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Nondiscrimination and Equal Opportunity Statement

Publication of
The MCC Police Department
Donald Thorson, Chief of Police

Metropolitan Community College
30th and Fort streets | P.O. Box 3777 | Omaha, NE 68103-0777

All efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy and inclusion of policies and statistics. We regret any errors or omissions.
Metropolitan Community College’s Public Safety/Police Department (hereinafter referred to as MCC Police) is responsible for providing security and law enforcement services that include responding to emergencies, handling traffic issues, enforcement of campus rules and regulations and various other services and requests for assistance. Officers are located at the Elkhorn Valley, Fort Omaha and South Omaha Campuses during campus hours and the various Centers as needed. MCC Police officers are comprised of two types of officers: police officers who are certified by the State of Nebraska and have arrest powers, and security officers who are also trained and provide for the security of students, faculty, staff and visitors, but do not have the power to arrest. The police officers are distinguished by their badges and uniform patches, which are distinctively labeled “POLICE.” Our security/police service is available 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

**Law enforcement policy**

In addition to the staff of law enforcement officers and security staff mentioned above, the MCC Police department has agreements with the Omaha Police, Douglas County Sheriff’s department, and working relationships with other city police departments and sheriff’s departments located within the jurisdictions that are served by Metropolitan Community College. The collaboration extends, not only with assistance answering calls when necessary, but also with assistance in each and every phase of follow-up investigations, including forensic services.

**Reporting**

Prevention of campus crime is a priority at all MCC educational 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 MCC Police as soon as possible. All Public Safety personnel are trained to continually reinforce the policy of prompt reporting of crimes and all incidents. Because MCC Police reports are public records under state law, MCC cannot hold reports of crime in confidence.

All MCC officers are equipped with portable radios and can be reached by calling 531-622-2222 or:

- **Elkhorn Valley Campus**: 531-622-1218
- **Fort Omaha Campus**: 531-622-2313
- **Fremont Area Center**: 531-622-3000
- **Sarpy Center**: 531-622-3833
- **South Omaha Campus**: 531-622-4569
Timely warning
In the event that a situation arises either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the MCC Police chief constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus timely warning will be issued.

Notifications are made by broadcasting an emergency alert message through the following methods of communication:

- MCC homepage
- MCC students via MCC student email
- MCC staff via MCC employee email
- Digital signage on television monitors in commons areas
- Text messaging—students and employees can enroll through Web Advisor at no charge (provider fees may apply)
- Alertus emergency alert beacons

Emergencies on campus
Generally speaking, a campus is defined as “any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and

Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).” (34 CFR 668.46(a))

An emergency is defined as any sudden, urgent, usually unexpected occurrence or occasion requiring immediate action.
Emergency response and evacuation procedure

Upon the report of any potential emergency situation on campus, the MCC Police staff will immediately respond to the location of the reported incident and immediately make an assessment and determination of the nature and scope of the event. In the event that the officer on scene determines that there is a potential and or imminent threat to the safety of any student, faculty member, staff or visitor, the officer will initiate the emergency notification system. The notification will be made according to established procedures, which ensure mitigation of the event and the simultaneous containment of the situation. Persons in affected areas will immediately be notified by text message; Alertus brand emergency beacon system, email, digital signage or other communication means of the event, and be given specific instructions on what to do to ensure their safety.

MCC Police staff has the responsibly for ensuring that regular testing of the emergency alert system is conducted on the proscribed schedule. Besides the annual general testing that is done, periodic testing at random locations are conducted to determine if equipment is working properly as well as that there are no impediments to the audio or video messages. Along with the testing procedure, the administration and MCC Police staff may conduct simulated exercises or emergency situations. The planning of these exercises considers all factors in order to ensure that they can be accomplished with the least amount of interference with the learning environment.

If it is determined that such training exercise(s) affect those outside of the college environment and campus, the MCC Police chief will ensure that notifications and coordinated arrangements are made.

In the event that it is determined that a campus event may affect the community, and it is necessary to utilize the media as a communication medium, then the MCC Police chief or subordinate will ensure that proper contacts are made and the College’s press policy guidelines are followed.

The MCC Police chief and subordinate staff are responsible for ensuring the emergency notification policies are maintained and in total compliance.
DRILLS AND EXERCISES
As part of its ongoing emergency preparedness program, MCC Police conducts tests of the MCC Alert Emergency Notification System and tracks the success rates of issued alerts. The tests are focused on the text messaging and email capabilities of the system. In addition, the system allows for the tracking of results for each actual alert sent and this information is reviewed for each incident. The data for alerts shows that the system has a notification success rate of 92 percent or better, and that most failures are not a result of the system (i.e. those signing up entered their information incorrectly).

MCC Police also conduct annual tests of various evacuation procedures. The tests include tornado drills, as well as tabletop or other exercises that relate to specific scenarios, such as Active Shooter Response training. Any tests will be announced, as the College does not generally conduct unannounced tests. For all tests/drills, the pertinent staff in the applicable buildings are informed of the drill and required to explain the situation to those who will be affected by the drill (i.e. staff and students).

A typical tabletop exercise regarding tornados would involve building directors from various campus buildings and be conducted by MCC Police. Typically, the event will be held during the spring quarter in conjunction with the National Weather Service’s mock tornado drill. The exercise begins by reviewing the current plans for handling tornado warnings. There will then be a discussion concerning what the directors would do in the event of an actual tornado hitting the campus and how they would handle the situation. When county civil defense sirens in the area are activated, the MCC Emergency Alert Notification System (Alertus beacons and outdoor sirens) will also be initiated and community members will be expected to evacuate to designated shelter areas. The purpose of the exercise is to determine if everyone is on the same page, or if there is confusion regarding campus policy and procedures. The information obtained through the exercise allows the College to provide training or take other necessary measures to improve the handling of emergencies.
While the College does not generally publicize its tests (outside of tornado drills) or emergency response and evacuation procedures when conducting drills/tests to the entire College community, it does ensure that all building directors and other necessary staff members are well aware of what must be done in an emergency situation, and trained on changes when necessary. In addition, these individuals are provided with and briefed on the emergency plans for their building when it is involved in an annual test. Furthermore, all students and staff are informed that the annual security and fire report contains pertinent information. The College will work to ensure that everyone is aware of how to evacuate facilities and handle emergencies.

