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Bellevue University 2025 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

**Bellevue University
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Table of Contents

The Jeanne Clery Act	4
Clery Geography	4
Campus Security Overview	5
Law Enforcement Policy	5
Crime Reporting	5
Security of and Access to Campus Facilities	6
Residential Student Housing Access	6
Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity	7
Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures	7
Annual Testing of the Emergency Warning System	8
Drug and Alcohol Policy	8
Policy and Programs Related to Various Sex-Related Offenses: Prevention	8
Education and Training for Sexual Harassment and Discrimination and Primary Prevention and Awareness Program	9
State Law Definitions	9
Title IX Policy and Prohibited Sex-Related Offenses	14
Scope and Jurisdiction	15
Retaliation	15
Safe and Positive Actions for Bystander Intervention	16
Information on Risk Reduction	17
Response Procedures Related to Various Sex-Related Offenses	17
Preserving Evidence	17
Reporting	17
Written Notice to Victims	18
Court Orders	19
Confidentiality	19
Supportive Measures Available to Victims	19
Disciplinary Procedures Related to Various Sex-Related Offenses	20
Grievance Process	20
Appeal Process	22
Violations; Sanctions and Remedies	23
Registered Sex Offender Policy Statement	24
Timely Warnings	24
Missing Student Policy	25
Policy and Programs Related to Hazing	26
Hazing Reporting	26
Hazing Investigations and Process	26
Applicable State Law on Hazing	27
Hazing Prevention and Awareness Program	27
Crime Statistics for Campus Property and On Campus Student Housing	29
Non-Campus Locations	31

Public Crime Statistic Resources and Definitions	86
Fire and Safety Report	88
Residential Fire Safety Equipment and Fire Drills	92
Residential Fire Statistics 2020-2022	92
Revision History	93



The Jeanne Clery Act

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

The Annual Safety Report (ASR) is prepared by The Dean of Students Office annually prior to the October 1 deadline in conjunction with the Compliance, and Campus Security departments. The following departments assist in the compiling of information and statistics: Campus Security, Residence Life, and Student Affairs. The crime statistics contained in the ASR are based on reports of criminal activity submitted to campus security authorities and to local law enforcement agencies and through internal reporting to the Dean of Students Office, Athletics, or Residence Life. All staff, faculty, students, and third party complaints or reports will be tracked through the Dean of Students Office complaint system. The data collected is the required statistics per the Clery, VAWA, and SaVE act mentioned above. Notification of the ASR is through email to all staff, faculty, and students quarterly and is on the Consumer Information web page. Paper copies of the ASR can be obtained through the Dean of Students' Office by contacting them at (402) 557-7028 or dso@bellevue.edu.

Clery Geography

The geographical boundaries for the "on-campus" Clery Geography consists of the main Bellevue campus and runs along Harvell Drive on the North, Lloyd Street on the South, Galvin Road South on the East, and Fort Crook Road on the West. Geographical Boundaries for the residential buildings, which opened in August, 2015, is 13th St off of 1307 Galvin Rd. South. The "public property" Clery geography includes the public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that are within this campus property, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

"Non-campus" Clery Geography locations for this crime statistic reporting period (2022, 2023, and 2024) include the Lozier Professional Center in Omaha, NE; Central Community College - Grand Island, NE; CCAC – Pittsburgh, PA; Eastern Iowa Community College – Bettendorf, IA; Elizabethtown CTC – Elizabethtown, KY; Forsyth Tech Community College, Winston-Salem, NC; Indian Hills Community College – Ottumwa, IA; Iowa Western CC – Council Bluffs, IA; Lone Star College – Conroe, TX; Mid-Plains Community College - McCook, NE; Northeast Community College - Norfolk, NE; Pellissippi State Community College, Knoxville, TN; South Texas College – McAllen, TX; Southeast Community College - Lincoln, NE; SUNY Broome Community College – Binghamton, NY; Western Iowa Technical Community Co - Sioux City, IA; and Western Nebraska Community College - Scottsbluff, NE.

This ASR also contains crime statistic data for prior years for the following former non-campus locations, which closed in a prior reporting year and are no longer active BU locations: Bluegrass CTC – Lexington, KY; Chattanooga State Community College, Chattanooga, TN; Gateway Technical College – Racine, WI; Jamestown CC – Jamestown, NY; Lehigh Carbon CC – Schnecksville, PA; Metropolitan Community College, Omaha, NE; Mohawk Valley CC – Utica, NY; Mott Community College, Flint, MI; Mount San Jacinto College - Menifee, CA; and Southeast Technical Institute - Sioux Falls, SD.

Campus Security Overview

Bellevue University's Campus Security Department is responsible for providing safety services that include responding to emergencies, handling traffic issues, enforcing campus rules and regulations, and assisting with various other services and requests on the main campus and local off-campus sites (Lozier). Safety Officers are located at the main campus during campus hours and the various centers as needed. The main campus is patrolled on a regular, routine basis to ensure the safety of others, as well as giving assistance. Campus Security has trained Safety Officers who provide for the security of students, faculty, staff and visitors, but do not have the power of arrest. The Safety Officers are distinguished by their yellow uniforms, which distinctively say Campus Security.

Bellevue University's Guide to Emergency Preparedness is issued to all employees and is posted online at <http://www.bellevue.edu/student-support/center-for-health-and-safety/pdfs/2014-guide-to-emergency-preparedness.pdf>, and in classrooms and conference rooms throughout campus. Students, staff, and others are notified in this guide and through other modes to always be alert, aware of their surroundings, and responsible for their own security and the security of others. This Guide includes information on behavioral emergencies, suspicious packages/envelopes, severe weather, medical emergencies, fire emergencies, bomb threats, active shooters, inclement weather closings, and facility maps. Additionally, at enrollment, students are provided information about safety and the prevention of crime on campus.

Additional information on health and safety specific to students residing in student housing facilities is provided in the Student Housing Handbook including information on accidents/losses; active shooters/campus lock downs; fire safety; medical emergencies; missing student policy and procedures; general safety and security measures, including reporting safety hazards, emergency procedures, and self-protection measures.

Law Enforcement Policy

In addition to the security staff mentioned above, Campus Security has working relationships with the Bellevue Police Department and Sarpy County Sheriff's Office and working relationships with other city police departments and sheriff offices located within the jurisdictions that are served by Bellevue University. These law enforcement relationships are informal and no written agreements govern the relationships. The collaboration extends not only with assistance answering calls when necessary but also with assistance in every phase of follow-up investigations.

Crime Reporting

Prevention of campus crime is a priority at all Bellevue University sites. The staff is dedicated first and foremost to prevention of incidents and crimes. In cases where incidents do occur, however, it is imperative that all students, faculty, staff and campus visitors report crime, suspicious activity or campus emergencies to Campus Security as soon as possible. All Campus Security personnel are trained to continually reinforce the policy of prompt reporting of crimes and all incidents. Bellevue University does not have any official law enforcement presence on campus, but encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.

Campus Security can be reached at (402) 557-5000.

The crime or incident may be reported to one of the following additional Campus Security Authorities (CSA) on the Main Bellevue Campus:

Scott Altic, VP of Buildings, Grounds, and Security	402-557-7355
James A. Smith, Dean of Students	402-557-7744
Kevin J. Cleary, Title IX Coordinator	402-557-7028
Ed Lehotak, Director of Athletics	402-557-7050
Alaina Smith, Senior Director Residence Life and Student Life	402-557-7031
Athletic Coaches	402-557-7058
Head Residents	402-557-7250
Library Personnel	402-557-7313
Student's Academic Coaches	402-293-2000

In addition reporting can be made through the University's online reporting system found at <https://www.bellevue.edu/student-support/dean-of-students/student-affairs/>. These online reporting forms allow for voluntary, confidential reporting of crimes.

The University offers limited mental health counseling services to students in the Military Veteran Service Center (MVSC). Students may contact the MVSC directly to seek services or may contact the Dean of Students office for a referral. These services are provided by licensed mental health counselors and are confidential. Counselors in the MVSC have no responsibility to take action, report to law enforcement, or report to the University information shared with them while acting in their role as a counselor. Information shared with counselors is confidential and will not lead to a University report, University investigation, or any other University action. The University does not employ pastoral counselors and thus does not have any procedures related to confidential reporting in the context of pastoral counselors.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Campus Security personnel are responsible for patrolling and ensuring safety in all campus buildings and parking lots, in all Bellevue University locations. Full-time, as well as evening and weekend Campus Security personnel, are responsible for making sure all facilities are secure and that visitors to the University are there for a legitimate purpose. There is a security desk in the lobby of the ASB building where visitors can check in. Various parts of campus are only accessible through badge access which is provided to appropriate employees. Campus buildings are generally open between 7 am-10pm. University employees conduct regular checks of campus facilities to identify security maintenance needs and security enhancement needs. Additionally, maintenance staff and outside contractors who access student housing are escorted by University student housing staff.

