Fire relat-ed injuries	Fire relat-ed deaths	Property Damage
Spence Hall	1111 N. Glenstone Ave.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Walther Hall	1111 N. Glenstone Ave.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Scott Hall	1111 N. Glenstone Ave.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Krause Hall	1111 N. Glenstone Ave.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Burgess Hall	1111 N. Glenstone Ave.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Lewis Hall	1111 N. Glenstone Ave.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Perkins Hall	1111 N. Glenstone Ave.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 1	1533 E. Division St.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 2	1541 E. Division St.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 3	1522 N. Weller St.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 4	1630 E. Pythian St.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 5	1634 E. Pythian St.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 6	1644 E. Pythian St.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 7	1650 E. Pythian St.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 8	1660 E. Pythian St.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 9	1670 E. Pythian St.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 10	1710 E. Pythian St.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 11	1526 N. Weller Ave.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 12	1536 N. Weller Ave.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 13	1540 N. Weller Ave.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 14	1517 N. Delaware Ave.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
House 15	1627 N. Delaware Ave	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Duplex 1	1508 N. Evangel Court	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Duplex 2	1514 N. Evangel Court	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Duplex 3	1520 N. Evangel Court	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Duplex 4	1526 N. Evangel Court	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Duplex 5	1534 N. Evangel Court	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Duplex 6	1540 N. Evangel Court	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Duplex 7	1546 N. Evangel Court	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Duplex 8	1552 N. Evangel Court	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Duplex 9	1554/1556 N. Evangel Court	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Duplex 10	1716 E. Pythian St.	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0

Evangel University and the Assemblies of God Theological Seminary (AGTS) have merged into one school, but due to a technicality in the way the Department of Education views each institution as separate, both must complete an Annual Safety and Fire report; due to the geography of AGTS being on the Evangel campus and sharing re- sources such as residential facilities the statistics for crime and fire statistics are combined.

Campus Housing Facilities

Security and Access

Housing Access and Security

During business hours the University facilities (excluding housing facilities) will be open to students, parents, employees, contractors, and guests. During non-business hours access to these facilities is gained by utilization of a proximity access card, if issued, or by admittance via Department of Public Safety personnel. In the case of periods of extended closing, the Department of Public Safety will admit to university facilities only those having prior approval.

Some facilities, such as the Ashcroft Activities Center, Mabee Student Fitness Center, and the Kendrick Library, have hours of operation that vary at different times of the year. In these cases the facilities will be secured according to schedules developed by the department responsible for the respective facility.

Residence halls are locked 24 hours per day. During semesters, access to residence halls is gained by utilization of a proximity access card or by admittance via Community Life staff or Department of Public Safety personnel, and is limited to the Director of Community Life, residence directors, resident students of the respective hall and their guests, as well as EU housekeeping staff and RV MAPS volunteers (6:45 a.m.-5:00 p.m.). Authorized service personnel (select Physical Plant staff and IT staff) are allowed access to residence halls to conduct their duties 7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m. and are limited to 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. for non-emergency repairs; exceptions may be made after hours to make emergency repairs. Vending Machine Vendors are allowed access to the residence halls from 6:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. M-F, and Newspaper vendors are allowed access to the residence hall from 6:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m. every day.

Over extended breaks, the doors of all residence halls will be secured around the clock, and access will be limited to residence directors, EU housekeeping staff, authorized service personnel , and only those resident students who might be given authorization by the Director of Housing for such access.

Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules.

Security surveys will be conducted in areas that are identified as problematic. These surveys examine security issues such as landscaping, locks, alarms, lighting, and communications. The Department of Public Safety checks for appropriate lighting and other safety concerns and reports problems to the Physical Plant Department for correction.

Missing Person Policy

Every Evangel University employee and student has a duty to report a person believed to be missing to the Evangel University Department of Public Safety at (417) 865-2815 ext. 7000. The Department of Public Safety immediately investigates any report of an individual missing from campus.

It is the policy of Evangel University to provide each student residing in student housing facilities the option of identifying an individual to be contacted by the University in the event that the student is determined to be missing for a period of more than 24 hours. The students will provide this information during the registration process or throughout the semester on the student portal.

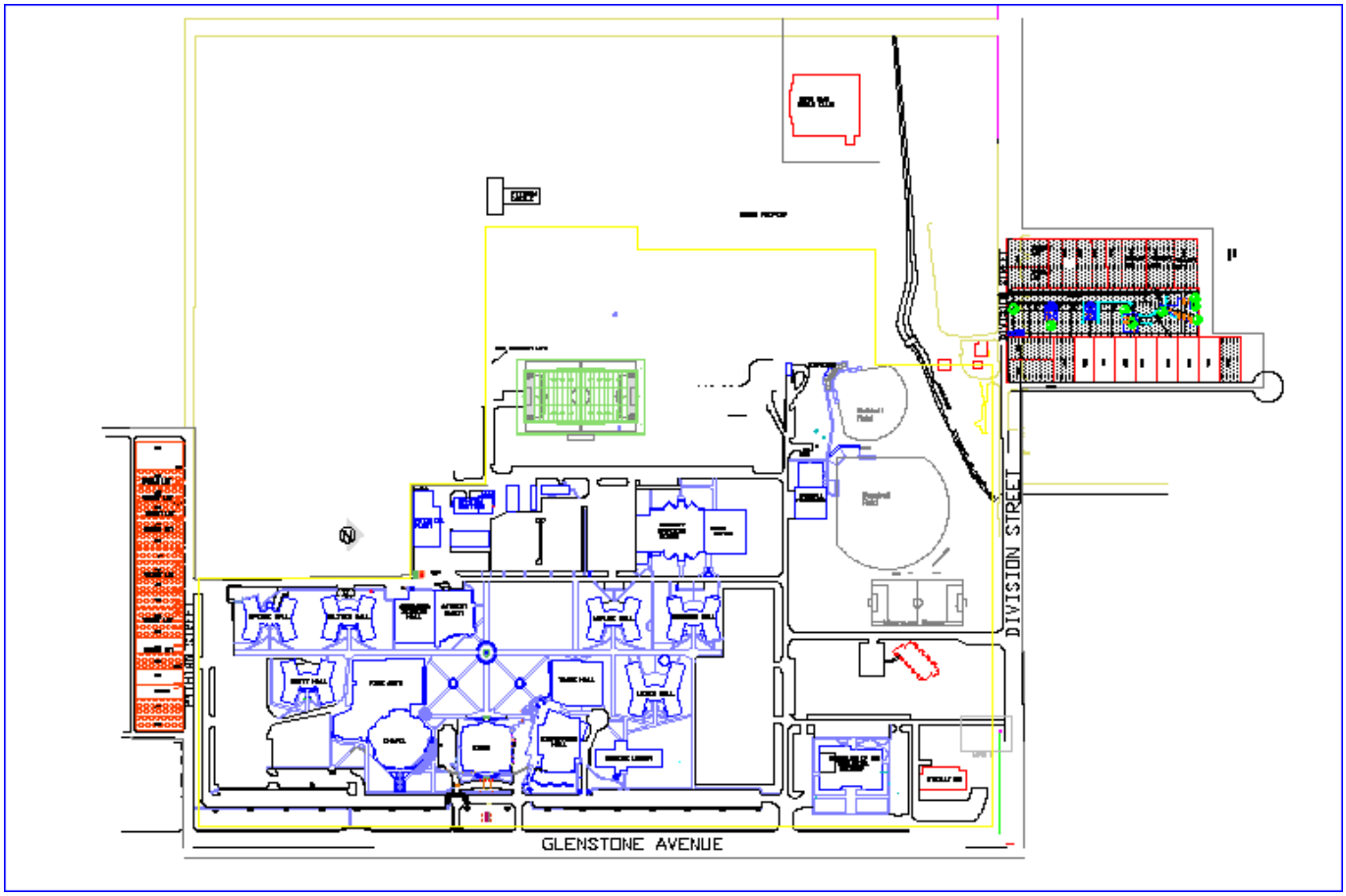
The student will be advised that his or her "missing student "contact information will be registered confidentially, will be accessible only to authorized university officials, and may not be disclosed except to those officials and enforcement personnel engaged in a missing person investigation.

After investigating a missing person report, should EU DPS determine that the student has been missing for 24 hours, EU will notify Springfield PD and the student's "missing student" contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. Students under the age of 18, who are not emancipated individuals, shall be advised that the University is required to notify the student's custodial

Campus Housing Facilities

Security and Access

parent or legal guardian within 24 hours after the Evangel University Department of Public Safety or another law enforcement agency determines that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours, in addition to notifying any contact person designated by the student.



Dormitories

Burgess Hall
Krause Hall
Lewis Hall
Scott Hall
Spence Hall
Walther Hall

Single Family Residences

Division Street– 1533 E., 1541 E.
Delaware St.– 1517 N., 1627 N.
Pythian St.– 1630 E., 1634 E., 1644 E., 1650 E., 1660 E., 1670 E., 1710 E.,
Weller Ave.– 1536 N., 1540 N.