For additional information and emergency procedures, including specific evacuation plans and shelter areas for each campus, see:

Metropolitan Community College’s Emergency Procedures Handbook. (also online at myway.mccneb.edu. Search “Emergency Procedures Handbook”)

Drug and alcohol policy
MCC policy prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and/or alcohol by students and employees on College property or as a part of any College activities. State and federal laws and any applicable city ordinances pertaining to the possession and use of alcoholic beverages and illicit drugs shall also be enforced.

Additionally, MCC Police department publishes the Drug-Free School and Community Act brochure annually. The Drug-Free School and Community Act brochure addresses Standards of Conduct; Legal Prohibitions and Sanctions; Health Risks of Drug and Alcohol Use; Disciplinary Actions; and Drug and Alcohol Services. This brochure can be found at mccneb.edu/mccpolice.

Weapons possession
The illegal possession, use or sale of firearms, ammunition, fireworks, major or minor explosives, or any lethal weapon is forbidden and subject to College discipline as well as criminal sanctions.

Sex offender notification
Any MCC student or employee who requests information about a suspected sex offender who is working or studying on campus should contact the Nebraska State Patrol, which keeps a list of registered sex offenders. The NSP Omaha number is 402-331-3333. The NSP Sex Offender Registry website is sor.nebraska.gov.
Violence Against Women/Campus SaVE Act
The Violence Against Women Act was signed into legislation by President Clinton in 1994 and the Jeanne Clery Act was amended in 2013 by Congress to include reporting requirements on dating violence, domestic violence and stalking at institutions of higher learning. Each U.S. state has its own statutory requirements for dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

Sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence policy
MCC identifies sexual misconduct as follows:
Sexual misconduct includes but is not limited to:

1. Sexual assault: engaging in vaginal, oral or anal intercourse or penetration without that person’s consent.*

2. Nonconsensual sexual contact: engaging in the intentional touching of any person’s genitalia, groin, breast, buttock or clothing covering them, or forcing a person to touch another’s genitalia as listed above without that person’s consent.*

3. Sexual exploitation: taking nonconsensual, unjust or abusive sexual advantage of another for one’s own advantage or benefit; or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited; even if that behavior does not constitute rape, sexual assault or sexual harassment. Examples of sexual exploitation include but are not limited to prostituting another person; nonconsensual sexually oriented photographing of another person; video or audio taping of sexual activity without the participant(s)’s consent; going beyond the boundaries of consent, such as allowing others to observe sexual activity without the consent of a partner; engaging in voyeurism; and inducing incapacitation with the result of inflicting sexual misconduct on another person or with the result of creating opportunity for a third party to inflict sexual misconduct on another person.

4. Sexual harassment: sexual harassment is considered prohibited conduct as states in II, 6 of the Student Code and the College’s Sexual Harassment Policy. Depending upon the nature and severity of the harassment, it may also qualify as sexual misconduct.

The two categories of sexual harassment are:

*Quid pro quo*—Sexual harassment presented as a “bargain” (quid pro quo). Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal and physical conduct of a sexual nature by one in a superior position
Campus policies

constitutes “bargained-for sexual harassment” when submission by another is made either an explicit or implicit term or condition of employment or of academic standing.

Environmental sexual harassment—Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal and physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute “environmental sexual harassment” when such conduct has the purpose or effect of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment which unreasonably interferes with another’s work, academic performance or privacy.

Note: Title IX requires institutions to respond to both sexual violence and sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is also a violation of College Policy. The College’s Sexual Harassment Policy can be found in Procedures Memorandum, V-2 for students and in VI-34 for employees. The support services, education, prevention, outreach and the rights of the student victim and accused (if a student) are similar to the information noted in this policy. Should you experience sexual harassment, contact the campus dean of the campus on which any part of the harassment has occurred.

* An action is “without that person’s consent” when it is inflicted upon a person who has not freely and actively given consent. ‘Consent’ is an understandable exchange of affirmative actions or words which indicate an active, knowing and voluntary agreement to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. Consent is not freely given when it is in response to force or threat of force or when a person is incapacitated by the (voluntary or involuntary) use of drugs or alcohol or when the person is otherwise physically helpless and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person is incapacitated or otherwise physically helpless. A person is not required to physically resist sexual conduct in order to show lack of consent. Past consent for sexual activity does not imply ongoing future consent.

Domestic/dating violence

Physical abuse, domestic/dating violence, threats, intimidation, harassment, coercion and/or any other conduct which threatens or endangers the health or safety of any person includes but is not limited to:

1. Conduct which threatens, coerces, harasses or intimidates another person or identifiable group of persons, in a manner that is unlawful or in violation of a constitutionally valid College policy, while on MCC premises or at College activities based upon a person’s race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender-identity, creed, disability or veteran status.
2. Unlawful harassment which leads to a hostile environment. Unlawful harassment includes contact that creates a hostile environment by meeting the following criteria:
   a. Directed toward a particular person or people;
   b. Based upon the person’s race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, creed, disability or veteran status;
   c. Unwelcome;
   d. Severe or pervasive;
   e. Objectively offensive;
   f. So reasonably interferes with the target person’s employment, academic pursuits or participation in College sponsored activities as to effectively deny equal access to the College’s resources and opportunities.

Stalking includes but is not limited to: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
   - Fear for their safety or the safety of others
   - Suffer substantial emotional stress

The College addresses violations of policy and the Student Code of Conduct. Violations of policy and the Code may also be violations of law, and for that purpose, the College has included in this document the Nebraska statute which address rape, sexual assault, domestic and dating violence and stalking, which include:

**Domestic assault (Nebraska Revised Statutes 28-323)**

*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. This does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary association in a business or social context.
First-degree domestic assault:
A person commits first-degree domestic assault by intentionally or knowingly, causing serious bodily injury to his/her intimate partner.

Class III Felony
Class II Felony for a second or subsequent violation.