Residential Student Housing Access

Each student will be issued a key to his/her assigned apartment. Head Residents, Campus Security, and key Bellevue University personnel have access.

Students who reside in Student Housing will have their Bruin ID card coded for access rights to their building's exterior entry doors. Your Bruin ID card will only provide access to your building's exterior doors. These doors are locked at all times. Lost or stolen e-keys must be reported to the Head Resident immediately for security purposes and to receive a temporary loaner key.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

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

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

Crime prevention programs are also presented each semester by the Residence and Student Life Office. In addition, email blasts are periodically sent out to students and employees with crime prevention and other safety tips, and additional information on crime prevention are available from the Residence and Student Life Office and Campus Security.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Bellevue University has developed an Incident Management Plan to assess and respond to emergency situations. The Incident Management Command Team (IMT, Command) is responsible for command, control, and communication under the Plan. The Command Team is comprised of the President; Executive Vice Presidents; Vice Presidents; Director of Public Relations; a Department Head or senior management contact in the area(s) affected; AVP, Information Technology Services; Director of Maintenance and Grounds; Senior Director of Human Resources; Dean of Students; and Director of Campus Security. Command is responsible for assessing the need for, content of, and method of dissemination of notifications to the campus community as well as the segment or segments of the campus community to receive such notifications. The IMT will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The University uses the Emergency Email Broadcast System (EEBS) to distribute email notifications of an emergency. EEBS is capable of sending email to all members of the University community with a bellevue.edu address.

Emergency notifications are also sent through the Desktop Emergency Notification System (ENS), called Desktop Alerts, which is capable of sending out notifications via multiple modes such as: voice messaging to cellular, work and home phones, text message to cellular and paging devices, email messages, conference call bridges, and fax. Emergency notifications are sent by the Campus Security Team. Bellevue.edu serves as the main web-based information source for both general and incident-specific emergency information.

In the event of an emergency affecting the campus community, Bellevue.edu will be updated regularly by the Public Relations Department to provide incident-specific emergency information. Finally, the University maintains a system of emergency warning sirens around the Campus that may be triggered by the Crisis

Management Team in the event of a campus emergency or dangerous situation that is an immediate threat to the health and safety of the campus community.

If deemed necessary, the University's Director of Security or designee will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and the Director of Public Relations will notify local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Emergency response and evacuation procedures are posted in all facilities and tested on an annual basis. Employees are provided a Guide to Emergency Preparedness and are provided training over Behavioral Emergencies, Severe Weather or Tornado procedures and drills, Medical Emergencies, Fire Emergencies, Bomb Threats, Active Shooter, Inclement Weather Closing, policies, and procedures. The Guide to Emergency Preparedness is also posted in conspicuous locations throughout campus. Additionally, at enrollment, students are provided information about safety and the prevention of crime on campus.

Annual Testing of the Emergency Warning System

The University conducts numerous tests and drills each year in connection with its emergency response and evacuation procedures. These may be announced or unannounced and are documented with a description of each, the date and time it was conducted and whether it was announced or unannounced. In conjunction with at least one test annually, the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures are distributed annually to students and employees. Each test with a description of the exercise stating the date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced is documented. The Safety Department staff is expected to contact Local Law Enforcement or Fire when there is an emergency.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

Bellevue University prohibits the illegal possession, use, sale or distribution of drugs or alcohol by students, employees, and all other persons on University, at University activities, or while on University business. Students found in violation of the alcohol and drugs policy face disciplinary action under the Student Code of Conduct. The violation of local, state or federal laws relating to the unauthorized use, possession, manufacture, distribution, or sale of alcohol or drugs are also violations of the policy, and the University enforces underage drinking laws.

In addition Student Affairs maintains the Center for Health and Safety web page on the University website that provides resources for students, faculty, staff, and the public including but not limited to the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP); list of prevention events and awareness training, and resources specific for parents of college students.

Policy and Programs Related to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking: Prevention

Bellevue University prohibits acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. An offense of this nature will generally fall under the University's Title IX policy, which prohibits discrimination based on sex in its educational programs and activities, including sexual harassment and acts of sexual violence. A full statement of the University's Title IX policy and the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints for violations of that policy may be found later in this report and on the University's Center for Health and Safety website.

Education and Training for Sexual Harassment and Discrimination and Primary Prevention and Awareness Program

All current and new employees are required to take Title IX training. The University's Primary Prevention and Awareness Program is for all incoming students and new employees. Among other items this training covers relevant definitions, procedures a victim should follow, procedures the University will follow when an offense is reported, resources and accommodations available to victims, confidentiality and sanctions. The training informs students and employees that the University prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The training also provides information on risk reduction so that individuals can recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and know how to avoid potential attacks. The training also addresses safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk that another individual may become a victim. Bellevue University also provides Ongoing Prevention and Awareness programs throughout the academic year covering the same topics as its Primary Prevention and Awareness Program as described above. Some examples of prior ongoing programming include:

- Domestic Violence Awareness and Prevention Month (October). Programming throughout the month includes literature, tables located in Student Center and cafeteria with professional outside organizations providing information, posters, and questionnaires available to all students and staff.
- Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (April). Programming throughout the month includes literature, tables located in Student Center and cafeteria with professional outside organizations providing information, posters, and questionnaires available to all students and staff.
- Bellevue Police Department Presentation on alcohol, drugs, and sexual assault.
- All Athlete Meeting covering Title IX and resources available to students.

State Law Definitions

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/ASSAULT and DATING VIOLENCE/ASSAULT*

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-323

*Based on good-faith research, Nebraska law does not have a separate criminal statute addressing "dating violence." Note, however, that a dating relationship is included in the definition of domestic violence/assault set forth below.

Definitions:

Intimate partner means a spouse; a former spouse; persons who have a child in common whether or not they have been married or lived together at any time; and persons who are or were involved in a dating relationship.

Dating relationship means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement, but does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary association between persons in a business or social context.

First-degree domestic assault:

A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the first degree if he or she intentionally and knowingly causes serious bodily injury to his or her intimate partner.

Second-degree domestic assault:

A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the second degree if he or she intentionally and knowingly causes bodily injury to his or her intimate partner with a dangerous instrument.

Third-degree domestic assault:

A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the third degree if he or she:

- Intentionally and knowingly causes bodily injury to his or her intimate partner;
- Threatens an intimate partner with imminent bodily injury; or
- Threatens an intimate partner in a menacing manner.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 28-318 to 28-320.02

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-318. Terms, defined.

As used in sections 28-317 to 28-322.05, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) Actor means a person accused of sexual assault;
- (2) Intimate parts mean the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks, or breasts;
- (3) Past sexual behavior means sexual behavior other than the sexual behavior upon which the sexual assault is alleged;
- (4) Serious personal injury means great bodily injury or disfigurement, extreme mental anguish or mental trauma, pregnancy, disease, or loss or impairment of a sexual or reproductive organ;
- (5) Sexual contact means the intentional touching of the victim's sexual or intimate parts or the intentional touching of the victim's clothing covering the immediate area of the victim's sexual or intimate parts. Sexual contact also means the touching by the victim of the actor's sexual or intimate parts or the clothing covering the immediate area of the actor's sexual or intimate parts when such touching is intentionally caused by the actor. Sexual contact includes only such conduct which can be reasonably construed as being for the purpose of sexual arousal or gratification of either party. Sexual contact also includes the touching of a child with the actor's sexual or intimate parts on any part of the child's body for purposes of sexual abuse by a school employee under section 28-316.01 or sexual assault of a child under sections 28-319.01 and 28-320.01;
- (6) Sexual penetration means sexual intercourse in its ordinary meaning, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal intercourse, or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of the actor's or victim's body or any object manipulated by the actor into the genital or anal openings of the victim's body which can be reasonably construed as being for nonmedical, nonhealth, or nonlaw enforcement purposes. Sexual penetration shall not require emission of semen;
- (7) Victim means the person alleging to have been sexually assaulted;

(8) Without consent means:

(a)(i) The victim was compelled to submit due to the use of force or threat of force or coercion, or (ii) the victim expressed a lack of consent through words, or (iii) the victim expressed a lack of consent through conduct, or (iv) the consent, if any was actually given, was the result of the actor's deception as to the identity of the actor or the nature or purpose of the act on the part of the actor;

(b) The victim need only resist, either verbally or physically, so as to make the victim's refusal to consent genuine and real and so as to reasonably make known to the actor the victim's refusal to consent; and

(c) A victim need not resist verbally or physically where it would be useless or futile to do so; and

(9) Force or threat of force means (a) the use of physical force which overcomes the victim's resistance or (b) the threat of physical force, express or implied, against the victim or a third person that places the victim in fear of death or in fear of serious personal injury to the victim or a third person where the victim reasonably believes that the actor has the present or future ability to execute the threat.