Duplex Residences

Evangel Ct.– 1508 N., 1514 N., 1520 N., 1526 N., 1534 N., 1540 N., 1546 N., 1552 N., 1554 N., 1556 N.,
Pythian St.– 1716 E.

Sexual Misconduct, Assault and Harassment Policies and Procedures

Note: In compliance with federal law, the disclosures below reference legal terms such as "rape," "sexual assault," "stalking," "domestic violence," etc. Evangel University's disciplinary process does not enforce criminal law. Thus, University policies use terms such as "sexual misconduct," "non-consensual sexual intercourse," "non-consensual sexual contact," "sexual exploitation," and "sexual harassment" that overlap significantly with legal definitions, but are policy-based not criminal in nature. Additionally, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking can also be violations of the University's Sexual Misconduct, Discrimination, and Harassment Policy, when motivated in whole or in part by the sex or gender of the alleged reporting party. University policy regarding sexual misconduct is located in the Evangel Student Handbook .

Evangel University Policy Regarding Sexual Misconduct and Missouri Legal Definitions:

Full Policy: https://evangeluni.wpenginepowered.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/EU_Sexual-Misconduct-Policy_24-9.pdf

Evangel University, owned and operated by the Assemblies of God, is committed to respecting all employees, students and guests. Sexual harassment offenses are incompatible with Evangel's standards of Christian conduct, are criminal acts that infringe on the rights of others, and are strictly prohibited by the University. The core purpose of this policy is the prohibition of sexual harassment and retaliation. Title IX applies to sexual harassment that occurs on campus or in a university program/activity. Title IX does not apply to sexual harassment that occurs off-campus, in a private setting, and that is not part of the institution's education program or activity, or is outside of the United States. In cases where Title IX does not apply, the universi- ty may adjudicate complaints based on established disciplinary procedures. This policy is applicable to all University employees, students, or visitors to the University, as well as anyone participating in a University sponsored activity.

The university is committed to providing a workplace and educational environment, as well as other benefits, programs, and activities, free from sexual harassment and retaliation. To ensure compliance with federal and state civil rights laws and regulations, and to affirm its commitment to promoting the goals of fairness and equity in all aspects of the educational program or activity, Evangel has developed internal policies and procedures that provide a prompt, fair, and impartial process for those involved in an allegation sexual harassment or retaliation. The university values and upholds the equal dignity of all members of its community and strives to balance the rights of the parties in the grievance process during what is often a difficult time for all those involved.

We encourage individuals to report sexual harassment to the university, as well as to appropriate law enforcement officials, so that we may care well for our community members. Contact the Title IX Coordinator, Deputy Coordinator , or Office of Public Safety to report any sexual harassment offenses. This community includes, but is not limited to, students, faculty, administrators, staff, and third parties such as guests, visitors, volunteers, invitees, and campers.

Legal Definitions:

Sex-based violence includes, but is not limited to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault (nonconsensual sexual contact, nonconsensual sexual intercourse), sexual exploitation, and stalking, as defined by the 2013 Violence Against Women Act and Missouri Statutes 565 and 566. It is important to remember that the use of alcohol and/or other drugs will never function to excuse any behavior that violates this policy.

Sexual Assault

Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Title IX regulations have adopted the following types of sexual assault (consistent with Clery Act reporting):

Rape: 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. The State of Missouri classifies the crime of rape under statutes Rape in

the first degree and Rape in the second degree. (RSMO 566.030 and 566.031).

Fondling: 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. The state of Missouri classifies fondling under the Sexual Abuse statutes (RSMo 566.100 and 566.101)

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.

A person commits the offense of rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse.

2. The offense of rape in the first degree or an attempt to commit rape in the first degree is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than five years, unless:

(1) The offense is an aggravated sexual offense, in which case the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than fifteen years;

(2) The person is a persistent or predatory sexual offender as defined in section 566.125 and subjected to an extended term of imprisonment under said section;

(3) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until the offender has served not less than thirty years of such sentence or unless the offender has reached the age of seventy-five years and has served at least fifteen years of such sentence, unless such rape in the first degree is described under subdivision (4) of this subsection; or

(4) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age and such rape in the first degree or attempt to commit rape in the first degree was outrageously or wantonly vile, horrible or inhumane, in that it in- volved torture or depravity of mind, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole or conditional release.

3. Subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to the sentence of a person who has been found guilty of rape in the first degree or attempt to commit rape in the first degree when the victim is less than twelve years of age, and **"life imprisonment"** shall mean imprisonment for the duration of a person's natural life for the purposes of this section.

4. No person found guilty of rape in the first degree or an attempt to commit rape in the first degree shall be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or suspended execution of sentence.

Sexual Harassment:

The Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR), the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), and State of Missouri regard Sexual Harassment as an unlawful discriminatory practice. Sexual harassment, as an umbrella category, includes quid pro quo harassment, hostile environment harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Sexual Misconduct, Assault and Harassment Policies and Procedures

Quid Pro Quo Harassment

Unwelcome conduct of an employee of the university, who conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the university (implicitly or explicitly), on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.

Hostile Environment Harassment

Unwelcome conduct, determined by a reasonable person, to be so severe, and pervasive, and, objectively offensive, that it effectively denies a person equal access to university education program or activity.

a) The explicit or implicit solicitation or use of sexual favors as a basis for actions affecting an individual's welfare, grades or advancement as a student or employee.

b) Repeated sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and physical contacts of a sexual nature which impedes another's work or academic performance.

c) Repeated demeaning verbal or visually expressive behavior of a sexual nature, which creates a hostile work, learning or living environment.

d) Unwelcome sexual conduct resulting in the acceptance of such conduct becoming a term or condition of an individual's academic standing, continued employment, or employment advancement.

Consent :

The term consent is defined as an unambiguous and willful participation or cooperation in an act or as an attitude that is commonly understood to be consistent with the exercise of free will. Consent requires participants who are fully conscious, are equally free to act, have clearly communicated their willingness, cooperation, or permission to participate in a specific sexual activity, are positive and clear in their desires, and are able to cease ongoing consensual activity at any time. Refusal to consent does not have to be verbal; it can be expressed with gestures, body language or attitude. A prior sexual history between the complainant and respondent does not constitute consent. Consent is not freely given if one of the following applies:

a) The individual is unable to make an informed decision as a result of alcohol or other drugs (including but not limited to predatory drugs or prescribed medications); or

b) The individual is unconscious, asleep, or suffering from shock; or

c) The individual is under the age of seventeen and therefore legally unable to give consent; or

d) Individual has a known mental disorder/developmental or physical disability, and is therefore legally unable to give consent.

"No" means "No"; "No" can be expressed or implied, it does not have to be spoken.

"Yes" means "No' if conditions a, b, c, or d listed above exist.

In Missouri statute 556.061.2 consent is defined as: "Consent": consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if:

a. It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or

b. It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or

c. It is induced by force, duress or deception.

Domestic Violence / Dating Violence:

Domestic Violence: Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person cohabitating with or has co- habitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; 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 Missouri.

Dating Violence: Means violence committed by a person—(a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic

or intimate nature with the victim; and (b) where the existence of such a relationship will be determined based on a consideration of the victim's statement and the following factors:

(i) The length of the relationship.

(ii) The type of relationship.

(iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

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. Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Missouri Statues that deal with domestic/dating violence fall under the Domestic Assault statutes.

Domestic assault, first degree—penalty:

RSMo 565.072.

1. 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, as defined in section 455.010.

2. Domestic assault in the first degree is a class B felony unless in the course thereof the actor inflicts serious physi- cal injury on the victim or has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of committing this crime, in which case it is a class A felony.

Domestic assault, second degree—penalty:

RSMo 565.073

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, as defined in section 455.010, 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.

2. Domestic assault in the second degree is a class C felony.

Domestic assault, third degree—penalty:

RSMo 565.074

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 physical injury to such fami- ly 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.

- Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, domestic assault in the third degree is a class A misdemeanor.

- A person who has pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of the crime of domestic assault in the third degree more than two times against any family or household member as defined in section 455.010, or of any offense committed in violation of any county or municipal ordinance in any state, any state law, any federal law, or any military law which, if committed in this state, would be a violation of this section, is guilty of a class D felony for the third or any subsequent commission of the crime of domestic assault. The offenses described in this subsection may be against the same family or household member or against different family or household

Definition of "Family" or "household member". 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

Both Dating Violence and Domestic Violence are defined in 42 U.S.C. 13925(a) as follows:

Domestic Violence:

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed--

(i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;

(ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

(iii) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;

(iv) 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

(v) 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.

Stalking:

Section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 defines "stalking" to mean "engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress."

In the Violence Against Women Act the following terms are defined:

• ***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.

Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

In Missouri Law Stalking is defined as: A person commits the crime of stalking if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, harasses or follows with the intent of harassing another person.