Second-degree domestic assault:
A person commits second-degree domestic assault by intentionally or knowingly, causing bodily injury to his/her intimate partner, with a dangerous instrument.

Class IIIA Felony
Class III Felony for a second or subsequent violation.

Third-degree domestic assault:
A person commits third degree domestic assault by intentionally or knowingly:

- Causing bodily injury to his/her intimate partner, OR
- Threatens an intimate partner with bodily injury, OR
- Threatens an intimate partner in a menacing manner.

Class I Misdemeanor
Class IV Felony for second or subsequent violation of threatening or causing bodily injury to an intimate partner.

Strangulation (Nebraska Revised Statutes 28-310.01)
A person commits strangulation if he/she knowingly or intentionally impedes the normal breathing or normal blood circulation by applying pressure on the throat or neck of another person.

Class IV Felony
Class III Felony for a second or subsequent offense, or if offender used or attempted to use a dangerous instrument

Stalking (Nebraska Revised Statutes 28-311.03)
Any person who willfully harasses another person with the intent to injure, threaten or intimidate commits the offense of stalking.
Definitions:
“Harass” means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously terrifies, threatens or intimidates the person and which serves no legitimate purpose.

1. The course of conduct must be such conduct as would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, and
2. The course of conduct must also actually cause substantial emotional distress to the person.

“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, telephoning the person, contacting or otherwise communicating with the person.

Class I Misdemeanor (first offense)
Class IV Felony (second or subsequent offense within prior seven years for same victim)

Harassment protection order violation (Nebraska Revised Statutes 28-311.09)
It is unlawful for any person to knowingly violate a harassment protection order, after service or notice of such order.

Procedure for obtaining a harassment protection order:

Any victim who has been harassed may file for a harassment protection order by filing a petition with the clerk of the court.

The court may then issue an order to enjoin the respondent from:

1. Imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty of the petitioner,
2. Harassing, threatening, assaulting, molesting, attacking or otherwise disturbing the peace of the petitioner,
3. Telephoning, contacting or otherwise communicating with the petitioner.

Duration of restrictions:
A harassment protection order is effective for one year unless dismissed or modified by a court.
Service and Notice Provisions:

A court may issue a harassment protection after a hearing or may issue a temporary order ex parte, with notice to respondent of how to request a hearing.

If the respondent is present at the hearing, such person is deemed to have notice of the harassment protection order and no further service is required for enforcement and prosecution of violations.

If the respondent is not present at the hearing but was served with a temporary ex parte order, that service will serve as notice of the harassment protection order and violations may be enforced and prosecuted.

Class II Misdemeanor

Domestic abuse protection order violation (Nebraska Revised Statutes 42-924)
It is unlawful for any person to knowingly violate a domestic abuse protection order, after service or notice of such order.

Procedure for obtaining a domestic abuse protection order:
Any victim of domestic abuse may file for a domestic abuse protection order by filing a petition with the District Court.

The court may then issue the following relief:

1. Enjoining respondent from imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty of the petitioner,
2. Enjoining respondent from harassing, threatening, assaulting, molesting, attacking or otherwise disturbing the peace of the petitioner,
3. Enjoining respondent from telephoning, contacting or otherwise communicating with the petitioner,
4. Removing and excluding the respondent from the home of the petitioner, regardless of ownership of the residence,
5. Ordering respondent to stay away from any place specified by the court,
6. Awarding petitioner temporary custody of minor children, not to exceed 90 days
7. Enjoining respondent from possessing or purchasing a firearm,
8. Ordering other relief necessary for the safety of petitioner and any designated household or family members.
Duration of a domestic abuse protection order:
A domestic abuse protection order is effective for one year unless dismissed or modified by a court.

Definitions:
Abuse means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between household members:

1. Attempting to cause or intentionally and knowingly causing bodily injury with or without a dangerous instrument;
2. Placing, by means of credible threat, another person in fear of bodily injury;
3. Engaging in sexual contact or sexual penetration without consent as defined by [28-318].

“Credible threat” means a verbal or written threat, or a threat that is implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written or electronically communicated statements and conduct made by a person with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family.

Family or household members includes spouses, former spouses, children, persons who are presently or have previously resided together, persons who have a child in common (whether or not they have been married or have lived together at any time), other persons related by consanguinity or affinity, and persons who are presently or have previously been involved in a dating relationship with each other.

Service and notice provisions:
A court may issue a harassment protection after a hearing or may issue a temporary order ex parte, with notice to respondent of how to request a hearing.

If the respondent is present at the hearing, such person is deemed to have notice of the harassment protection order and no further service is required for enforcement and prosecution of violations.

If the respondent is not present at the hearing but was served with a temporary ex parte order, that service will serve as notice of the harassment protection order and violations may be enforced and prosecuted.

Class I Misdemeanor;
Class IV Felony if the offender has a prior conviction for violating any protection order.
Sex offenses (Nebraska Revised Statutes 28-317 to 28-322.04)
Rape as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform
Crime Reporting: 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.

(Nebraska Revised Statutes 28-317 to 28-322.04)
Special Considerations for Sex Offense Investigations:

Nebraska law is intended to protect the victim of criminal sexual offenses at
all stages of the judicial process.

The alleged offender shall have constitutionally guaranteed due process
procedures preserved.

There shall be a system of investigation, prosecution, punishment and
rehabilitation for the welfare and benefit of the residents of Nebraska.

Definitions:
“Actor” means a person accused of sexual assault.

“Force or threat of force” means:
1. Use of physical force that overcomes the victim’s resistance or
2. Threat of physical force, express or implied, against the victim or a third
person that:
   a. Places the victim in fear of death or serious personal injury to the
      victim or a third person, and
   b. The victim reasonably believes that the actor has the present or future
      ability to execute the threat.

“Genitalia” means the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks or breasts;

“Past sexual behavior” means sexual behavior other than the sexual behavior
upon which the sexual assault is alleged.