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-319. Sexual assault; first degree; penalty.

(1) Any person who subjects another person to sexual penetration (a) without the consent of the victim, (b) who knew or should have known that the victim was mentally or physically incapable of resisting or appraising the nature of his or her conduct, or (c) when the actor is nineteen years of age or older and the victim is at least twelve but less than sixteen years of age is guilty of sexual assault in the first degree.

(2) Sexual assault in the first degree is a Class II felony. The sentencing judge shall consider whether the actor caused serious personal injury to the victim in reaching a decision on the sentence.

(3) Any person who is found guilty of sexual assault in the first degree for a second time when the first conviction was pursuant to this section or any other state or federal law with essentially the same elements as this section shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of twenty-five years in prison.

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-319.01 Sexual assault of a child; first degree; penalty.

(1) A person commits sexual assault of a child in the first degree:

(a) When he or she subjects another person under twelve years of age to sexual penetration and the actor is at least nineteen years of age or older; or

(b) When he or she subjects another person who is at least twelve years of age but less than sixteen years of age to sexual penetration and the actor is twenty-five years of age or older.

(2) Sexual assault of a child in the first degree is a Class IB felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of fifteen years in prison for the first offense.

(3) Any person who is found guilty of sexual assault of a child in the first degree under this section and who has previously been convicted (a) under this section, (b) under section 28-319 of first degree or attempted first degree sexual assault, (c) under section 28-320.01 before July 14, 2006, of sexual assault of a child or attempted sexual assault of a child, (d) under section 28-320.01 on or after July 14, 2006, of sexual assault of a child in the second or third degree or attempted sexual assault of a child in the second or third degree, or (e) in any other

state or federal court under laws with essentially the same elements as this section, section 28-319, or section 28-320.01 as it existed before, on, or after July 14, 2006, shall be guilty of a Class IB felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of twenty-five years in prison.

(4) In any prosecution under this section, the age of the actor shall be an essential element of the offense that must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-320. Sexual assault; second or third degree; penalty.

(1) Any person who subjects another person to sexual contact (a) without consent of the victim, or (b) who knew or should have known that the victim was physically or mentally incapable of resisting or appraising the nature of his or her conduct is guilty of sexual assault in either the second degree or third degree.

(2) Sexual assault shall be in the second degree and is a Class IIA felony if the actor shall have caused serious personal injury to the victim.

(3) Sexual assault shall be in the third degree and is a Class I misdemeanor if the actor shall not have caused serious personal injury to the victim.

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-320.01. Sexual assault of a child; second or third degree; penalties.

(1) A person commits sexual assault of a child in the second or third degree if he or she subjects another person fourteen years of age or younger to sexual contact and the actor is at least nineteen years of age or older.

(2) Sexual assault of a child is in the second degree if the actor causes serious personal injury to the victim. Sexual assault of a child in the second degree is a Class II felony for the first offense.

(3) Sexual assault of a child is in the third degree if the actor does not cause serious personal injury to the victim. Sexual assault of a child in the third degree is a Class IIIA felony for the first offense.

(4) Any person who is found guilty of second degree sexual assault of a child under this section and who has previously been convicted (a) under this section, (b) under section 28-319 of first degree or attempted first degree sexual assault, (c) under section 28-319.01 for first degree or attempted first degree sexual assault of a child, or (d) in any other state or federal court under laws with essentially the same elements as this section, section 28-319, or section 28-319.01 shall be guilty of a Class IC felony and shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of twenty-five years in prison.

(5) Any person who is found guilty of third degree sexual assault of a child under this section and who has previously been convicted (a) under this section, (b) under section 28-319 of first degree or attempted first degree sexual assault, (c) under section 28-319.01 for first degree or attempted first degree sexual assault of a child, or (d) in any other state or federal court under laws with essentially the same elements as this section, section 28-319, or 28-319.01 shall be guilty of a Class IC felony.

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-320.02. Sexual assault; use of electronic communication device; prohibited acts; penalties.

(1) No person shall knowingly solicit, coax, entice, or lure (a) a child sixteen years of age or younger or (b) a peace officer who is believed by such person to be a child sixteen years of age or younger, by means of an electronic communication device as that term is defined in section 28-833, to engage in an act which would be

in violation of section 28-319, 28-319.01, or 28-320.01 or subsection (1) or (2) of section 28-320. A person shall not be convicted of both a violation of this subsection and a violation of section 28-319, 28-319.01, or 28-320.01 or subsection (1) or (2) of section 28-320 if the violations arise out of the same set of facts or pattern of conduct and the individual solicited, coaxed, enticed, or lured under this subsection is also the victim of the sexual assault under section 28-319, 28-319.01, or 28-320.01 or subsection (1) or (2) of section 28-320.

(2) A person who violates this section is guilty of a Class ID felony. If a person who violates this section has previously been convicted of a violation of this section or section 28-308, 28-309, 28-310, 28-311, 28-313, 28-314, 28-315, 28-319, 28-319.01, 28-320.01, 28-813.01, 28-833, 28-1463.03, or 28-1463.05 or subsection (1) or (2) of section 28-320, the person is guilty of a Class IC felony.

STALKING

Neb. Rev. Stat. §28-311.02. Stalking and harassment; legislative intent; terms, defined.

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature to enact laws dealing with stalking offenses which will protect victims from being willfully harassed, intentionally terrified, threatened, or intimidated by individuals who intentionally follow, detain, stalk, or harass them or impose any restraint on their personal liberty and which will not prohibit constitutionally protected activities.

(2) For purposes of sections 28-311.02 to 28-311.05, 28-311.09, and 28-311.10:

(a) Harass means to engage in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person which seriously terrifies, threatens, or intimidates the person and which serves no legitimate purpose;

(b) Course of conduct means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose, including a series of acts of following, detaining, restraining the personal liberty of, or stalking the person or telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the person;

(c) Family or household member means a spouse or former spouse of the victim, children of the victim, a person presently residing with the victim or who has resided with the victim in the past, a person who had a child in common with the victim, other persons related to the victim by consanguinity or affinity, or any person presently involved in a dating relationship with the victim or who has been involved in a dating relationship with the victim. For purposes of this subdivision, dating relationship means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement but does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary association between persons in a business or social context; and

(d) Substantially conforming criminal violation means a guilty plea, a nolo contendere plea, or a conviction for a violation of any federal law or law of another state or any county, city, or village ordinance of this state or another state substantially similar to section 28-311.03. Substantially conforming is a question of law to be determined by the court.

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-311.03. Stalking.

Any person who willfully harasses another person or a family or household member of such person with the intent to injure, terrify, threaten, or intimidate commits the offense of stalking.

CONSENT

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-318

Nebraska law addresses this concept by defining “without consent,” which it states means:

- the victim was compelled to submit due to the use of force or threat of force or coercion, or
- the victim expressed a lack of consent through words, or
- the victim expressed a lack of consent through conduct, or
- the consent, if any was actually given, was the result of the actor's deception as to the identity of the actor or the nature or purpose of the act on the part of the actor;

The victim need only resist, either verbally or physically, so as to make the victim's refusal to consent genuine and real and so as to reasonably make known to the actor the victim's refusal to consent; and

A victim need not resist verbally or physically where it would be useless or futile to do so.