In Missouri Stalking is covered in Statute 565.225, "Crime of Stalking" listed below.

Crime of stalking definitions and penalties:

RSMo 565.225

Sexual Misconduct, Assault and Harassment Policies and Procedures

As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "**Course of conduct**", a pattern of conduct composed of two or more acts, which may include communication by any means, over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of course of conduct. Such constitutionally protected activity includes picketing or other organized protests;

(2) "**Credible threat**", a threat communicated with the intent to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her family, or household members or domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property. The threat must be against the life of, or a threat to cause physical injury to, or the kidnapping of, the person, the person's family, or the person's household members or domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property;

(3) "**Harasses**", to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that serves no legitimate purpose that would cause a reasonable person under the circumstances to be frightened, intimidated, or emotionally distressed.

Crime of Stalking:

A person commits the crime of stalking if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, harasses or follows with the intent of harassing another person.

3. A person commits the crime of aggravated stalking if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, harasses or follows with the intent of harassing another person, and:

(1) Makes a credible threat; or

(2) At least one of the acts constituting the course of conduct is in violation of an order of protection and the person has received actual notice of such order; or

(3) At least one of the actions constituting the course of conduct is in violation of a condition of probation, parole, pretrial release, or release on bond pending appeal; or

(4) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is seventeen years of age or younger and the person harassing the other person is twenty-one years of age or older; or

(5) He or she has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of domestic assault, violation of an order of protection, or any other crime where the other person was the victim.

4. The crime of stalking shall be a class A misdemeanor unless the person has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of a violation of this section, or of any offense committed in violation of any county or municipal ordinance in any state, any state law, any federal law, or any military law which, if committed in this state, would be chargeable or indictable as a violation of any offense listed in this section, in which case stalking shall be a class D felony.

5. The crime of aggravated stalking shall be a class D felony unless the person has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of a violation of this section, or of any offense committed in violation of any county or municipal ordinance in any state, any state law, any federal law, or any military law which, if committed in this state, would be chargeable or indictable as a violation of any offense listed in this section, aggravated stalking shall be a class C felony.

6. Any law enforcement officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person he or she has probable cause to believe has violated the provisions of this section.

7. This section shall not apply to activities of federal, state, county, or municipal law enforcement officers conducting investigations of violation of federal, state, county, or municipal law.

Sexual Misconduct, Assault and Harassment Policies and Procedures

Reporting Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking:

To students assistance is available 24 hours a day through the entire year by calling the Evangel University Department of Public Safety at (417) 865- 2815 extension 7000. The Department of Public Safety personnel will offer assistance in reporting the crime and in providing information for counseling support and medical treatment. Victims will be provided with written copies of their rights, options and services available regardless of if the offense occurred on or off campus.

Additionally, anonymous reports can be made by victims and/or third parties using the online reporting form posted at Public Safety - Evangel University. Note that these anonymous reports may prompt a need for the institution to investigate. Phone calls or in-person reports may be made to the Office of Public Safety (417-575-8911), Riggs Hall, Suite 208) at any time day or night.

Inquiries concerning the application of Title IX also may be referred to the United States Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights.

The State of Missouri regional Office of Civil Rights is located in Kansas City and is available to provide assistance.

Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education

One Petticoat Lane

1010 Walnut, 3rd Floor, Suite 320

Kansas City, MO 64106

Telephone: 816-268-0550; FAX: 816-268-0599; TDD: 800-877-8339

Email: OCR.KansasCity@ed.gov

Department of Public Safety Response to a Report of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking:

Assessment of Danger: Upon receiving a call, the Public Safety Officer will determine if the survivor or others are in immediate danger, the survivor's name or other means by which the survivor can be identified, nature of the offense, and present location and phone number where the survivor may be reached.

Immediate Danger. If the Officer believes that there is an immediate danger to the caller, the Springfield Police Department and the Director of Public Safety will be notified. When the immediate danger is past, the help of a Crisis Counselor will be offered.

No Immediate Danger. When there is no indication of immediate danger, the officer will encourage the victim to accept the help of a Crisis Counselor, who has been trained to provide such assistance. The Shift Supervisor will be contacted and assume charge of the situation.

Preservation of evidence. Once there is no immediate danger the officer will advise the survivor of the importance of preserving evidence to prove any criminal case of domestic violence, dating violence, and sexual assault or stalking, of if needed to obtain a protective order.

Medical Assistance: The officer shall encourage the survivor to seek medical treatment or examination, if needed, and offer to arrange transportation to a local hospital. Should the survivor desire counseling, the officer will offer to make the necessary arrangements outlined below.

Rape Kit. If the sexual assault involved sexual intercourse, the officer will inform the survivor about the importance of the Rape Kit (if the sexual intercourse occurred within the last 72 hours) in order to preserve evidence. The officer should instruct the survivor to not wash, shower, douche, or change (destroy or clean) the clothes worn at the time of the assault. Not washing or changing clothes is important in order to preserve evidence.

Support and Safety Should the survivor require medical examination, University personnel can remain outside

the examination or treatment room during the examination or treatment and then return the survivor to his or her residence or, if necessary, to a safe place other than the survivor's residence.

Crisis Counseling Assistance: The officer shall encourage the survivor to access support services from those specially trained to assist survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking.

On Campus--Wellness Center Counseling Services

Off Campus—Victim Center at 417-864-SAFE (7223)

Consent for Help: If the survivor consents to talk with a counselor, the officer will immediately seek to contact the counselor for immediate assistance. The officer then will contact the survivor to provide the name of the proposed counselor. The victim then may ask for a different counselor if the proposed counselor is known to the survivor and unacceptable for any reason. In such an event, the officer will request another counselor who is available and then repeat the identification process. When no proposed counselor is approved by the victim, the officer will immediately call the Victim Center.

Refusal of Help: If the victim declines to talk with a counselor, any information obtained by the officer will be reported to the Vice President for Student Development.

Information

The officer will provide the survivor with the following information, including telephone numbers for the referral sources:

- The survivor's right to anonymity
- The University's willingness to appoint a person to serve as the survivor's liaison with school officials and other parties, including service as the survivor's advisor in any disciplinary proceeding against the alleged offender;
- The availability of medical treatment, counseling services, and other resources;
- The procedure for reporting the incident to the Department of Public Safety, the Springfield Police Department, or other appropriate law enforcement agencies; and that the survivor can decline to report to these agencies if they wish.
- The University's willingness to assist in contacting the appropriate outside law enforcement agency if requested by the survivor; survivor has the right to decline to report the incident to law enforcement if they wish.
- The University procedures for disciplinary action against students found guilty of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking and;
- The availability of local attorneys for legal counsel.

Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Harassment and Stalking Reporting: The officer shall take appropriate steps for the completion of a report in cooperation with the expressed wishes of the survivor.

- **Police Report Filed:** If the survivor chooses to file a Springfield Police Department report, then the officer will assist the survivor in contacting the Springfield Police Department and will also complete a brief report for statistical records.
- **No Police Report Filed:** If the survivor decides to not file a report with the Springfield Police Department, then, as soon as possible, the officer will interview the survivor in an area free from distractions and complete an Evangel University Incident Report containing the following:
    - ◊ **Survivor's Statement:** The officer will record the survivor's account of the offender's action and any relevant background information.
    - ◊ **Other Information:** The officer will also seek

and identify in the report as much potential corroborating information as possible

Incident Report Options: The officer will provide information to the survivor concerning the options for reporting the alleged offense and will use one of the following three formats selected by the survivor**.** Absent special circumstances the officer will encourage the survivor to choose the third option (a formal complaint).

- **Anonymous Report:** The report will not include the name of the survivor or other information about the victim's identity. The report will be used solely for information to enhance prevention programs and to prepare statistical records. The report will be signed by the officer, who will verify that the survivor has requested that no further investigation or action be undertaken.
- **Signed Report:** The report will include the name of the survivor, but will be used solely for information to enhance prevention programs and to prepare statistical records. The report will be signed by the survivor and will verify that the he or she has requested that no further investigation or action be undertaken.
- **Formal Report:** The report will be signed by the survivor and will request further investigation and appropriate disciplinary action. If a police report was filed the survivor will provide the university a copy of the report.

Confidentiality: Regardless of the type of report, the name of the survivor and other information about the victim's identity will be kept confidential by the officer and other University employees to the extent possible. Personally Identifying Information (PII) will not be disclosed that could identify a survivor as part of the normal annual Clery crime reporting process.

Filing of Report: Promptly after the completion of a report, the officer will deliver the original copy of the report to the Director of Public Safety. Upon receipt of a report, if the Director of Public Safety determines there is a safety threat to the community, the survivor will be consulted, and an appropriate timely warning will be issued to the community.

University Response to Reported Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Harassment and Stalking and subsequent proceedings. Evangel University is committed to a prompt, fair and impartial investigation of any allegation of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and sexual harassment or stalking.