“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;
“Sexual contact” means contact that can only be reasonably construed as being for the purpose of sexual arousal or gratification of either party:

a. Intentional touching of the victim’s sexual parts or genitalia,

b. Intentional touching of the victim’s clothing covering the immediate area of the victim’s sexual parts or genitalia, or

c. Touching by the victim of the actor’s sexual parts or genitalia or the clothing covering the immediate area of the actor’s sexual or genitalia when such touching is intentionally caused by the actor.

“Sexual penetration” means:

a. Sexual intercourse in its ordinary meaning;

b. Cunnilingus, fellatio anal intercourse; or

c. 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 or non-health purposes

d. Sexual penetration does not require emission of semen.

“Victim” means the person alleging to have been sexually assaulted.

“Without consent” means:

a. Victim was compelled to submit due to the use of force or threat of force or coercion,

b. Victim expressed lack of consent by words or conduct, or

c. Consent given as a 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.

Examination of victim, authorization not required (Nebraska Revised Statutes 29-4306)
The victim of sexual assault or domestic violence victim may be examined by a health care professional or emergency room without separate authorization by a law enforcement agency.

With the consent of the victim, such examination shall include the collect forensic evidence using a standardized sexual assault evidence collection kit.

Examination of an 18-year-old victim does not require consent or notification of their parent, guardian or any other person having custody of the victim.
Costs of forensic tests (Nebraska Revised Statutes 13-607)
The full out-of-pocket cost or expense that may be charged to a sexual assault victim in connection with a forensic medical examination shall be paid for by the primary law enforcement agency investigating the reported sexual assault.

Resistance required by victim
The victim need only resist verbally or physically:

1. To make the victim’s refusal to consent genuine and real
2. To reasonably make known to the actor the victim’s refusal to consent
3. A victim need not resist verbally or physically if it would be useless or futile to do so

Sexual assault first degree (28-319)
Any person who subjects another person to sexual penetration:

- Without the consent of the victim, or
- 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
- When the actor is 19 years of age or older and the victim is at least 12 but less than 16 years of age.

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.

Mandatory 25 years in prison for a second or subsequent offense.

Sexual assault second degree (28-320)
Any person who subjects another person to sexual contact:

- Without consent of the victim or
- When the actor knew or should have known that the victim was physically or mentally incapable of resisting or appraising the nature of his or her conduct, and
- The actor causes serious personal injury to the victim.

Class III Felony
Sexual assault third degree (28-320):
Any person who subjects another person to sexual contact:
  • Without consent of the victim or
  • When the actor knew or should have known that the victim was physically or mentally incapable of resisting or appraising the nature of his or her conduct (no serious personal injury).

Class I Misdemeanor

Education, prevention, counseling and other outreach
The College provides educational programming on sexual assault, sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, dating and domestic violence prevention, stalking and personal safety through a variety of avenues. College Police present programs on personal safety and are available to present programs to students, faculty or staff.

Bystander intervention
Often the most effective way to help is through intervention by peers. As students and members of this campus community, each should be invested in the well-being of their peers. If you see something going on with a fellow student that doesn’t 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 doesn’t 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 which is occurring and address the issue
- Diffuse the situation – distract the parties, introduce others (such as friends of either party) who can help deescalate 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 campus environment free of interpersonal and sexual violence, free of words and behaviors which 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.

Education and training: sexual misconduct

Students and employees are offered education and training that promotes awareness of matters related to sexual harassment and misconduct including education on rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. MCC utilizes a range of campaigns, strategies and initiatives to promote awareness and prevention programming.

Educational presentations are offered to raise awareness for current students, staff and faculty on the following, but are not limited to:
**CAMPUS POLICIES**

- Identifies sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking as prohibited conduct by MCC policies and state criminal law;
- Defines what behavior constitutes sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking pursuant to MCC policies and Nebraska state statutes;
- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity pursuant to MCC policies and Nebraska state statutes;
- Provides 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 of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking against a person other than the bystander.
- Provides information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.

These programs are offered in the new student orientation, on-campus classes throughout the year, and new faculty orientations, departmental meetings. Annual community resource fairs are hosted on three main campuses to inform students and employees of the resources available in the community to provide support and services. The following agencies have participated:

- Catholic Charities, Christian Outreach Program-Elkhorn, Heartland Workforce Solutions/WorkOpps, One World Health (Health Insurance marketplace), Vocational Rehabilitation, Women’s Center for Advancement, Lutheran Family Services and Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Coalition.

MCC also requires all new employees to complete discrimination and harassment training. All responsible employees were offered training about duties upon receipt of a report of sexual assault. This training includes information on supporting and understanding the specific experience of sexual assault victims.

Programs offered to students and employees include strong messages regarding not just awareness, but also primary prevention (including normative messaging, environmental management and bystander intervention), and discuss institutional policies on sexual misconduct as well as Nebraska State Statute definitions of domestic violence, dating violence,
sexual assault, stalking and consent in reference to sexual activity. Programs also offer information on risk reduction that strives to empower victims, how to recognize warning signals and how to avoid potential attacks, and do so without victim-blaming approaches. Programs are informed by evidence-based research and are assessed for their effectiveness.

Bystander engagement/intervention is encouraged through safe and positive interaction techniques and by empowering third-party intervention and prevention such asking the victim if they need help, calling 911 for help, identifying allies and/or creating distractions. Bystander intervention training highlights the need for those who intervene to ensure their own safety in the intervention techniques they choose, and motivates them to intervene in the safety of the community when others might choose to be bystanders.

Guide for students who are experiencing relationship/domestic violence and/or stalking

Relationship/domestic violence and stalking can, like sexual assault, affect everyone, regardless of gender and can occur in any relationship, whether you are straight, gay, lesbian, transgender, queer or questioning. Victims of relationship/domestic abuse and stalking can experience a myriad of emotions, including fear, anger, self-blame, betrayal, as well as feelings of shame and guilt.