In addition to the state law definition, Bellevue University uses this additional definition of consent under its Anti-Discrimination and Harassment Policy:

1. **“Consent”** refers to words or actions that a reasonable person in the perspective of the Respondent would understand as agreement to engage in the sexual conduct at issue. A person who is incapacitated, as defined below, is not capable of giving consent.
2. **“Coercion”** is direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, hardship, or retribution sufficient to persuade a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibility to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed or acquiesce in an act to which one would otherwise not have submitted. Coercion can include unreasonable and sustained pressure for sexual activity.
3. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. A person’s words or conduct cannot amount to Coercion for purposes of this policy unless they wrongfully impair the other’s freedom of will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity.
4. **“Incapacitated”** refers to the state where a person does not appreciate the nature or fact of sexual activity due to the effect of drugs or alcohol consumption, medical condition or disability, or due to a state of unconsciousness or sleep.

Title IX Policy and Prohibited Sex-Related Offenses (Prohibition on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking)

Consistent with the University’s Non-Discrimination Notice and the U.S. Department of Education’s regulations under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”) (see 34 C.F.R. § 106 et seq.), the University prohibits Sexual Harassment that occurs within its education programs and activities. For purposes of this policy, Sexual Harassment includes Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment, Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking.

Scope and Jurisdiction

Scope. The Title IX policy applies to Sexual Harassment that occurs within the University's Education Programs and Activities and that is committed by an administrator, faculty member, staff, student, contractor, guest, or other member of the University community. The policy does not apply to Sexual Harassment that occurs off-campus, in a private setting, and outside the scope of the University's Education Programs and Activities; such sexual misconduct may be prohibited by the Student Code of Conduct if committed by a student, the Faculty Handbook if committed by a faculty member, or other University policies and standards if committed by an employee. Consistent with the U.S. Department of Education's implementing regulations for Title IX, the policy does not apply to Sexual Harassment that occurs outside the geographic boundaries of the United States, even if the Sexual Harassment occurs in the University's Education Programs and Activities, such as a study abroad program. Sexual Harassment that occurs outside the geographic boundaries of the United States is governed by the Student Code of Conduct if committed by a student, the Faculty Handbook if committed by a faculty member, or other University policies and standards if committed by an employee, including but not limited to the Employee-Student Relationships policy (University Policy Statement 5). The policy applies only to Sexual Harassment. Complaints of other forms of sex discrimination are governed by the University's Non-Discrimination Policy (University Policy Statement 6).

Jurisdiction. The University has jurisdiction over complaints alleging discrimination and harassment only when the conduct occurs in an education program or activity and within the geographic boundaries of the United States. This is limited to the following:

- The alleged conduct or incident occurred on campus or any other property owned or controlled by the University;
- The alleged conduct or incident occurred during or at an official University program or activity (regardless of location);
- The alleged conduct or incident occurred off-campus in any context other than I.B.2, above, if the University exercised substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the alleged conduct or incident occurred.
- The alleged conduct or incident occurred at an off-campus property owned or controlled by an officially-recognized student organization.

Any reports outside the scope or jurisdiction of the Title IX policy may be referred to another department having jurisdiction under another University policy/procedure (*e.g.*, the University's Non-Discrimination Policy, the Student Code of Conduct or the Employee Handbook violations).

Retaliation

The University prohibits any act by any person to intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or the Title IX Policy, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to

participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or grievance process under the Title IX Policy. Action is generally deemed retaliatory if it would deter a reasonable person in the same circumstances from opposing practices prohibited by this policy or participating in proceedings under the Title IX Policy.

Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention

Often the most effective way to help is through intervention by peers. Students and members of the University community should be invested in the well-being of their peers. If you see something going on with a fellow student that does not seem right, say something to someone and consider doing something to help. Do not be afraid to talk to a friend or acquaintance about your concern for them and provide them with assistance. Below are some ways a bystander could intervene.

- Notice the issue: Listen to your gut instincts. If something does not look or feel right about a situation, take a few moments to assess the situation.
- Interpret the urgency: Now that the situation has been briefly assessed, determine the urgency of the situation. Is this something that is an emergency? Is this something where someone needs help? Is this something myself (or perhaps two of us) could address and assist with?
- Take responsibility: Take responsibility for providing help. Whether intervening firsthand or calling for help, once the decision is made to offer assistance, follow-through is vital.

Ways to provide help

- Call police or a friend to assist.
- Help the person leave the situation; connect them with friends or help them get home safely.
- Confront the behavior that is occurring; address the issue.
- Diffuse the situation – distract the parties, introduce others (such as friends of either party) who can help de-escalate the situation; separate the individuals.

Tips for intervening

- Always approach everyone from a place of care and concern.
- Do not be antagonistic, accusatory or condescending.
- Avoid using violence or threats of violence.
- Be honest, direct and as clear as possible as to why you are there.
- Get help if necessary.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things escalate or you feel unsafe, call the police.

Students have the ability to create a University environment free of interpersonal and sexual violence, free of words and behaviors that make any member of the community feel marginalized. We encourage students to educate themselves about interpersonal and sexual violence, as well as issues surrounding bias and to share this knowledge and information with their friends and peers. We encourage students to confront their friends and peers who make excuses for their (or other people's) abusive or inappropriate behaviors. We encourage students to speak up against racist, homophobic and sexist remarks.

Information on Risk Reduction

The cooperation and involvement of students, faculty and staff in a Campus Security program is essential. People on campus can take responsibility for their own personal safety and the security of their personal belongings by taking simple precautions.

- Be aware of your surroundings at all times.
- Walk to your vehicle in pairs or request a Campus Security officer to escort you to your vehicle.
- Park in designated, well-lit parking areas.
- Keep vehicles locked at all times.
- Lock valuables in the trunk.
- Do not leave personal items unattended.
- Report suspicious activity or unusual incidents.
- Always keep your doors and windows locked. Never leave personal property unattended.
- If possible, let a friend or roommate know where and with whom you'll be and when you will return.
- Trust your instincts! If you feel uncomfortable about someone head for a populated place or yell for help.
- Use well-lit and busy sidewalks.
- Learn the locations of all call boxes on campus.
- Carry a cell phone, whistle or a personal alarm to alert people that you need help.
- Try to park in an area that will be well-lit and heavily traveled when you return.
- If you choose to drink, drink legally and responsibly. Remember that your ability to respond is diminished by over-consumption of alcohol.
- Follow all rules of the road when driving a car, riding a bike or using other forms of personal transportation such as rollerblades, skateboards or scooters.
- Listening to loud music, wearing headphones or using your cell phone distracts you from being alert to potential safety issues. Unplug yourself and tune in to your immediate environment.

Response Procedures Related to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Preserving Evidence

If you are the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, or dating violence, do everything possible to preserve evidence by making certain that the crime scene is not disturbed. Preservation of evidence may be necessary for proof of the crime or in obtaining a protection order. Victims of sexual violence, domestic violence, or dating violence should not bathe, urinate, douche, brush teeth, or drink liquids until after they are examined and, if necessary, a rape examination is completed. Clothes should not be changed. When necessary, seek immediate medical attention at an area hospital and take a full change of clothing, including shoes, for use after a medical examination.

Reporting

If you or someone else is in immediate danger or needs immediate medical attention, the first place to report is 911.

If you are a victim of a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or a University Safety Officer at 402-557-5000, or contact another University campus security authority (such as a Professor, Coach, or Advisor). You should also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator:

Title IX Reporting Form

Kevin J. Cleary, M.A.

Associate Dean of Students/Title IX Coordinator

Bellevue University

1000 Galvin Road South

Bellevue, Nebraska 68005

402-557-5299

titleix@bellevue.edu

Anyone wishing to make a report of alleged or possible prohibited conduct under the Title IX policy may do so by submitting a report as outlined above.

Written Notice to Victims

If you are reported to be a victim of a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, you will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

- The importance of preserving evidence as may be necessary to prove the offense or to obtain a protective order, and where to get a forensic examination;
- The availability of supportive measures;
- To whom and how a formal complaint under the Title IX policy/procedures may be filed;
- The options regarding notification to law enforcement, including:
 - The option to notify either on-Campus Security personnel or local police;
 - The option to be assisted by a campus security authority in notifying law enforcement if you so choose; or
 - The option to decline to notify such authorities;
- Where applicable, the rights of victims and the University's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.
 - Detailed information on how to obtain a protection order in Nebraska, including information on the different types of protection orders, forms and instructions for filing for a protection order, and information on the court process for obtaining a protection order can be found on the Nebraska Online Legal Self-Help Center at <https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/self-help/protection-abuse>.
 - If you have obtained or obtain a temporary protection order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court, you may provide such information to the Title IX Coordinator. If provided, the University will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The University recommends that criminal reports be made to law enforcement, even if it is uncertain whether the particular conduct is a crime, and University staff will assist individuals in notifying law enforcement if requested. Calling local law enforcement can help you obtain emergency and nonemergency medical care, get immediate law enforcement response for your protection, understand how to provide assistance in a situation

that may escalate to more severe criminal behavior, arrange a meeting with victim advocate services, find counseling and support, initiate a criminal investigation, and answer questions about the criminal process. However, a victim may decline to notify such authorities.