The university encourages victims of sex-based offenses, or third-party witnesses, to report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator, deputy coordinator, Office of Public Safety, and/or appropriate law enforcement officials (if desired). We will take appropriate action when informed of an allegation.

When an employee (mandated reporter) is informed of an incident, he or she must report the allegation to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator, who will initiate a Title IX inquiry. The preliminary inquiry is to determine if there is reasonable cause to believe an offense has occurred. When reasonable cause is identified, the university will initiate an investigation that is thorough, reliable, impartial, prompt and fair to both parties. This investigation determines whether the university's Sex -Based Offenses Policy has been violated. If so, the university will promptly implement an effective remedy designed to end the conduct, prevent its recurrence and address its effects. The university aims to bring all allegations to a resolution within a sixty (60) business day time period, which can be extended for appropriate cause by the Title IX Coordinator with notice to the parties.

To provide support, the reporting party and responding party may have an advisor present during reporting, investigative, and resolution procedures.

Additionally, anonymous reports can be made by victims and/or third parties using online reporting

posted at https://www.evangel.edu/life-at-evangel-home/student-safety-health-and-well-being-organization/security/. Anonymous reports may prompt a need for the institution to investigate; however, the university may be limited in the investigation and outcome of such reports.

An individual reporting a sex-based offense (reporting party) has the right to:

* Investigation and appropriate resolution of all credible reports or notice of sex-based offenses made in good faith to university officials;
* Notification in advance, when possible, of any public release of information regarding incident;
* Have no personally identifiable information released
* Respectful treatment by university officials;
* Be fully informed and have university policies/procedures followed without material deviation;
* Formal resolution of any reported misconduct involving violence;
* Support from university officials in reporting sex-based offenses;
* Be informed of options to notify law enforcement authorities (and for assistance by campus authorities to notify such authorities), or to not to report, if desired;
* Notification of services (counseling, advisory, health, assistance, etc.—on or off campus);
* Notification of possible interim measures to redress violence, such as: a change in campus housing; work assignment rescheduling; academic accommodations, no contact order;
* Maintain interim measures for as long as is necessary, and to remain as confidential as possible;
* Ask investigator to question relevant witnesses and be aware of witnesses questioned, except in cases where a witness' identity will not be revealed to the responding party for compelling safety reasons (excludes name of the alleged victim/reporting party, who is always revealed);
* Review the investigative summary regarding the allegation, subject to the privacy limitations imposed by state and federal law, prior to findings;
* Not have irrelevant prior sexual history admitted as evidence in a campus hearing;
* Regular updates on the status of the investigation and/or resolution;
* Have report heard by Title IX officers who have received annual sex-based offenses training;
* Preservation of privacy, to the extent possible and permitted by law;
* Meetings and interviews that are closed to the public;
* Bring an advisor of the reporting party's choosing to all phases of investigation and resolution;
* Make or provide an impact statement in person or in writing to be included in the investigation summary following any determination of responsibility, but prior to sanctioning;
* Be informed of outcome of the resolution process in writing, without undue delay between the notifications to the parties, and usually within 7 business days of the end of the process;
* Be informed in writing: when a decision of the university is final; any changes to a sanction (in case of appeal); appeal a finding/sanction of resolution process, and procedures for doing so.

The individual accused of a sex-based offense (responding party) has the right to:

* Investigation and appropriate resolution of all credible reports of sex-based offenses made in good faith to university officials;
* Notification in advance, when possible, of any public release of information regarding report.
* Respectful treatment by university officials;

- Be fully informed of the nature of the reported violation and possible sanctions, policies and procedures of the campus resolution process, and timely written notice of all alleged violations.
- A decision based solely on evidence presented during the resolution process. Such evidence shall be credible, relevant, based in fact, and without prejudice;
- Be informed of outcome of the resolution process in writing, without undue delay between the notifications to the parties, and usually within 7 business days of the end of the process;
- Be informed in writing: when a decision of the university is final; any changes to a sanction (in case of appeal); appeal a finding/sanction of resolution process, and procedures for doing so.

Investigative Process:

The university utilizes a civil rights single investigator model, not a hearing panel, to resolve allegations of sex-based offenses. The process is intended to be equitable for all parties involved. If, at any time, it is determined that "reasonable cause" does not exist to move forward in the process, the case will be closed. In general, the parties can expect the following:

1. Initial report. Can be received by any employee and will be forwarded to a Title IX officer (Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator to identify any necessary interim measures.

2. Preliminary inquiry and finding. Title IX Coordinator assigns Deputy Coordinator (if not already done) to contact reporting party (typically 1-3 days in duration), review the conflict and determine if there is reasonable cause to proceed. Based on the preliminary finding, deputy coordinator may initiate an informal resolution or may ask for an investigator to be appointed.

3. Informal Resolution. For allegations that do not involve sexual violence, the Deputy Coordinator may facilitate conversations among the reporting party and the responding party to try and resolve the conflict, if both parties are willing. If informal resolution fails, is not appropriate, or if an allegation involves sexual violence, an investigator is appointed.

4. Formal investigation. Investigator meets with all parties (ranges from days to weeks, depending on complexity of allegations, typically 10-14 days). The reporting party and responding party are regularly apprised of the status of the investigation as it unfolds.

5. Investigation summary. The investigator will document statements from reporting party, responding party, and any applicable witnesses to produce a timeline of the evidence. Both parties will have opportunity to review the summary and add additional information or clarification.

5. Formal Resolution. After input from both parties, the investigator will finalize the investigative summary, make a determination as to preponderance of the evidence, and for- ward it to the deputy coordinator (typically completed 10- 14 days from the end of the investigation barring necessary extensions).
6. Finding/Sanction. Deputy coordinator (and/or designees) determines appropriate sanctions according to the policy, will share the findings and explain sanctions to both parties at approximately the same time in writing, typically within 7 days.
7. Appeal, if desired. Appeals may be requested, within a three-day window to file once a formal determination is reached, a three-day window to grant or deny the appeal request, and another 7-10 days for a final resolution to be reached.

Findings and Sanctions:

The Title IX Deputy Coordinator (and applicable designees) will review the investigative report with finding based on the standard of proof, preponderance of the evidence, to determine appropriate sanctions, consistent with university policy, and will share the findings/sanctions with the Title IX Coordinator, and the responding and reporting parties (and advisor/s), typically within seven days. Both parties will receive written notification of the outcome, to the extent permitted by or mandated by law. In cases involving sex-based violence, the written notification includes the finding, any resulting responsive actions, and the rationale for the decision. This written notification of final decision is delivered to the parties without undue delay between the notifications. It also explains appeals options and procedures for appeal, as well as any changes to the results that could occur before the appeal decision is finalized.

Appeals:

Sanctions imposed from the formal resolution process can be appealed by any party according to grounds, below.

All sanctions imposed will be in effect during an appeal unless a specific request is made to the Title IX Coordinator (or designee) to delay implementation, but the presumptive stance is that sanctions will go into effect immediately.

Graduation, study abroad, internships, conferences, etc. do NOT in and of themselves constitute exigent circumstances, and individuals may not be able to participate in those activities during their appeal. In cases where an appeal results in resumption of privileges or reinstatement to the university, all reasonable attempts will be made to restore the individual to his/her prior status, recognizing that some opportunities lost may be irreparable.

All parties may seek review of a decision in a sex-based offense case by making an appeal to the appropriate appeals officer.

- For students: the appeals officer is the Vice President for Student Development.
- For staff: the appeals officer is the Vice President for Business and Finance.
- For faculty: the appeals officer is the Vice President for Academic Affairs.

Grounds for appeal.

a) A procedural [or substantive] error occurred that significantly impacted the outcome of the hearing (e.g. substantiated bias, material deviation from established procedures, etc.);

b) To consider new evidence, unavailable during the original hearing or investigation, that could substantially impact the original finding or sanction. A summary of this new evidence and its potential impact must be included; and/or

c) The sanctions imposed fall outside the range of sanctions designated for this offense and the cumulative conduct history of the responding party.

Criteria forAppeal

- Appeals must be in writing and submitted to the Office of Student Development (Title IX Coordinator) for processing, during regular business hours (Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.) within three (3) business days of the decision. After this time, the decision is final.
- Clear error or compelling justification must be shown, as findings/sanctions are presumed to have been decided reasonably and appropriately during the original hearing. It is not enough to simply assert one of the grounds for appeal. The written appeal must provide information that specifically supports grounds upon which the individual bases the appeal. If an appeal does not contain sufficient information to support the grounds upon which the appeal is based, review of the appeal will be denied.
- Only one request for an appeal may be submitted by either party.

Based on written requests/responses or on interviews as necessary, the appeals officer will send a letter of outcome for the appeal to all parties. In response to a request, the appeals officer can take one of three possible actions:

1) the officer may dismiss an appeal request as untimely or ineligible,
2) 2) grant an appeal and remand the finding and/or sanction for further investigation or reconsideration at the hearing level, or
3) 3) modify a sanction.