Resources, both on campus and in the community which help victims of sexual assault, are also available to victims of relationship/domestic violence and stalking. The Conduct Code process provides victims of relationship/domestic violence and stalking with the same resources and rights in our process as noted above for sexual misconduct. The Title IX coordinator, or designee, is available to go over avenues for resolution, available campus resources, as well as interim actions and accommodations. College Police can provide information regarding pursuing criminal action (or connecting you with law enforcement in the appropriate jurisdiction), a personal safety plan, as well as information on obtaining a protective order. If a protective order is obtained, it is recommended that College Police keep a copy on file. If the order is against a student, College Police, as well as the Title IX coordinator, or designee, can assist with its implementation in the campus environment (which may include, when possible, adjustment of class schedule and working with both parties to avoid contact).
Guide for students who have been sexually assaulted

Sexual assault is an act of violence. Crimes of violence affect everyone, regardless of gender and can occur in any relationship, whether you are straight, gay, lesbian, transgender, queer or questioning—sexual violence affects everyone. Victims of a sexual assault are often in a state of disbelief and shock—feeling angry, fearful and helpless—and can also be feeling shame and guilt. The variety of emotions which can be experienced by a victim of sexual assault can be overwhelming and he/she may not know who they can ask for help. We provide this guide in an effort to help give students resources to assist in their recovery and to help prevent a future assault. We encourage students to seek help from the resources presented.

A. If a student is sexually assaulted, the student should:

- Get to a safe place as soon as possible.

- Try to preserve physical evidence. Do not wash, bathe, shower, douche, use the toilet or change clothing. If changing clothes is unavoidable, put all the clothing you were wearing in a paper bag, not a plastic bag. Do not move any physical items which may have been touched by the assailant.

- Get medical attention as soon as possible. It is important to address your physical health needs. In addition, it is important in order to preserve and collect evidence should you decide later to pursue legal action.

- Contact College Police by calling 531-622-2222. Calling College Police does not mean you must pursue criminal charges. Officers are trained to help assist you in securing medical attention and professional counseling.

- Talk with a counselor. They can provide you with emotional support as well as additional resources in a confidential environment.

- Talk. Turn to those you trust—your friends, family or someone who can help support you through your recovery. You can also find numerous support people in the College community. Being able to talk about and process what has happened is a vital step in your recovery.

- Consider your options. You have the ability to consider criminal action as well as pursuing action through the Conduct Code process on campus (if your assailant is a student). This document provides you with information on both avenues. If you have questions you can call the College Police, or the vice president for Campuses and Student Affairs (their numbers can be found further in this policy).
B. Past abuse or assault

It is not uncommon for a sexual assault victim to withdraw and never tell anyone of the incident. Whether the assault occurred years ago or recently, please seek out assistance. You can also contact local agencies (a list appears elsewhere in this document).

C. Medical treatment

It is very important to seek out medical attention so you can be assessed and treated for any physical injuries. Evaluation of sexual assault includes the testing and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, medication to prevent pregnancy and the preservation, collection and documentation of evidence of the assault (which would aid in criminal prosecution, should you decide to pursue legal action). DNA and forensic evidence should be collected immediately, preferably within the first 72 hours. Evidence can be collected later but the quality and quantity of the evidence can be greatly impacted. Medical attention is vital and does not mean you must pursue criminal charges. Should you deem your injuries critical or life-threatening, call 911.

D. Immediate emergency services

A special exam should be conducted as soon as possible after a sexual assault. Even if there are no physical injuries, this special exam, which includes a rape kit, is recommended to maintain all legal options. The exam is performed by an emergency department physician and/or a specially trained nurse. A nurse is also present throughout the procedure and you are welcome to have a support person with you as well. Note: routinely, hospital staff will contact the police whenever treatment is provided for injuries that could be the result of a crime. Although the police are contacted and may respond, this does not mean you have to proceed with criminal charges.

E. Reporting to College Police

If a violation of the policy or the Student Conduct Code occurs on MCC property at an MCC sanctioned event or during MCC sanctioned travel, call 531-622-2222 to reach College Police. Choosing to speak with an officer and report an incident does not necessarily mean that you have to choose to prosecute or pursue campus action through the Conduct Code process. You may choose whether to pursue criminal or campus action at a later time. College police will begin a preliminary investigation into the alleged incident. The police share the report with the Title IX coordinator, or designee, who will meet with the alleged victim from a place of care and concern and to go over avenues for resolution, available campus resources, as well as interim actions and accommodations.
F. Criminal investigation and charges

College Police investigate reported crimes and provide information on all sexual assaults and other felonies to the appropriate County Attorney’s office. If a crime is reported off campus, other police jurisdictions are likely to be the primary investigative agency. If you chose to pursue criminal charges, and if the County Attorney determines there is enough evidence to prosecute the case, the County Attorney’s office will be responsible for filing those charges and for all costs associated with the prosecution and will represent you, as the victim, in the criminal proceedings.

You may request the presence of a support person during police interviews. If the county attorney’s office files charges, the suspect is taken into custody and charged. The suspect will be taken before a judge and charged with the appropriate offence. A suspect under investigation for any criminal offense has a constitutional right to have a lawyer present during questioning; however, the suspect does not have a right to have a support person other than a lawyer.

The final decision on whether to file charges rests with the County Attorney. A lawyer from the County Attorney’s office may provide you with guidance on whether pressing charges is appropriate. College Police investigate all crimes that occur on campus. Officers understand that the questions related to the incident can be difficult for victims.

You may request the presence of a support person during police interviews. If you choose to pursue criminal prosecution and the County Attorney’s office files charges, the suspect is taken into custody and charged. The suspect will be taken before a judge and charged with the appropriate offense.

A suspect or student under investigation for any criminal offence by the College Police has a constitutional right to have a lawyer present during questioning; however the student/suspect does not have a right to have a support person other than their lawyer.

G. Procedures for cases involving a student assailant

The Conduct Code process is the adjudication process for any alleged violation of the Student Code. The process works to provide a prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution to alleged violations of the Code. Hearing officers and staff that work with the Conduct Code process receive training on sexual misconduct issues and process and procedures related to resolving cases of alleged sexual misconduct.
Sexual misconduct (as defined in this policy) is prohibited at the College and is a violation of the Student Code Conduct. Students have a right to file a formal complaint of sexual misconduct with the Title IX coordinator. When a report of sexual misconduct is received, the student will have the opportunity to provide a written statement regarding the incident. Given the serious nature of sexual misconduct, College Police will be contacted to conduct an investigation. College Police will then provide the results of their information as additional documentation for the Conduct Code process. Complaints of sexual misconduct shall be resolved according to the procedures outlined in the Conduct Code unless otherwise specified. A preponderance of the information (whether more likely than not) is the standard used for determination of responsibility for any alleged violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

The Title IX coordinator, or designee, will meet with the alleged victim from a place of care and concern and to go over avenues for resolution, available campus resources, as well as interim actions and accommodations. The coordinator can assist with implementing protective measures (such as no contact orders).