Local law enforcement contact information is as follows:

Bellevue Police Department
1510 Wall Street
Bellevue, Nebraska 68005
<http://www.bellevuepd.com/>
402-293-3100 (for emergency dial 911)

University staff will assist individuals in notifying law enforcement if requested. Crimes may be reported to law enforcement in person or by telephone. In order to make a police report, law enforcement will request information from the reporter including, but not limited to a description of the incident, location of the incident, the date and time of the incident, information on the suspect, witnesses, and other details, and any other information requested by law enforcement.

Court Orders

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

Confidentiality

Reports and proceedings involving students under the Title IX Policy are generally subject to the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (20 U.S.C. 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99) (*See also*: BU Policy Statement 12, FERPA). The University will not disclose information about reports, actions, parties, witnesses or proceedings under this policy except as allowed by FERPA, as required by law, or as necessary to carry out proceedings under this policy.

The University treats all reports and proceedings under the Title IX Policy as confidential, meaning that it will not disclose information about the case to any third-party, subject to the exceptions in the preceding section. However, Complainants who choose to file a formal complaint may not remain anonymous – meaning their identity will be known to the Respondent and others involved in proceedings under this policy in accordance with the formal grievance process.

Supportive Measures Available to Victims

Upon receipt of a report of prohibited conduct under the Title IX Policy, the Title IX Coordinator shall promptly contact the Complainant to provide information and offer appropriate supportive measures as further described in the Title IX grievance process.

Supportive measures are defined as non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the recipient's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment. Supportive measures may be utilized to address academic situations, living situations, transportation situations, working situations, and protective measures, and other supportive measures as appropriate.

The University may provide supportive measures to a Respondent and/or Complainant, as appropriate and reasonably available. Supportive measures may be established at any point following a report and generally remain in effect through the duration of the investigation, unless otherwise stated. Supportive measures are determined on a case-by-case basis by the Title IX Coordinator and are provided without fee or charge to the Complainant or Respondent. The Title IX Coordinator will consider the Complainant's wishes and may consult with the parties, the Investigator, and/or other appropriate BU employees with respect to supportive measures.

Supportive measures provided to either party are confidential and shall not be disclosed by the University except to individuals who have a need to know in order to implement the supportive measures will be notified in writing by the Title IX (e.g., both parties will be notified of a mutual contract restriction; faculty or University staff may be notified and directed to implement schedule or housing changes).

Examples of supportive measures include, but are not limited to:

- Providing support services, such as referrals to on-campus services, private counseling, and/or other community resources;
- Allowing and assisting a party to change his or her academic, on-campus work, or on-campus living situation;
- Extending academic deadlines, modifying work or class schedules, or other course-related adjustments;
- Increased monitoring, supervision or security at specified locations or activities;
- Campus Security escort services while on campus;
- Mutual restrictions on contact between the parties.

Supportive measures may be provided regardless of whether the Complainant chooses to report the crime to law enforcement. The University may not impose punitive or disciplinary measures against any individual, including an alleged Respondent, unless a formal complaint has been filed, a formal grievance process has been carried out, and a formal finding of a policy violation has been made.

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

Grievance Process

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed under the Title IX Policy and corresponding Title IX Grievance Process. The procedures are designed to provide for a prompt, fair and impartial resolution of the allegations from the initial investigation to the final result.

These proceedings are conducted by officials who have no conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused and who at a minimum receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. All officials involved in the resolution of the allegation will have timely access to all relevant information.

Bellevue University responds to reports under the Title IX Policy by following a formal grievance process in compliance with federal Title IX regulations. Upon receipt of a formal complaint, The Title IX Coordinator engages in a preliminary assessment to determine whether the conduct falls within the scope of the Title IX Policy. Dismissal of a formal complaint under the Title IX Policy does not preclude action by the University under the Student Code of Conduct (University Policy Statement 1901), the Student Housing Handbook, the Employee Handbook, or any other University policy. The Decision Maker or Title IX Coordinator may disclose information as appropriate to other University officials responsible for investigating such violations.

In cases of complaints within the scope of the Title IX Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notification to the parties including the applicable policies and grievance process, the informal resolution process, sufficient details to prepare a response before an initial interview, a statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process, information on the rights and responsibilities of the parties within the grievance process, information about University policies that prohibit knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process, the name of the Investigator assigned to the matter, and a statement on the prohibition of retaliation.

The Title IX Coordinator designates a trained Investigator, who is responsible for conducting a fair and impartial investigation of the Prohibited Conduct alleged in the formal complaint. The purpose of the investigation and responsibility of the Investigator is to gather evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility for the alleged Prohibited Conduct. At the conclusion of a thorough investigation, the Investigator prepares a written Investigative Report containing a summary of the allegations, a statement of the scope of the investigation and methods of evidence gathering used, and a fair summary of the relevant evidence, including disputed and undisputed material facts and a numbered list of all documentary and physical evidence relied upon in the report. The Investigative Report is typically issued within sixty (60) calendar days after receipt of the formal complaint, subject to reasonable extensions as outlined under the grievance process.

Upon receipt of the Investigative Report, the Title IX Coordinator schedules the case for a live hearing (which may be held in-person or by virtual means) with a Decision Maker, who may conduct or oversee the hearing or designate a separate Hearing Officer to do so. In either event, the Decision Maker is the person designated by the University to determine responsibility for violations of the Title IX policy and issue a written determination of responsibility.

The standard of evidence for a determination of responsibility shall be by clear and convincing evidence,¹ meaning the Decision Maker must determine, based upon credible facts supported by the evidence, that the

¹ Except in cases where an applicable state law requires a different standard of evidence, including but not limited to Illinois and California. The Title IX Coordinator will notify the parties in writing prior the hearing if a different standard of evidence is required by law.

allegations against the Respondent are highly probably to be true. The Decision Maker is obligated to be free from bias and conflicts of interest and objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, both inculpatory and exculpatory, and must therefore independently reach a determination regarding responsibility without giving special deference to the investigative report. The Decision Maker shall issue a written Notice of Determination, which shall be provided to both parties by the Title IX Coordinator simultaneously, and will include: identification of the allegations of prohibited conduct; a description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held; findings of fact supporting the determination; Conclusions regarding the application of Student Code of Conduct, the Faculty Handbook, or Employee Handbook to the facts and, if warranted, recommendations to appropriate University officials regarding additional sanctions for violations outside the scope of the Title IX Policy; a statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the University imposes on the Respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity will be provided by the University to the Complainant; and the procedures, permissible grounds, and timeframe for appeal under this grievance process. The Notice of Determination is typically issued within fourteen (14) calendar days after the hearing is closed, subject to reasonable extensions as outlined under the grievance process.

In lieu of a formal hearing, the parties to a Title IX complaint may engage in informal resolution, subject to the University's discretion and both parties' voluntary written consent to proceed in this manner.

Appeal Process

Either party is entitled to appeal from a determination of responsibility based upon the following grounds:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter, including an erroneous relevance determination that affected the outcome;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and/or
- The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Decision Maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

The appeal must be in writing and signed by the party requesting the appeal; state the name of the Complainant and Respondent and case number, if any; be received by the Title IX Coordinator within seven (7) calendar days of the date listed on the Notice of Determination; state the grounds for the appeal as permitted under the grievance process; and state the action requested on appeal (for example, a request for a new hearing or a request to reverse the violation and sanctions).

The University will designate an Appeal Officer, who is responsible for determining if grounds for appeal exist and, if so, the appropriate remedy.

Upon timely receipt of an appeal that meets all the requirements of Section 16, the Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice of appeal to both parties, which will include a copy of the request for appeal and information about each party's opportunity to submit a written statement in support of or against

the appeal and the requirement that such written statements be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator within five (5) calendar days of the notice of appeal.