A written decision concerning the appeal will be provided in person and/or mailed to the mailing address of the respective party as indicated in university records and emailed to the parties' university-issued email accounts. Once received in person, mailed or emailed, the notice of decision will be deemed presumptively delivered.

The procedures governing the hearing of appeals include the following:

- All parties should be timely informed of the status of requests for appeal, the status of the appeal consideration, and the results of the appeal decision;
- Every opportunity to return the appeal to the original hearing body for reconsideration (remand) should be pursued;
- Appeals are not intended to be full re-hearings of the allegation (de novo). In most cases, appeals are confined to a review of the written documentation or record of the original hearing, and pertinent documentation regarding the grounds for appeal;
- Appeals decisions are to be deferential to the original hearing body, making changes to the finding only where there is clear error and to the sanction only if there is a compelling justification to do so;
- An appeal is not an opportunity for appeals officers to substitute their judgment for that of the original hearing body merely because they disagree with its finding and/or sanctions.
- The appeals officer will typically render a written decision on the appeal to all parties within five (5) business days from hearing of the appeal. The appeals officer decision to deny an appeal request is final.

Sex Offender Registry

In accordance with the *Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000*, which amends *the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act*, the *Jeanne Clery Act,* and the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974*, the Evangel University Department of Public Safety provides a link to publicly accessible Internet web sites containing the *Missouri Sex*

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Offender Registry maintained by the Missouri Highway Patrol. This law also requires sex offenders, who already are required to register in a state, to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed or enrolled as a student.

Individuals included on the web site are included solely by virtue of their conviction record and Missouri state law. The primary purpose of providing this information is to make the information easily available and accessible, not to warn about any specific individual. Anyone who uses this information to commit a criminal act against another person is subject to criminal prosecution.

Follow the link below to access the *Missouri Sex Offender Registry* website.

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

Preventing sexual violence through empowering campus bystanders:

A promising approach to preventing interpersonal violence is to teach and encourage bystanders to intervene with peers and support potential or actual victims. A "bystander" is a friend, classmate, teammate, coworker, teacher, family member, or stranger who is aware of or observes situations and interactions that could lead to sexual harassment, intimidation, coercion, or assault. The purpose of bystander intervention education is to increase awareness and understanding of the problem, increase feelings of responsibility to solve this problem, increase commitment to act, and to empower people to act both individually and collectively. By fostering a sense of caring and community, campus cultures can be transformed and become safer. Everyone in the campus community has a role to play, including professors, administrators, healthcare professionals, student leaders, graduate assistants, clerical staff, etc.

Student behavior is greatly determined by prevailing cultural and social norms governing sexual attitudes and behaviors in society.

Bystander intervention key components:

- Role modeling
- Entire campus community has a stake
- Support bystander intervention on campus
- Teach skills to is crucial intervene
- Obtain commitment to intervene
- Teach how to interrupt a possible sexual assault
- Reduce defensiveness to the message

Bystander interventions include a full range of options and levels of action, from speaking to a resident assistant about an encounter in a residence hall to calling the police. Interventions can occur with friends, acquaintances, and strangers…professors, [crisis] hotline staff, counselors, roommates, and others. Some interventions are best done by a group of friends and others are more effective in private, side conversations. Staying safe is always emphasized and balanced with keeping others safe. When people feel seriously threatened, authorities such as campus Security should be called.

Information for crime victims about disciplinary hearings

Evangel University, upon written request, discloses to the alleged victim of any crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense.

If the alleged victim is deceased because of the crime or offense, the information shall be provided, upon request, to the next of kin of the alleged victim.

Alcohol and Drug Policy

Alcohol and Drug Policy

Maintaining our personal health and mental well-being is an essential part of our commitment at Evangel University to serve Christ. As a demonstration of that commitment, we expect students and employees, while on or off University property, to refrain from alcohol/drug use. The possession, use, manufacture, sale, and/or distribution of the following is prohibited:

- illegal drugs (also includes any form of marijuana containing THC**);
- synthetic drugs (K2 and other synthetic cannabinoids, bath salts, or products which, when consumed mimic the effects of cannabis);
- drug paraphernalia;
- alcoholic beverages (including alcohol vaporizer);
- tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes (and all inhaled handheld nicotine devices and any object resembling vaping pen products).

Further, students are to avoid the misuse of prescription or nonprescription drugs. Providing, purchasing, attempting to purchase, or facilitating the purchase of alcoholic beverag- es/drugs is likewise prohibited. Students are considered "in possession" and responsible for alcohol/drugs that have been determined to be on their person or in their residence or vehicle. "Use" includes consumption by any means. The University reserves the right to check for compliance with this policy by various means, including active and passive alcohol sensors.

**Although medical marijuana may be legal in Missouri under certain restrictions, possession and use of marijuana remains illegal under federal law. Consistent with federal law, including the *Controlled Substances Act* and the *Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations [EDGAR Part 86],* the use and/or possession of marijuana continues to be prohibited for all Evangel students on or off campus.

Parental Notification: Evangel is concerned about students who improperly use alcohol and other drugs and the effects such use may have on their health, academic success, interpersonal relationships and, ultimately, their future.

Evangel University alcohol policy expressly forbids possession and/or consumption of alcohol by students and employees. This policy also applies to guests who are on campus. In accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the university reserves the right to notify the parents/guardians of students under 21 years of age, and the parents/guardians of dependent students, regardless of age, of any incident in which the student is found responsible for violating the university alcohol and drug policy.

B. Support Services

We offer support services to students who may be struggling with drug and/or alcohol use. They can seek on-campus professional Christian counseling and/or health services at the Wellness Center (865-2815 ext. 7280) in Cantrell Student Union. Counseling support may include individual or group sessions. There is no charge for these short-term counseling and health services, and confidentiality is guarded carefully. Information is not shared with anyone without the client's permission, unless a student is at serious risk of harming himself/herself. Students needing long-term treatment or therapy are generally referred to professionals off campus at their own expense. The campus pastor is available for pastoral counseling. Students are encouraged also to seek prayer, guidance and encouragement from members of the faculty and Student Development staff.

Alcohol and Drug Policy

C. Consequences for Violations of this Policy

In compliance with our community standards and those of local/state/federal laws, we advise students and employees that the following consequences will occur when the policy is violated:

1. Violations are reported to the legal authorities, when appropriate.
2. Violators will be subject to disciplinary action, as out- lined in the Employee or Student Handbook, up to and including discharge for employees and dismissal for students.
3. If found to be in violation of University standards but permitted to continue as a part of the community on probationary status, the student/employee may be subject to counseling, periodic inspections, and/ or supervised, random drug tests at a medical facility over a given period of time. The student-employee will be responsible solely for costs of the drug screens and off-campus counseling.
4. Any member of the Evangel University community who refuses to take a field sobriety test, a breathalyzer test, a drug test, or provide written consent permitting Evangel University to be apprised of testing results, when asked by an Evangel Public Safety Officer for reasonable cause, shall be considered to be in violation of the University's standards.
5. Student organizations are under the same legal requirements as individuals concerning local, state, and federal laws. Any violation of these laws in conjunction with a student organization activity constitutes a violation of University policy. Violations of policy could result not only in disciplinary action against the individual(s) involved, but also in suspension or loss of University recognition of the organization.

D. Special Obligations of Employees and the University

Employer's statement:

All University employees are notified hereby that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the University workplace and that a violation of this prohibition shall result in immediate disciplinary action up to and including discharge.

Conditions of employment:

As a condition of employment, all University employees must: (1) abide by the terms of the prohibition referred to in the preceding paragraph; and (2) notify the University of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five (5) days after such conviction.

Employer's obligations:

Notification of agency-- The University will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within ten (10) days after receiving notice from an employee referred to in the preceding paragraph or upon otherwise receiving actual notice of a conviction.

Responsive action-- Within 30 days of receiving notice from an employee of a criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace, the University shall, with respect to any employee who is so convicted: (1) take appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination; or (2) require such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or a rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a federal, state or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

E. Definitions

"University activities" are defined as those activities sponsored by a University department or recognized student organization.

"University property" is defined as University-owned or leased grounds, facilities, or vehicles.

F. Description of Local, State and Federal Legal Sanctions

Local sanctions--Springfield City Code prohibits the following alcohol-related offenses:

Possession by persons under 21 years of age of any beer, wine or intoxicating liquor. Section 10-4 of the Springfield City Code.

Open containers of alcoholic beverages in motor vehicles within the passenger compartment of any motor vehicle that is being operated upon a public way. Section 10-8 of the Springfield City Code.

Possession, sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages in certain public places. No person may sell, give away, purchase or dispense any intoxicating liquors on public streets or alleyways, nor may any person sell, dispense, give away, offer to sell or possess or consume any alcoholic beverage in any city park. No person shall sell, purchase, dispense or possess any alcoholic beverages on school property, on the Downtown Pedestrian Shopping Mall or in Ozark Jubilee Park or Courthouses. Section 78-4 of the Springfield City Code.

Consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages. No person may possess or consume any alcoholic beverage on any business premise except those licensed by the city to sell alcoholic beverages. Section 78-189 of the Springfield City Code.

Each of the above offenses is punishable by a fine of up to $1,000 or imprisonment up to 180 days, or both fine and imprisonment. Sections 1-7 of the Springfield City Code.

State sanctions--Missouri statutes prohibit the following acts:

***Missouri Liquor Laws*:**

The Liquor Control Law for the State of Missouri (311 RSMo.) provides that any person under the age of 21 years who purchases, attempts to purchase or has in his/ her possession any intoxicating liquor is guilty of a misdemeanor (311.325 RSMo). Anyone who shall procure for, sell, give away or otherwise supply intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years is guilty of a misdemeanor (311.310 RSMo). Anyone 17 - 20 years old that uses a fake ID to obtain alcohol is also guilty of a misdemeanor (311.320 RSMo). Under current Missouri law, a subject under the age of 21 who is visibly intoxicated can be arrested without being in physical possession of the intoxicating beverage. A person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor may be subjected to a fine ranging from $50.00 to $1,000.00 and/or imprisonment for up to one year (311.880 RSMo.).

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) in Missouri
(RSMo. 577)

A person commits the crime of "driving while intoxicated" if he/she operates a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated or drugged condition (577.010.1 RSMo.). A person is in an "intoxicated condition" when he/she is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled sub- stance, or drug, or any combination thereof (577.001 RSMo.). An individual is considered intoxicated with any amount of a controlled substance or other specific drugs in their system. If you are stopped by an officer of the law in Missouri, you may be subject to receive a DWI:

If you drive with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of **.08 or higher** (regardless of whether your driving ability was actually impaired 577.012 RSMo.); or It is determined that your driving ability is impaired (even though you may be under the .08 limit).

First offense is a class B misdemeanor subject to a fine up to $500 and/or 6 months imprisonment (577.010 RSMo.). A defendant found guilty must also participate in a Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (SATOP) (577.049 RSMo.) Multiple offenses offense range from a class A misdemeanor (a fine up to $1,000 and/or 1 year imprisonment) up to class B felony (15 years in prison 577.023 RSMo.). After multiple offenses Missouri law typically requires a driver to install an ignition interlock device on a vehicle after reinstatement of a driver's license for 6 months (577.600 RSMo.).

Refusal to Take Blood Alcohol Test

Missouri law specifies that if you are driving a vehicle, you have given consent to submit to a chemical test for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in your blood (577.020 RSMo.). Refusal to take a test could result in the suspension of your license for one year (577.041 RSMo.).

Missouri Abuse and Lose Law (Drivers Under 21)

In Missouri, the BAC limit for drivers who are under 21 is .02. Penalties include suspen- sion of license 90 days (first offense); 1 year (any subsequent offense). The Abuse and Lose Law also includes the possession or use of alcohol and or drugs while driv- ing or using a fake ID (see 577.500 & 577.525 RSMo. for more info.). (Alcohol

& Drug Statute Review 2013, Revised: March 16, 2015)

Missouri Administrative Sanctions (RSMo. 302 specifically 302.500 – 302.540)

Individuals arrested for driving while intoxicated, driving with a blood alcohol content of .08 or higher, or driving under the influence of drugs (DUID) are processed administratively as well as criminally (302.505 RSMo.). A driver license is suspended or revoked for 90 days for the first offense. A driver convicted of a second alcohol or drug-related offense, regardless of the length of time between convictions, will normally receive a 1-year revocation for accumulation of points. A driver convicted a second time for an alcohol or drug -related offense within a five-year period may also receive a 5-year license denial (302.525 RSMo.). A driver convicted 3 or more times for an alcohol or drug related offense will receive a 10-year license denial (302.060 RSMo.). The license reinstatement process will include a SATOP along with other requirements prior to reinstatement (302.540, 302.304, & 302.541 RSMo.). (See the Missouri Department of Revenue's DWI website for more information on revocations, suspensions and multiple offenses).

Missouri Drug Laws:

The manufacturing, possessing, sale, distribu- tion and use of illicit drugs (i.e. controlled sub- stance or imitation controlled substance) are prohibited by state law (195 RSMo). Penalties for first time offenses for a drug possession violation can range from a fine of $1,000 to life imprisonment. Other prohibited acts include possession with intent to use drug paraphernalia and advertising the sale of drug paraphernalia . The following table gives information on penalties and fines for specific drug crimes in Missouri (see 195.010 RSMo for definitions and 195.017 RSMo for the scheduling information of controlled substances).

Alcohol and Drug Policy

RSMo 558.001 Sentence of imprisonment terms	
Class	**Prison Term**
Class A Felony	not less than ten years and not to exceed thirty years, or life imprisonment
Class B Felony	not less than five years and not to exceed fifteen years
Class C Felony	not less than three years and not to exceed ten years
Class D Felony	a term of years not to exceed seven years
Class E Felony	a term of years not to exceed four years
Class A Misdemeanor	a term not to exceed one year
Class B Misdemeanor	a term not to exceed six months
Class C Misdemeanor	a term not to exceed fifteen days

Missouri drug crimes and penalties

Missouri drug crimes and penalties		
Statute Number	**Offense**	**Penalty**
579.015	Possession or Control of a controlled substance	Class D felony or class A or D misdemeanor
579.020	Delivery of a controlled substance	Class B, C, or E felony
579.030	Distribution of a controlled substance in a protected location	Class A felony
579.040	Unlawful distribution, delivery, or sale of drug paraphernalia	Class E felony
579.045	Fraudulently attempting to obtain a controlled substance	Class E felony
579.050	Manufacture of an imitation controlled substance	Class E felony
579.055	Manufacture of a controlled substance	Class E or C felony
579.060	Unlawful sale, distribution, or purchase of over the counter, methamphetamine, precursor drugs	Class A misdemeanor
579.065	Trafficking drugs, first degree	Class A or B felony
579.068	Trafficking drugs, second degree	Class C or B felony
579.070	Creating a danger	Class C felony
579.072	Furnishing materials for production of a controlled substance	Class E felony
579.074	Unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia	Class D misdemeanor or Class E felony
579.076	Unlawful manufacture of drug paraphernalia	Class A misdemeanor
579.078	Possession of an imitation controlled substance	Class A misdemeanor
579.080	Delivery of an imitation controlled substance	Class E felony
579.082	Marketing of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine	Class E felony
579.084	Distribution of controlled substance in violation of registration requirements	Class E felony or Class A misdemeanor
579.086	Unlawful delivery of controlled substance by manufacturer or distributor	Class E felony

Alcohol and Drug Policy

Federal sanctions--United States Code prohibits the following acts:

Alcohol offenses: Legal sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of alcohol are found primarily in state and local law.

Illegal drug offenses:

(1) Simple possession. It is illegal for any person to knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance unless obtained by a valid prescription. 21 U.S.C. ~844.

(2) Violations of this section are punishable by imprisonment for up to 1 year, a minimum fine of $1,000, or both. After a prior conviction for any drug offense, the violator shall be imprisoned for a term of at least 15 days and not more than 2 years and fined a minimum of $2,500. A third conviction carries a penalty of imprisonment for at least 90 days but no more than 3 years and a minimum fine of $5,000. A person convicted under this subsection for the possession of a mixture or substance which contains cocaine base shall be imprisoned not less than 5 years and not more than 20 years, and fined a minimum of $1,000, if the conviction is a first conviction under this subsection and the amount of the mixture or substance exceeds 5 grams.

(3) Where a person at least 18 years of age distributes a controlled substance to any person under 21 years of age, or where a person possesses with intent to distribute, distributes or manufactures a controlled substance in or on, or within 1000 feet of a public or private elementary, secondary, vocational or public or private college, junior college or university, or playground or housing facility owned by a public housing authority, or within 100 feet of a youth center, public swimming pool or video arcade facility, the punishment shall be twice the maximum punishment provided in 21 U.S.C. 841 , which provides in part 1, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which may not be less than 10 years or more than life and if death or serious bodily injury results from the use of such substance shall be not less than 20 years or more than life, a fine not to exceed the greater of that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $4,000,000 if the defendant is an individual or $10,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both.

(4) Any person convicted of a drug offense under these federal laws shall forfeit to the government any property derived from or obtained directly or indirectly as a result of the violation, or any property used to commit or facilitate the violation. 21 U.S.C. ~853.

(5) Ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm. 18 U.S.C. ~922(g).

(6) Miscellaneous: Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, are vested within the authority of individual federal agencies.