Retaliation is prohibited, including any retaliation facilitated on behalf of an individual by a third party. Should an act of retaliation occur, disciplinary action (as well as any other action, such as criminal should it necessitate) will occur.

Minimum recommended sanction for a violation of sexual misconduct is College suspension.

Rights of the victim
Any person who is a complainant in a case of sexual misconduct shall be afforded all rights as outlined in the Conduct Code plus the following rights specific to sexual assault cases:

• The right to be assisted by an advisor, advocate or support person of their choice, at their own expense (if a fee is charged), throughout the entire Conduct Code process, including investigation, informal disposition of the case, hearings and appeals. The advisor, advocate or support person may not speak in any proceeding or part of the process. They may only speak in private to the victim.

• The right to have their name or other personally identifiable information withheld (by the College) from release to the public, the press or others who are not directly involved in the case. This is to include any College judicial records related to the case.
• The right to be notified of the outcome of any Conduct Code action in a case of sexual misconduct concurrent to the notification of the accused (if participating in the hearing process, or subsequent if not participating).

• The right to request extra time to make up academic work the student has missed because of time lost due to the assault, investigation and the hearing. This is done solely at the discretion of the professor.

• The right, when reasonable and possible, to have their classes reassigned so as not to share classes with the accused.

• The right not to have the student’s sexual history discussed during the hearing.

• The right to be present for the entire hearing (with the exception of deliberations).

• The right to make a victim impact statement to be presented to the hearing body subsequent to a determination of responsibility for a violation of the Student Code and prior to the determination of a sanction or sanctions.

• The right to give testimony from separate or divided room (or other accommodation which separates the student complainant from the accused which is approved by the Title IX coordinator).

Rights of the accused
A student facing charges of sexual misconduct is afforded all rights as outlined in the Conduct Code, plus the following rights specific to sexual assault cases:

• The right to be assisted by an advisor, advocate or support person of their choice, at their own expense (if a fee is charged), throughout the entire Conduct Code process, including investigation, informal disposition of the case, hearings and appeals. The advisor, advocate or support person may not speak in any proceeding or part of the process.

• The right to have their name or other personally identifiable information withheld from the public as part of the disciplinary process—however at the close of the process, when a case is resolved, the College is permitted to release name, charge(s) and resolution of the case (records in the Police Department are not covered the same and may be released to the public unless doing so would impact their investigation).
• The right to be notified of the outcome of any Conduct Code action in a case of sexual misconduct concurrent to the notification of the accused (if participating in the hearing process, or subsequent if not participating).

• The right to request extra time to make up academic work the student has missed because of time lost due to the investigation and the hearing. This is done solely at the discretion of the professor.

• The right, when reasonable and possible, to have their classes reassigned so as not to share classes with the student complainant.

• The right not to have the student’s sexual history discussed during the hearing.

• The right to be present for the entire hearing (with the exception of deliberations).

• The right to make a victim impact statement to be presented to the hearing body subsequent to a determination of responsibility for a violation of the Student Code and prior to the determination of a sanction or sanctions.

• The right to give testimony from separate or divided room (or other accommodation which separates the student complainant from the accused which is approved by the Title IX coordinator).

H. Confidential reporting

If a student complainant does not want to pursue a formal resolution or requests that the complaint be kept confidential, Title IX nevertheless requires the College to investigate and take reasonable action in response to the complainant’s information. The student complainant will be informed that the College’s ability to respond may be limited if confidentiality is requested. The College may conduct a preliminary investigation into the alleged misconduct or assault and weigh the request for confidentiality against the following factors: the seriousness of the alleged misconduct, whether there have been other complaints against the same accused and the accused’s right to receive information about the allegations. The complainant will be informed if the College is unable to maintain confidentiality. Should the College move forward with action or resolution, the student complainant is not required to participate in the process.
Police information
MCC Police: 531-622-2222

Campus deans/center executive directors
Julie Langholdt, dean of Student Advocacy and Accountability: 531-MCC-2228 (students)

Title IX coordinators
Missy Beber: 531-622-2236 (for complaints against faculty/staff)

Local agencies
- Women’s Center for Advancement (formerly the YWCA)
  wcaomaha.org
  Hotline phone: 402-345-7273
  Business phone: 402-345-6555
- Catholic Charities – The Shelter
  Hotline phone: 402-558-5700
  Business phone: 402-558-5700
- Catholic Charities DV/SA Program
  Hotline phone: 712-328-0266
  Business phone: 712-256-2059
- Heartland Family Service
  heartlandfamilyservice.org
  Hotline phone: 800-523-3666
  Business phone: 402-291-6065
  Special services: disabled, elderly, family, under 12, teen, Spanish
- Crisis Center for Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault
  knowanddowhatsright.com
  Hotline phone: 402-727-7777
  Business phone: 402-721-4340
  National hotline: 800-523-7233
- Family Crisis Support Network
  Hotline phone: 712-243-5123
  Business phone: 712-243-6615
- Rape/Spouse Abuse Crisis Center
  rsacc.org
  Hotline phone: 402-475-7273
  Business phone: 402-476-2110
Procedural considerations for reports of sexual misconduct incidents

Any person may file a report of sexual misconduct against an MCC student under this Policy.

A. Geographic Jurisdiction. This policy applies to any allegation of sexual misconduct against a student, regardless of where the alleged misconduct occurred.

B. Timing of Reports and Availability of Procedures. As long as MCC has jurisdiction over the reported student, there is no time limit to invoking this policy in cases of alleged sexual misconduct. Nevertheless, persons are encouraged to report alleged sexual misconduct as soon as possible in order to maximize the College’s ability to respond promptly and effectively.