The Appeal Officer is obligated to be free from bias and conflicts of interest and objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, both inculpatory and exculpatory, and must therefore independently reach a determination regarding the outcome of the appeal based upon the Appeal Officer's independent review of the appeal record. The appeal record consists of the complete recording or transcription of the live hearing, all exhibits received into evidence (including the investigative report), the Notice of Determination and any other notices issued during the course of the case, and the written request for appeal.

In resolution of an appeal, the Appeal Officer must determine whether grounds for the appeal exist and, if so, determine and direct an appropriate remedy for case resolution. In this regard, the Appeal Officer may affirm or overturn the determination of responsibility; affirm, reverse, or modify the findings or determination; and/or affirm, reverse, or modify the sanctions and remedies. In exceptional circumstances, primarily in cases of newly discovered evidence, an Appeal Officer may order a case to be returned to an earlier stage of the grievance process for additional consideration (i.e., for new evidence to be investigated by the Investigator and/or for additional live hearings to hear testimony and allow cross-examination of a newly discovered witness).

The Appeal Officer shall issue a written Notice of Determination, which shall be provided to both parties by the Title IX Coordinator simultaneously, which shall consist of a short and plain, written statement of the resolution of the appeal, including any changes made to the outcome. The Notice of Appeal Determination is typically issued within ten (10) calendar days after the deadline for the parties' written appeal statements, subject to reasonable extensions as outlined under the grievance process. The Appeal Officer's decision is final and becomes effective immediately.

Violations; Sanctions and Remedies

A Respondent determined to be responsible for a violation of the Title IX policy as a result of the grievance process will be subject to disciplinary action as directed in a written Notice of Determination. A Decision Maker may also direct the University to provide remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity to the Complainant.

Sanctions for violations of the Title IX policy resolved through the formal grievance process will be imposed only as directed by a Decision Maker or Appeal Officer following a hearing in accordance with the grievance process. The University may not impose punitive or disciplinary measures under this policy against any individual, including an alleged Respondent, unless a formal complaint has been filed, a formal grievance process has been carried out, and a formal determination of responsibility for a violation been made. Consequences for violating this policy will depend upon the facts and circumstances of each particular situation. The severity of sanctions or corrective action will depend on the frequency and severity of the offense and any history of past prohibited conduct. Sanctions may include but are not limited to:

1. A requirement not to repeat or continue the prohibited conduct;
2. Reprimand or warning;
3. A no-contact directive;

4. Reassignment or a requirement to change the academic, on-campus work, or on-campus living situation;
5. Probation;
6. Suspension (of student and/or employee roles);
7. Removal from student housing;
8. Expulsion from the University;
9. Termination of employment with the University;
10. With respect to students, any of the sanctions identified in the Bellevue University Student Code of Conduct (PS 1901);
11. With respect to employees, any of the disciplinary actions identified in the Bellevue University Employee Handbook;
12. Any other reasonable punitive or disciplinary measure.

A Decision Maker or Appeal Officer may also direct the University to provide reasonable remedies designed to restore or preserve a Complainant's equal access to the education program or activity following a determination of responsibility. Such remedies may include the same or similar supportive measures as outlined in the Title IX Policy, except that unlike pre-grievance supportive measures, such remedies may be disciplinary or punitive in nature as to the Respondent or otherwise burden the Respondent (such as requiring a Respondent to be removed from or reassigned units within student housing; or requiring a Respondent to change class sections).

Registered Sex Offender Policy Statement

Any Bellevue University student or employee who requests information about a suspected sex offender who is working or studying on campus should contact the Nebraska State Patrol (NSP), which keeps a list of registered sex offenders. The (NSP) Omaha telephone number is 402-331-3333. The (NSP) Sex Offender Registry web site is:

<https://sor.nebraska.gov/>

Timely Warnings

The following policy and procedures apply to the Timely Warnings/Crime Alerts issued by Campus Security. It is the policy of Campus Security to issue Timely Warnings/Crime Alerts in effort to notify community members about certain crimes in and around our community. For the purpose of this policy, "timely manner" generally means within 24 hours after an incident has been brought to the attention of a "Campus Security authority" as defined by the Clery Act, though the facts of a particular case may necessitate a more expeditious warning. It is further the policy of Campus Security to maintain compliance with applicable features of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act as mandated by the Department of Education. University Administration consults with Local Law Enforcement authorities in making the determination on a case-by-case basis of when "timely warning" information in the form of a Crime Alert is disseminated. It is the decision of the Safety Department on whether a Crime Alert will be issued. This is based on the following:

1. If it is identified as a Clery Act crime (Murder; Non-Negligent Manslaughter; Manslaughter by Negligence; Sexual Assault, including Rape, Fondling, Incest and Statutory Rape; Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; and Arson; Hate Crimes, including the above-mentioned offenses, and any incidents of Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property that were motivated by bias; VAWA offenses including Domestic Violence, Dating violence and Stalking; and Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Violations, Drug Abuse Violations, and Liquor Law Violations) and
2. Is the crime considered to represent a serious or continuing threat to students, faculty, staff, or visitors?

Determining whether to issue a Crime Alert for non-Clery Act crimes shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

With regard to juvenile case reports, a notation will be placed in the "Miscellaneous Comments/Information" section of the Crime Alert action report.

The body of the Notification will include information regarding the Clery Act requirements; a short description of the incident or crime giving the time and date, location, reported offense, suspect description, weapon used, suspect vehicle, and MO or method of operation used to facilitate the crime. The Notification should also include personal safety information to aid members of the University community in protecting themselves from becoming victims of a similar crime and promote overall safety for our educational community. The dissemination of this information will be distributed through all the Universities resources available, which could include EEBS, email, desktop and phone notification, sirens on campus, and local news outlets.

Any crimes reported within the vicinity of the University will be monitored through ongoing communication with local law enforcement. Other Departments: If community members report crimes or serious incidents to other campus security authorities or university administrators, those persons will notify Campus Security.

Missing Student Policy

In compliance with the Missing Student Notification Policy and procedures (Section 488(i) of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008), Bellevue University has developed the following policy to guide the efforts of University staff members when they suspect and/or have determined a resident student is missing.

University employees to whom students, employees, or other individuals should report that a resident student is believed to be missing for 24 hours; including but not limited to:

- Head Resident
- Director, Residence and Student Life
- Director, Campus Safety
- Dean of Students Office
- Assistant VP of Student Affairs
- Vice President, Community and Student Affairs

All missing student reports made to an office/department, other than the Campus Safety office, will be referred immediately to the Campus Safety office. Upon receiving notification that a resident student's whereabouts are unknown, the Bellevue University Campus Safety Office and local law enforcement will initiate their investigative procedures, as appropriate.

In addition to registering a general emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the University only in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the University will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. A student who wishes to designate a confidential contact may do so by providing the information to the Director, Residence and Student Life on the emergency contact information form. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement in furtherance of the investigation.

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

Policy and Programs Related to Hazing

In compliance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act (found in Section 485 of the Higher Education Act) Bellevue University prohibits hazing in all University programs and activities. A full statement of the University's Anti-Hazing policy (University Policy Statement 9) and the procedures for reporting, investigating and resolving complaints for violations of that policy may be found later in this report and on the University's Center for Health and Safety website.

Hazing Reporting

If you or someone else is in immediate danger or needs immediate medical attention, the first place to report is 911.

Hazing presents a serious risk to the health and safety of the campus community. To create a community free of hazing, it is imperative that anyone with knowledge of hazing reports it. Students and student organizations are expected to report known or suspected hazing violations

Anyone wishing to make a report of alleged or possible prohibited conduct under the Anti-Hazing policy may do so by submitting a report to the Dean of Students office through the online complaint/feedback portal found at <https://www.bellevue.edu/student-support/dean-of-students/student-affairs/>.

Hazing Investigations and Process

The Dean of Students is responsible for investigating reports and determining violations of the Anti-Hazing Policy. Reports under this policy will be investigated and adjudicated pursuant to the procedures and appeal process in the Student Code of Conduct. Sanctions may include those listed in the Student Code of Conduct. Student organizations found responsible for violating this policy may also be subject to organization-level sanctions which may include, but are not limited to: loss of University recognition as a student organization; loss of University privileges, such as funding, access to campus facilities, and use of the University's name; and/or prohibition from operating on campus.