Alcohol and Drug Health Risk

Health Risks Associated with Use of Illegal Drugs; Abuse of Alcohol/ Drugs

Description of Health Risks obtained from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, updated August 2016 (http://www.drugabuse.gov)

1. Alcohol:

   a. Ethyl alcohol or ethanol is the intoxicating ingredient in beer, wine, and liquor. Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. A central nervous system depressant, it is rapidly absorbed from the stomach and small intestine into the bloodstream. Alcohol affects every organ of the drinker's body, impairing brain function and motor skills. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely. Low to moderate doses of alcohol increases the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

   b. Repeated abuse of alcohol can lead to dependence and sudden cessation can produce withdrawal symptoms: severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Heavy use can lead to permanent damage of vital organs such as the brain and liver, increasing risk of certain cancers, stroke, and liver disease.

   c. Infants and children develop fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) or have other damage as a result of maternal alcohol intake during pregnancy. In severe cases, children with FAS are born with physical abnormalities and mental retardation. Central nervous system damage leading to learning problems, lack of impulse control, hyperactivity and emotional/social difficulties in children can occur with even small amounts of maternal alcohol intake. There is no safe level of alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

2. Club Drugs:

Club drugs include GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, as well as MDMA (Ecstasy) and methamphetamine. GHB, Rohypnol, and ketamine are central nervous system depressants which, produce intoxicating effects, and at high doses, may result in sleep, coma, seizures, or death. Ecstasy and methamphetamines are central nervous system stimulants, which can produce feelings of increased energy, distortions in sensory and time perception, and at high doses can cause liver, kidney, or cardiovascular system failure or even death

   a. **GHB**, a depressant approved in the treatment of narcolepsy, causes slowed heartrate, memory loss, and may produce seizures or coma. Repeated use may lead to severe withdrawal effects, including insomnia, anxiety, tremors, and sweating.

   b. **Rohypnol** is chemically similar to prescription sedatives such as Valium and Xanax. The drug is often known as "the date rape drug" due to its ability to sedate and incapacitate victims.

   c. **Ketamine**, a dissociative anesthetic, mostly used in veterinary practice, produces distortions and feelings of detachment. Low-dose intoxication results in impaired attention, learning ability, and memory. At higher doses, can cause dreamlike states, hallucinations, delirium, amnesia, impaired motor function, high blood pressure, and potentially fatal respiratory problems.

   d. **MDMA** (Ecstacy), a synthetic psychoactive drug, acts as a stimulant and hallucinogen that can deplete the brain of serotonin, causing confusion, depression, sleep abnormalities, problems with attention and memory, and anxiety.

   e. **Methamphetamine** is similar in structure to amphetamine. It is highly addictive and causes emotional and cognitive problems in chronic

methamphetamine abusers. Taking even small amounts can result in many of the same physical effects as those of other stimulants, such as cocaine or amphetamines, including increased wakefulness, increased physical activity, decreased appetite, increased respiration, rapid heart rate, irregular heartbeat, increased blood pressure, and hyperthermia. Long-term methamphetamine abuse has many negative health consequences, including extreme weight loss, severe dental problems ("meth mouth"), anxiety, confusion, insomnia, mood disturbances, and violent behavior. Chronic methamphetamine abusers can also display a number of psychotic features, including paranoia, visual and auditory hallucinations, and delusions (for example, the sensation of insects crawling under the skin).

3. Cocaine:

   a. Cocaine (and crack, a form of cocaine processed to make a rock crystal—also called "freebase cocaine") stimulates the central nervous system and is a powerfully addictive stimulant drug that produces potentially dangerous physical effects like raising heart rate and blood pressure. In order to sustain the "high", users take increased dosages that leads to addiction.

   b. With repeated use, cocaine can cause long-term changes in brain functioning and can cause heart attacks, strokes, and death. Immediate effects include dilated pupils, constricted blood vessels, elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature. Cocaine use can cause sinus problems; severe bowel gangrene; an increased risk for contracting HIV, hepatitis C, and other blood-borne diseases; as well as death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

   c. Cocaine users can experience psychological and physical dependency, as well as severe paranoia auditory hallucinations.

4. Fentanyl:

   a. Fentanyl is a powerful synthetic opioid analgesic similar to morphine but is 50 to 100 times more potent. It is a schedule II prescription drug, and typically used to treat patients with severe pain, to manage pain after surgery, or those with chronic pain who are physically tolerant to other opioids. In its prescription form, fentanyl is known by such names as Actiq®, Duragesic®, and Sublimaze®. Street names for fentanyl or for fentanyl-laced heroin include Apache, China Girl, China White, Dance Fever, Friend, Goodfella, Jackpot, Murder 8, TNT, and Tango and Cash.

   b. Synthetic opioids, including fentanyl, are now the most common drugs in drug overdose deaths. Fentanyl is often mixed with other drugs and very small amounts can cause an overdose. Fentanyl works by binding to the body's opioid receptors, which are found in areas of the brain that control pain and emotions.

   c. When people overdose on fentanyl, their breathing can slow or stop. This can decrease the amount of oxygen that reaches the brain, a condition called hypoxia. Hypoxia can lead to a coma and permanent brain damage, and even death.

5. Hallucinogens:

   a. **Phencyclidine** (PCP) interrupts the functions of the neocortex, the section of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries. The effects of PCP vary, but users frequently report a sense of distance and estrangement. Time and body movements are slowed down. Muscular coordination worsens and senses are dulled. Speech is blocked and incoherent. Chronic users of PCP report persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Some of these effects may last 6 months to a year following prolonged daily use. Mood disorders--depression, anxiety and violent behav-

ior also occur. In later stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior and experience hallucinations. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure.

b. **Lysergic acid** (LSD), mescaline and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and tremors. Sensations and feelings may change rapidly. It is common to have a bad psychological reaction to LSD, mescaline and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety and loss of control. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even after use has ceased.

6. Heroin:

An opioid drug that is synthesized from morphine, heroin is used in ways that deliver the drug to the brain very rapidly which causes extreme health risks and high risk for addiction. Immediate effects include dry mouth, flushed skin, feeling of heaviness in the extremities, and clouded mental function. Regular heroin use changes the functioning of the brain.

Heroin abuse is associated with a number of serious health conditions, including fatal overdose, spontaneous abortion, and infectious diseases like hepatitis C and HIV. In addition to the effects of the drug itself, street heroin often contains toxic contaminants or additives that can clog blood vessels leading to the lungs, liver, kidneys, or brain, causing permanent damage to vital organs.

7. Inhalants:

a. Many common products—spray paints, markers, glues, and cleaning fluids—contain volatile substances that have psychoactive (mind-altering) properties when inhaled. Most abused inhalants depress the central nervous system in a manner not unlike alcohol, causing slurred speech, lack of coordination, euphoria, and dizziness. Inhalant abusers may also experience light-headedness, hallucinations, and delusions. The immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, and fatigue. Solvents and aerosol sprays decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrates cause rapid pulse, headaches and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term consequences may include liver and kidney damage, hearing loss, bone marrow damage, limb spasms due to damage to myelin, brain damage, and hepatitis. Repeated sniffing of concentrated vapors over time can permanently damage the nervous system.

b. Deeply inhaling the vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops.

8. Marijuana (Cannabis):

a. Marijuana refers to the dried leaves, flowers, stems, and seeds from the C*annabis sativa* or *Cannabis indica* plant. The plant contains the mind-altering chemical THC and other similar compounds. People smoke marijuana in hand-rolled cigarettes, pipes, and blunts. To avoid inhaling smoke, some people use vaporizers. Another method of use is smoking or eating different forms of THC-rich resins. The popularity of edibles also increases the chance of harmful reactions. Edibles take longer to digest and produce a high. Therefore, people may consume more to feel the effects faster, leading to dangerous results.

b. Legalization of marijuana for medical or adult recreation in some states has increased its use. When cannabis is smoked, THC rapidly passes from the lungs into the bloodstream, which

carries the chemical to the brain and other organs throughout the body. The body absorbs THC more slowly when the person eats or drinks it. In that case, they generally feel the effects after 30 minutes to 1 hour.

c. Marijuana affects brain development by overactivating receptors. Several studies have linked marijuana use to increased risk for psychiatric disorders, including psychosis (schizophrenia), depression, anxiety, and substance use disorders. Effects of cannabis use include distorted perceptions, impaired coordination, difficulty with thinking, problem solving, and disrupted learning and memory, which also reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination.

d. The amount of THC in marijuana has been increasing steadily over the past several decades. Overall, the potency of illicit cannabis plant material has consistently risen from approximately 4% in 1995 to 12% in 2014. A later study showed today's marijuana contained as much as 30% THC, compared to below 10% in earlier years.

e. **Synthetic marijuana**: Sold under many names, "spice" drugs, including K2, fake weed, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, Moon Rocks, and others, have a strong potential for abuse. The Drug Enforcement Administration has designated the five active chemicals most frequently found in Spice as controlled substances. The effects are similar to marijuana but have also been known to produce extreme anxiety, paranoia, and hallucinations.

9. Opioids:

Opioids are a class of drugs that include the illegal drug heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as oxycodone (OxyContin®), hydrocodone (Vicodin®), codeine, morphine, and many others.