C. Retaliation. It is a violation of College policy to retaliate against any person making a report of sexual misconduct or against any person cooperating in the investigation of (including testifying as a witness to) any allegation of sexual misconduct. Retaliation includes intimidation, threats or harassment against any such reporting party or friends of any such reporting party and third party (visitors and individuals not associated with the College). Retaliation should be reported promptly to the Title IX coordinator and may result in disciplinary action independent of the sanction or interim measures imposed in response to the underlying allegations of sexual misconduct.

D. Standard of Proof. The Department of Education’s Office of Civil Rights has interpreted Title IX to require schools to evaluate reports of alleged sexual misconduct under a “preponderance of the evidence” standard and that’s the standard adopted by the College policies and procedures governing sexual misconduct and Title IX violations. A preponderance of the evidence exists when a reasonable person, after careful balancing of available information, would conclude a violation has occurred and the student/organization/faculty/staff member is found responsible for College violations.

E. Sanctions. Primary sanctions for sexual harassment, nonconsensual sexual contact and sexual exploitation range from education programs, prevention strategies, to probation, to permanent dismissal. Sanctions for sexual assaults include a minimal consideration of suspension and could include but can also include permanent dismissal.
F. Effect of Criminal Proceedings. Because sexual misconduct may constitute both a violation of College policy and criminal activity, the College encourages persons to report alleged sexual misconduct promptly to campus or local law enforcement agencies. Criminal investigations may be useful in the gathering of relevant evidence, particularly forensic evidence. Because the standards for finding a violation of criminal law are different from the standards for finding a violation of this policy, criminal investigations or reports are not determinative of whether sexual misconduct, for the purposes of this policy, has occurred. In other words, conduct may constitute sexual misconduct under this policy even if it not a crime or law enforcement agencies lack sufficient evidence of a crime and therefore decline to prosecute. The reporting party in such cases may request that the Title IX coordinator identify a College counselor or other staff person to assist him or her in seeking and attending a meeting with the local authorities to gain an understanding of the decision to decline prosecution.

The filing of a report of sexual misconduct under this policy is independent of any criminal investigations or proceeding, and (except that the College’s investigation may be delayed temporarily while the criminal investigators are gathering evidence) the College will not wait for the conclusion of any criminal investigation or proceedings to commence its own investigation and take interim measures to protect the reporting party and the College community, if necessary.

Modified procedures for alleged violations of the sexual misconduct policy.

a. The Title IX coordinator or designee (Title IX investigators) ensures that the reporting party is offered, has access to and is provided continued remedies to address the effects of the behavior without interruption to the educational attainment of the reporting party. (Examples include the provision of a confidential counselor, advisor, academic schedule change, no contact order.) Remedies should also include strategies and tools to stop the behavior of the accused when appropriate and necessary. Additionally, those accused of sexual misconduct will be provided with tools, resources and remedies such as advisers and counseling.

b. The Title IX coordinator assigns reports of sexual misconduct to trained Title IX investigators to examine each report and ensure the integrity of the investigation process. The Title IX coordinator strategizes with the investigators to ensure that all information and leads are being thoroughly examined. Title IX investigators will investigate the reports and submit a comprehensive report to the Title IX coordinator.
c. Parties involved in sexual misconduct cases will be offered, by the Title IX administrator, an adviser of their choosing, and the ability to involve an attorney at any time during the process for resolving alleged violations of sexual misconduct.

d. The Title IX coordinator determines what violations outlined in the report will result in formal charges.

e. For sexual misconduct cases, the College’s investigation of the report (including all investigation required to prepare formal charges, if any) will be completed within 60 days, unless the Title IX coordinator grants an extension for good cause. If a case of alleged sexual misconduct is not resolved through the formal administrative resolution process, the matter will be scheduled for a hearing before the Sexual Misconduct Hearing Board.

f. The SMHB is comprised of one campus dean, one academic dean and one counselor that are trained to develop competencies required of SMHB members in order to effectively, impartially and adequately resolve sexual misconduct cases for which they are charged. No students serve on these boards. Parties involved will have the opportunity to know and challenge the composition of the SMHB assigned to their case.

g. The reporting party is encouraged, but not required, to be present throughout the hearing. The reporting party, the charged party, attorneys, advocates, advisers or the SMHB may not ask repetitive questions of any witness. Upon prior conclusion, either party or the Title IX investigator assigned to the case may make summary comments in the hearing.

h. Both parties have a right not to have their unrelated past sexual histories discussed in the hearing. The chair of the SMHB, in consultation with the Title IX coordinator or designee, will determine whether proposed testimony regarding past sexual history between the parties is related to the case at issue and may be introduced during the hearing, if so a determination will be made regarding how that information will be relayed to the SMHB, and both parties will be informed.

i. The reporting party may choose to be physically separated from the charged party during hearing proceedings. Similarly, the charged party may choose to be physically separated from the reporting party during hearing proceedings. This choice should be made at least two working days prior to the hearing.

j. The SMHB will hear the case and determine the appropriate sanctions. The sanctions must include provisions for preventing the behavior from reoccurring.
k. Notification of the outcome of the hearing and any sanction(s) imposed will be provided in writing to both parties, at approximately the same time, by the Title IX coordinator.

l. Appeals to sexual misconduct cases will follow the same appeal policy and procedures as outlined in the Conduct Code.