Applicable State Law on Hazing

Hazing, as defined in the state statute below, is a Class II Misdemeanor in Nebraska. In addition to violations and sanctions under the University's Anti-Hazing Policy, individuals and organizations committing hazing may be subject to criminal charges through the state.

Consent is not a defense to hazing under the criminal law summarized here or under the Anti-Hazing policy. Nebraska State Law states that "notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, consent shall not be a defense" (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-311.07). The Anti-Hazing policy states that hazing can occur regardless of a person's willingness to participate. This means that a person may be criminally prosecuted and/or held responsible under University policy for hazing even if the person being hazed indicated they were okay with or willing to participate in the hazing activity.

HAZING, DEFINED

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-311.06

(1) For purposes of this section, hazing means any activity by which a person intentionally or recklessly endangers the physical or mental health or safety of an individual for the purpose of initiation into, admission into, affiliation with, or continued membership with any organization. Such hazing activity includes whipping, beating, branding, an act of sexual penetration, an exposure of the genitals of the body done with intent to affront or alarm any person, a lewd fondling or caressing of the body of another person, forced and prolonged calisthenics, prolonged exposure to the elements, forced consumption of any food, liquor, beverage, drug, or harmful substance not generally intended for human consumption, prolonged sleep deprivation, or any brutal treatment or the performance of any unlawful act which endangers the physical or mental health or safety of any person or the coercing of any such activity.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Program

Bellevue University provides ongoing Hazing Prevention and Awareness programs throughout the academic year. Some examples of prior ongoing programming include:

- Annual New Bruin Academy wellbeing session addressing hazing information and resources
- Providing informational handouts and Center for Health and Safety referrals to new students each year at New Student Orientation
- Annual All Athlete Meeting covering hazing and resources available to students
- National Hazing Prevention Week, including a social media campaign and targeted displays in Student Center to provide facts and resources on hazing
- Every Student Organization is asked to review with their group annually

In addition, the University maintains the Center for Health and Safety web page on the University website that provides hazing resources for students, faculty, staff, and the public. This webpage encourages members of the campus community to take the Hazing Prevention Pledge and links to information and resources of the Hazing Prevention Network and the national Stop Hazing organization.

The resources and information provided as part of the University's hazing prevention programs described above include information about University policy, reporting and investigation of hazing, as well as applicable state laws and primary prevention strategies intended to stop hazing before hazing occurs, which may include skill

building for bystander intervention, information about ethical leadership, and the promotion of strategies for building group cohesion without hazing.



Crime Statistics Bellevue Campus

Offense	Year	On Campus: Residence Hall	On Campus: Other	On Campus: Total	Non-campus	Public Property
Arson	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	1	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	2	0	2	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	2	0
	2022	0	0	0	2	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	1	1	0	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	2	0
	2022	0	0	0	1	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0

Weapons Referral	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	1	0
Drug Referral	2024	1	0	1	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	8	0	8	0	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	3	0	3	0	0
	2023	5	0	5	0	0
	2022	11	0	11	1	0
Stalking	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	5	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	1	0
	2022	0	0	0	1	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	1	0	1	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	1	0
Fondling	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	1	0
Incest	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	2024	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-	-	-

There were no On Campus or Public Property 0 Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years. For Non-Campus Hate Crime and Unfounded Violations, see the individual partner location crime charts on the following pages.

Crime Statistics Non-Campus Sites

For statistical reporting purposes, Bellevue University has certain non-campus property at partner sites at various locations in the United States. However, Bellevue's non-campus property is limited at these locations and does not encompass the entire campus of each partner site. For example, Bellevue may have a written agreement for use of a classroom at the partner site, and this classroom (and the hallway used to access it) is a part of Bellevue's non-campus property. However, the remainder of the partner site's campus would not be a part of Bellevue's non-campus property, and the University has no obligation to report crime statistics that occur in those other areas. With that said, **due to the various ways in which crimes are collected at the partner sites and shared with Bellevue University, the crime charts on the upcoming pages may include statistics for the entirety of those partner sites, meaning some crimes being reported are not technically part of Bellevue University's Clery geography.**

"Non-campus" Clery Geography locations for this crime statistic reporting period (2022, 2023, and 2024) include the Lozier Professional Center in Omaha, NE; Central Community College - Grand Island, NE; CCAC – Pittsburgh, PA; Eastern Iowa Community College – Bettendorf, IA; Elizabethtown CTC – Elizabethtown, KY; Forsyth Tech Community College, Winston-Salem, NC; Indian Hills Community College – Ottumwa, IA; Iowa Western CC – Council Bluffs, IA; Lone Star College – Conroe, TX; Mid-Plains Community College - McCook, NE; Northeast Community College - Norfolk, NE; Pellissippi State Community College, Knoxville, TN; South Texas College – McAllen, TX; Southeast Community College - Lincoln, NE; SUNY Broome Community College – Binghamton, NY; Western Iowa Technical Community Co - Sioux City, IA; and Western Nebraska Community College - Scottsbluff, NE.

This ASR also contains crime statistic data for prior years for the following former non-campus locations, which closed in a prior reporting year and are no longer active BU locations: Bluegrass CTC – Lexington, KY; Chattanooga State Community College, Chattanooga, TN; Gateway Technical College – Racine, WI; Jamestown CC – Jamestown, NY; Lehigh Carbon CC – Schnecksville, PA; Metropolitan Community College, Omaha, NE; Mohawk Valley CC – Utica, NY; Mott Community College, Flint, MI; Mount San Jacinto College - Menifee, CA; and Southeast Technical Institute - Sioux Falls, SD.

Crime Statistics Lozier Professional Center

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Bluegrass CTC

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	-
	2023	1
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	-
	2023	2
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics CCAC – Pittsburgh

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Central Community College

Offense	Year	Non-Campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Chattanooga State Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	1

Drug Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	1
Stalking	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Eastern Iowa Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Elizabethtown CTC

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Forsyth Tech Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes for the reporting years. There was 1 unfounded violation in 2023.

Crime Statistics Gateway Technical College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	-
	2023	2
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Indian Hills Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Iowa Western Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	1
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Jamestown Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Lehigh Carbon CC

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Lone Star College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	1
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Metropolitan Community College

Note: This former non-campus location closed prior to the 2023 reporting year. As such, no statistics are provided for the 2023 year. This non-campus location will be removed from this report once all prior crime statistics for this location fall outside the annual reporting period.

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0

Weapons Referral	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Drug Referral	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Rape	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Incest	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	-
	2023	-
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Mid-Plains Community College – McCook

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Mohawk Valley Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Mott Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting year.

Crime Statistics Mount San Jacinto College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	-
	2023	2
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Northeast Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Referral	2024	0

	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Pellissippi State Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	3
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics South Texas College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	1
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	1
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	1
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	1
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Southeast Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	1
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Southeast Technical Institute

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	-
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics SUNY Broome Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Western Iowa Tech Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0



Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Crime Statistics Western Nebraska Community College

Offense	Year	Non-campus
Arson	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Robbery	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Aggravated Assault	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Burglary	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Alcohol Arrest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Weapons Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Drug Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0



Alcohol Referral	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Stalking	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Dating Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Domestic Violence	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Fondling	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Incest	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0
Statutory Rape	2024	0
	2023	0
	2022	0

There were no Hate Crimes or Unfounded Violations for the reporting years.

Public Crime Statistic Resources and Definitions:

Bellevue Police Department; Omaha Police Department; or Douglas County Sheriff

www.bellevuepd.com

<http://police.cityofomaha.org>

<https://www.omahasheriff.org>

Please see the definitions below to associate the exact meaning for each crime. The definitions are taken from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbook and National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and used to classify the criminal offenses listed.

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.

Homicide: 1 - Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter (Must have intent), 2. Negligent Manslaughter (No Intent Necessary, caused by acts of gross negligence).

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 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.

Assault (Simple) - Lesser assaults, usually committed without instruments/weapons, not likely to produce serious bodily harm or death (i.e. general fighting).

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

Motor Vehicle Theft - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by person not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned; including joyriding.)

Intimidation - Unlawfully placing another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Larceny/Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc. are excluded.

Alcohol Violations - The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; furnishing liquor to a minor

or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Drug Abuse Violations - Violation of Federal, State and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroine, codeine); marijuana, synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

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 above.

Stalking - means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or B) suffer substantial emotions distress.

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

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 shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of 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.

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

Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim.

Incest: non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by state law.