All opioids are chemically related and interact with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain. Opioid pain relievers are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by a doctor, but because they produce euphoria in addition to pain relief, they can be misused. An opioid overdose can be reversed with the drug naloxone when given right away.

Opioids can produce drowsiness, cause constipation, and—depending upon the amount taken—depress breathing. The latter effect makes opioids particularly dangerous, especially when they are snorted or injected or combined with other drugs or alcohol.

Prescription Drugs and Cold Medicines:

Some medications have psychoactive (mind-altering) properties and, because of that, are sometimes abused—that is, taken for reasons or in ways or amounts not intended by a doctor, or taken by someone other than the person for whom they are prescribed. Taken as intended, prescription and OTC drugs safely treat specific mental or physical symptoms. But when taken in different quantities or when such symptoms aren't present, they may affect the brain in ways very similar to illicit drugs.

a. **Depressants**. The effects of depressants (e.g., Valium, Xanax, Nembutal) are in many ways similar to the effects of alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait and altered perception. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence causing withdrawal symptoms ranging from restlessness, insomnia and anxiety to convulsions and death. Birth defects and behavioral problems also may result.

b. **Stimulants.** Amphetamines (Adderall), Dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine), and Methylphenidate (Ritalin and Conerta) are central nervous system stimulant prescribed drugs

that, when abused, can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, hyperthermia, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, physical collapse, and even death.

Abuse of stimulant injections cause a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. Persons who use large amounts of stimulants over a long period of time can develop a psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions and paranoia. The symptoms usually disappear when drug use ceases.

OTC Drugs. The most commonly abused Over the Counter drugs are cough and cold remedies containing dextromethorphan. When taken in very high doses, dextromethorphan acts on the same cell receptors as PCP or ketamine, producing similar out-of-body experiences. Dextromethorphan can cause impaired motor function, numbness, nausea or vomiting, and increased heart rate and blood pressure. On rare occasions, hypoxic brain damage—caused by severe respiratory depression and a lack of oxygen to the brain—has occurred due to the combination of dextromethorphan with decongestants often found in the medication.

Steroids (Anabolic):

Anabolic steroids can be legally prescribed to treat conditions resulting from steroid hormone deficiency. But some athletes, bodybuilders, and others abuse these drugs in an attempt to enhance performance and/or improve their physical appearance.

Anabolic steroids work very differently from other drugs of abuse, and they do not have the same acute effects on the brain. The most important difference is that steroids do not trigger rapid increases in the neurotransmitter dopamine, which is responsible for the rewarding "high" that drives the abuse of other substances.

Long-term steroid use can affect some of the same brain pathways and chemicals—including dopamine, serotonin, and opioid systems—that are affected by other drugs, and thereby may have a significant impact on mood and behavior.

Abuse of anabolic steroids may lead to aggression, extreme mood swings ("roid rage"), violence, paranoid jealousy, extreme irritability, delusions, and impaired judgment.

Synthetic Cathinones (Bath Salts):

a. The term "bath salts" refers to an emerging family of drugs containing one or more synthetic chemicals related to cathinone, an amphetamine-like stimulant found naturally in the khat plant. Reports of severe intoxication and dangerous health effects associated with use of bath salts have made these drugs a serious and growing public health and safety issue. The synthetic cathinones in bath salts can produce euphoria and increased sociability and sex drive, but some users experience paranoia, agitation, and hallucinatory delirium; some even display psychotic and violent behavior, and deaths have been reported in several instances.

b. The energizing and often agitating effects reported in people who have taken bath salts are consistent with other drugs like amphetamines and cocaine that raise the level of the neurotransmitter dopamine in brain circuits regulating reward and movement. Common reactions reported for people who have needed medical attention after using bath salts include cardiac symptoms (such as racing heart, high blood pressure, and chest pains) and psychiatric symptoms including paranoia, hallucinations, and panic attacks, dehydration, breakdown of skeletal muscle tissue, and kidney failure. Intoxication from several synthetic cathinones including MDPV, mephedrone, methedrone,

and butylone has proved fatal in several instances.

Tobacco/Nicotine and E-Cigs:

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of disease, disability, and death in the United States. Exposure to secondhand smoke can cause serious diseases and death.

Cigarettes and other forms of tobacco—including cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, and chewing tobacco—contain the addictive drug nicotine. Nicotine is readily absorbed into the bloodstream when a tobacco product is chewed, inhaled, or smoked. Upon entering the bloodstream, nicotine immediately stimulates the adrenal glands to release the hormone epinephrine (adrenaline). Epinephrine stimulates the central nervous system and increases blood pressure, respiration, and heart rate.

Similar to other addictive drugs like cocaine and heroin, nicotine increases levels of the neurotransmitter dopamine, which affects the brain pathways that control reward and pleasure.

E-Cigarettes. Although the vapor does not contain the tar responsible for most lung cancer and other lung diseases, it has been shown to contain known carcinogens and toxic chemicals (such as formaldehyde and acetaldehyde), as well as potentially toxic metal nanoparticles from the vaporizing mechanism. E-cigarette products are not regulated by the FDA, so there are currently no accepted measures to confirm their purity or safety, and the long-term health consequence of e-cigarette use remain unknown. early evidence suggests that e-cigarette use may not only put users at risk for nicotine addiction but also serve as an introduction to nicotine that could lead to use of regular cigarettes and other tobacco products.

Crime Prevention & Awareness Programs

Crime prevention, awareness programs and ongoing campaigns:

Programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution.

Evangel University provides crime prevention education and information to students upon request through programs such as:

- *Residence Hall Access Control* protocols including: informing students of their responsibility for entering and exiting the building so as to protect the safety of others *Issuance of Timely Warnings* to inform students of any criminal issues in order to prevent future incidents.
- National Campus Safety Awareness Month- social media campaign.
- Domestic Violence Hurts Everyone- Poster & electronic media campaign.

Evangel University does not operate any non-campus housing or non-campus student organization facilities.

Monitoring criminal activity off-campus:

When an Evangel University student is involved in any off-campus criminal activity, EU Department of Public Safety officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement.

The Evangel University Department of Public Safety maintains a working relationship with the Springfield Police Department, whose officers work and communicate with EU Public Safety officers on serious incidents occurring on campus or in the immediate neighborhood.

Pastoral and professional counselors reporting policy:

In accordance with federal law U.S.C. Section 1092 (f), campus "Pastoral Counselors" and campus "Professional Counselors," who are functioning only within the scope of their responsibilities as counselors (per the definitions below), are not considered to be campus security authorities and, therefore, are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of campus crime statistics. It should be noted if a Pastoral Counselor or Professional Counselor qualifies as a CSA under some other standard they are not exempt and are required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of campus crime statistics.

As a matter of policy, however, they are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures and requirement to report crimes for inclusion in the annual campus crime statistics.

The rulemaking committee defines counselors as:

Pastoral Counselor

An employee of an institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor

An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

FBI Uniform Crime Report Crime Definitions

Crime definitions from the summary reporting system (SRS) user manual from the FBI's UCR program:

Criminal homicide—a.) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. The program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. b.) Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Manslaughter by Negligence.

Forcible rape—The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.

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. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary (breaking or entering)—The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Motor vehicle theft—The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

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.

Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.—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. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)—Offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Incest, indecent exposure, and statutory rape are included. Attempts are included.

a. *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.

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

c. *Statutory Rape*– Sexual intercourse with a person who is under statutory age of consent.

Drug abuse violations—The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. 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. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

FBI Uniform Crime Report Hate Crime Definitions

Liquor laws—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. Federal violations are excluded.

Crime definitions from the Hate Crime Data Collection guidelines and Training Manual From the FBI's UCR Program:

A Hate Crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim involving the following crime types; *Murder* and *Non-negligent Manslaughter*; *sexual assault*; *robbery*; as well as the following defined crimes:

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 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 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- 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.

Although there are many categories of bias, under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories are reported:

Race. A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.

Religion. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual Orientation. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual Orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.

Gender. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.

Gender Identity. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals. Gender non-conforming describes a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society, e.g., a woman dressed in traditionally male clothing or a man wearing makeup. A gender non-conforming person may or may not be a lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender person but may be perceived as such.

Ethnicity. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term "race" in that "race" refers to a grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors.

FBI Uniform Crime Report
Hate Crime Definitions

National Origin. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth. This bias may be against people that have a name or accent associated with a national origin group, participate in certain customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin.

Disability. A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

Important Phone Numbers

Police

For all emergencies, on or off campus, dial **911**

Non-emergency police phone number (417) 864-1810

Public Safety

On campus phone system (417) 865-2815 Ext. 7000

Direct line (417) 575-8911

Hospitals

Cox South Hospital (417) 269-6000

Mercy Hospital (417) 820-2000

External Hotline Numbers

Victims Center Hotline (417) 864-7233

Sexual Assault Hotline (800) 656-4672

Domestic Assault Hotline (800) 799-7233