Statutory Rape - Non-Forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Fire Safety Report

The Higher Education Opportunity Act, enacted on August 14, 2008, requires institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution. This report refers to the Bellevue campus, where BU has residential facilities.

Fire Procedure

Residential Housing Fire Safety: During the 2022 reporting year, there were eight total residential halls: one residential hall located at 1407 Galvin Rd, Bellevue, Nebraska; four residential halls located at 1805 Lloyd St, 1807 Lloyd St, 1809 Lloyd St, and 1811 Lloyd St, Bellevue, Nebraska; and three residential halls located at 1211 Betz Rd, 1215 Betz Rd, and 1303 Betz Rd in Bellevue, Nebraska. All residential halls have fire detection devices, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers.

Bellevue University began student residential housing in August, 2015. Testing began in the fall of 2015. Fire drills are carried out on an annual basis.

Procedures for Evacuation

Fire Alarm Sounding:

- Every resident and guest is required to leave the building.
- Walk when possible; try not to run.
- Stay as low as possible if there is smoke – crawl if necessary.
- Follow posted procedures for evacuation during fire alarms.
- Meet in campus parking lot B as a rally point for Betz Road.
- Meet in campus parking lot A as a rally point for Lloyd Street.
- Stay away from the buildings and out of the way for emergency vehicles.
- Return to the building only when officials tell you it is safe.

Fire Discovered:

- Activate the nearest fire pull station which alerts building staff and all residents of impending danger.
- Call 911 and report location and details of fire. Remember: Let the operator hang up first.
- Extinguish fire if possible or evacuate to the rally point.
- When safe to do so, call Campus Security at 402.557.5000 to report the fire and exact location.

Smell something burning, but see no smoke: call your Resident Assistant or the Office of Residence and Student Life: 402.557.7250. If no answer, call the OneStop Service Center at 402.293.2000, option 0.

Self-Protective Measures

- If your clothes catch on fire; stop, drop, and roll.
- If you are caught in smoke, drop to your hands and knees and crawl below the smoke level.
- Retreat and close as many doors as possible between you and the fire. Signal for help.
- Feel doors from top to bottom for signs of fire behind the door before opening.

If the door feels cool:

- Crouch low and open the door slowly. Close the door quickly if heavy smoke or fire is present.
- If visibility permits, take your key and close your door.
- Evacuate (using the stairway if necessary). Stay as low as possible if there is smoke – crawl if necessary.
- Meet in designated areas where students are away from the buildings and out of the way for emergency vehicles.
- Return to the building only when officials tell you it is safe.

If the door feels hot:

- Do not open the door.
- If possible, call 911 and report your situation and location. Stay off the phone after calling 911 as fire officials may try to reach you.
- Wedge wet towels or clothing under the door to keep smoke out.
- Keep a soaked towel over your head.
- Open window and hang out a bed sheet or towel to call attention to your location – then close window on sheet/towel if necessary to keep smoke from entering the window.
- Stay low until help arrives.

Reporting a Fire:

- In the event of fire, you should immediately activate a building fire alarm, which alerts building staff and all residents of impending danger.
- Call 911 to report the fire.
- Evacuate, if possible, and stay away from the building.
- For purposes of including appropriate information in the fire statistics in this report, any BU employee or student with knowledge of a fire occurring in BU student housing facilities should report such information to:

Scott Halbrook, Campus Security	402-557-7352
Alaina Smith, Senior Director Residence Life and Student Life	402-557-7031

Tampering with Fire Alarm/Smoke Detectors

Fire equipment is to be used only as necessary in case of a fire. Tampering with fire safety equipment, fire alarms and/or smoke detectors is a very serious offense. Students found tampering with the student housing fire protection system will be charged for damages and subject to disciplinary action.

Safety precautions include:

- Do not tamper with fire alarms or smoke detectors.
- Do not discharge or remove a fire extinguisher.
- Do not tamper with or damage fire exit lights.
- Do not obstruct fire exits.

Policies on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in student housing facilities:

Smoking is strictly prohibited in student housing facilities, including on patios and balconies.

Additionally, the following items presenting a fire hazard are prohibited in student housing:

- Open flames.

- Candles/Incense/Wax burners.
- Kitchen appliances with open flames. (Small electric appliances, such as small electric grills designed for indoor use, popcorn poppers, toasters, blenders, coffee makers, etc., are allowed).
- Hot plates, suntan lamps, halogen lamps, any open coil appliance, electrical space heaters, and any appliance that could “melt down” if left unattended are prohibited (i.e., Toaster ovens without automatic shut off, clothes dryers).
- Multiple extension cords per electrical outlet.
- Running extension cords under carpeting.
- Direct splicing in electrical outlets.
- Multiple outlet “octopus” plugs.
- Surge protectors or extension cords that are not Underwriters Laboratories (UL) approved.
- Power converters, inverters, and similar devices.
- Any grills designed for outdoor use.
- Flammable materials (e.g., lighter fluid, paint thinner, gasoline, kerosene, butane, etc.).
- Combustible holiday decorations (e.g., live Christmas trees, greenery, or branches).
- Any other item that, in the discretion of University staff, may present a fire hazard.

Suggested Ways to Prevent Fire in the Apartments:

If the power goes out, use flashlights only.

Use surge protectors for big tickets electrical items.

All extension cords must be Underwriters Laboratories (UL) approved.

Student Housing staff will use their discretion if they see a kitchen appliance or other item that might be considered a fire hazard.

Prohibited items may be removed by University Staff.

Policy Regarding Fire Safety Education and Training

The Campus Security and Residence and Student Life departments are responsible for the University’s fire prevention and safety training programs as well as regular fire and safety inspections. A fire and evacuation drill is coordinated by the Campus Security and Residence and Student Life departments in the Fall and Spring term in each residential facility. Students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings. The Campus Security and Residence and Student Life departments do not tell individuals in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat.

The purpose of the fire and evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. In addition to educating occupants of each building about fire safety and evacuation procedures during the drills, the process also provides the Campus Security department with an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components. Evacuation drills are monitored by the Campus Security department to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns and identify deficient equipment so that repairs can be made immediately. Recommendations for improvements are also submitted to the appropriate departments for consideration. The Head Residents are trained in these procedures and act as an ongoing resource for students living in residential facilities.

The Campus Security department documents each test it conducts, including a description of the test, the date the test was held, the time the test started and ended, and whether the test was announced or unannounced.

Future Improvements in Fire Safety

As resources become available, the institution will consider the installation of additional pull stations, heat detectors, sprinkler systems, and fire extinguisher devices at all residential facilities. The institution will continue to develop training programs and improving current training programs. The institution will work to better develop evacuation routes and informing the residents the importance of participating in fire drills.



Residential Fire Safety Equipment and Fire Drills 2024

Residential Building	Fire Extinguishers	Smoke Detectors	Carbon Monoxide Detectors	Fire Drills per academic year
1805 Lloyd	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
1807 Lloyd	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
1809 Lloyd	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
1811 Lloyd	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
1211 Betz	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
1215 Betz	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
1303 Betz	Yes	Yes	Yes	2

Residential Fire Statistics 2022

Residential Building	Total Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage
1805 Lloyd	0	0	0	0
1807 Lloyd	0	0	0	0
1809 Lloyd	0	0	0	0
1811 Lloyd	0	0	0	0
1211 Betz	0	0	0	0
1215 Betz	0	0	0	0
1303 Betz	0	0	0	0

Residential Fire Statistics 2023

Residential Building	Total Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage
1805 Lloyd	0	0	0	0
1807 Lloyd	0	0	0	0
1809 Lloyd	0	0	0	0
1811 Lloyd	0	0	0	0
1211 Betz	0	0	0	0
1215 Betz	0	0	0	0
1303 Betz	0	0	0	0

Residential Fire Statistics 2024

Residential Building	Total Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage
1805 Lloyd	0	0	0	0
1807 Lloyd	0	0	0	0
1809 Lloyd	0	0	0	0
1811 Lloyd	0	0	0	0
1211 Betz	1	0	0	1
1215 Betz	0	0	0	0
1303 Betz	0	0	0	0

Revision History

This page is intended to document additions, edits, and other revision history of this Annual Security Report made after its original publication date.

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Note: For these purposes, the publication date generally refers to the date when the report is officially published online on the Bellevue University website. Notice of revisions will be provided to current students and staff following the distribution process found in Policy Statement 98, Distribution Policy.