G. Sexual Misconduct Hearing Boards

a. Purpose of the panel is to hear cases and reports involving incidents of sexual misconduct that violate College Policy and the Conduct Code. The SMHB is considered a separate hearing procedural from those that adjudicate violations that do not fall under sexual misconduct.

b. Composed of a campus dean, academic dean and counselor; no students.

c. The SMHB is specific to sexual misconduct incidents. The Title IX coordinator provides oversight, guidance, training and assessment of the SMHB.

d. Required to complete competency training related to sexual misconduct and the conduct process.

e. Competencies may include: Familiarity with basic rules of evidence regarding relevance, rights of the complainant, rights of the respondent; thoroughly versed in an analytical approach to determining if a policy was violated; comprehension on questioning and deliberation techniques; understanding of common rape myths; sensitization to what the complainant is experiencing are all general competencies the board is expected to have in order to hear sexual misconduct cases.

f. SMHB will determine if an individual is responsible through a majority quorum. The SMHB is expected to give full consideration of the facts, due process rights, complainant rights, standard of proof and relevant circumstances of each case before determining if the individual is responsible.

g. Parties involved in the SMHB are permitted to have their advisers, and/or attorneys present and participate in the hearings.

h. SMHB will hear cases involving students accused of sexual misconduct who withdrew from MCC prior to conduct proceedings but have applied for readmission to the College. A condition of readmission requires these individuals to submit to a hearing as if they had never left school.
If found responsible, the student must comply with the applicable sanctions before being readmitted.

i. SMHB hearings are not open to the public. Complainants and respondents may be accommodated if they choose not to see the opposing party during the hearing. Witnesses are kept separate during the hearing process. The hearing is audio recorded by the SMHB chair, and serves as the official recording of the hearing to be utilized for appeal purposes only. The recording will be the property of the College and no other recording of the SMHB is permitted. All SMHB hearings will take place in private, comfortable and adequately sized location.

Note: Compliance with these provisions of the Clery Act and VAWA Act does not constitute a violation of Section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), commonly known as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).
**You can help**

The cooperation and involvement of students, faculty and staff in a campus safety program is essential. Persons 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 an MCC Police 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.

**If you call the Police Department, provide the following information:**

- Location of the incident you are reporting
- Your name, date and time of the incident
- Description of the scene and subjects
- Description of any vehicles involved, especially license plate numbers

Additional information can be found by viewing the following documents at mccneb.edu/mccpolice.

- Work Safety Tips
- Online Statement Form
- Work Place Violence Reduction
- Tips for Preventing Rape
- Crime Log Report (last 60 days of Crime Log Information)
- Drug Free Schools and Community Act
- Threat Assessment Matrix
### Location key

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### Arrests made by outside law enforcement agencies key

Statistics without notations are actions/arrests by the Metropolitan Community College Police Department.

1. Actions/arrests made by the Omaha Police Department
2. Actions/arrests made by the Douglas County Sheriff
3. Actions/arrests made by the Bellevue Police Department at area high schools/retail locations where MCC classes are offered
## Crime statistics – 2016

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## Arrest statistics – 2016

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Dating, domestic violence and/or stalking arrest statistics – 2016

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</table>

There were no Clery Act reportable crimes that were unfounded in 2016. The Federal Uniform Crime Reporting system defines an unfounded crime as false or baseless complaints. “Occasionally, an agency will receive a complaint that is determined through investigation to be false or baseless. In other words, no crime was committed.”

Hate Crime statistics – 2016

<table>
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<tr>
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The crimes above are considered motivated by bias or considered hate crimes.
### Crime statistics – 2017

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
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### Arrest statistics – 2017

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<th>FOC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquor law violations</td>
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## CAMPUS CRIME AND ARREST STATISTICS

### Dating, domestic violence and/or stalking arrest statistics – 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>ATC</th>
<th>EVC</th>
<th>EXP</th>
<th>FAC</th>
<th>FOC</th>
<th>SOC</th>
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### Hate Crime statistics – 2017

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<tr>
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</table>

The crimes above are considered motivated by bias or considered hate crimes.

There were no Clery Act reportable crimes that were unfounded in 2017. The Federal Uniform Crime Reporting system defines an unfounded crime as false or baseless complaints. “Occasionally, an agency will receive a complaint that is determined through investigation to be false or baseless. In other words, no crime was committed.”
### Crime statistics - 2018

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<th>SOC</th>
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<th>MXN</th>
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### Arrest statistics - 2018

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Weapons possession</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Campus crime and arrest statistics

Hate crime reporting categories

- Race
- Sexual orientation
- Gender
- Disability
- Religion
- National origin
- Ethnicity
- Gender identity

There were no Clery Act reportable crimes that were unfounded in 2015. The Federal Uniform Crime Reporting system defines an unfounded crime as false or baseless complaints. “Occasionally, an agency will receive a complaint that is determined through investigation to be false or baseless. In other words, no crime was committed.”

Dating, domestic violence and/or stalking arrest statistics – 2018

<table>
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<th>EVC</th>
<th>EXP</th>
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<th>FOC</th>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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Hate Crime statistics – 2018

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<tr>
<td>Simple assault</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction/vandalism of property</td>
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The crimes above are considered motivated by bias or considered hate crimes.
### Fire statistics for residential housing at FOC

<table>
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<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>Unintentional</td>
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<td>Cooking</td>
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<td>Smoking materials</td>
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<td>Electrical</td>
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<td>Heating equipment</td>
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<td>Hazardous products</td>
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<td>Machinery/industrial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deaths by fire</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries requiring treatment</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of property loss by fire</td>
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</table>

* Student Housing closed 6-12-14

### Fire log information

The MCC Police Department maintains a fire log to record all reported fires that occur in MCC on-campus student housing facilities for the previous 60 days. For the purposes of fire safety reporting, a fire is defined as any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner. The fire log is available at the MCC Police Department’s FOC location in paper form and covers reports received for the previous 60 days. It is also available electronically by request. Information more than 60 days old is available upon request and requires two business days to process.
## Fire safety systems – FOC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dormitory housing facility</th>
<th>Fire alarm monitoring – TYCO*</th>
<th>Full sprinkler system**</th>
<th>Smoke detection</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOC Building 15S</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOC Building 16</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* TYCO is a commercial alarm system company that provides 24-hour coverage seven days per week.

** Full sprinkler system is defined as having sprinklers in both the common areas and individual rooms.

### Fire safety systems – FOC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dormitory housing facility</th>
<th>Fire extinguishers</th>
<th>Evacuation plans and placards posted</th>
<th>Number of fire drills 2014 calendar year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOC Building 15S</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>closed prior to 1-1-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOC Building 16</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>closed prior to 6-12-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fire Drills are held each fall quarter, when our enrollment is typically at its highest point. FOC Building 15S was closed prior to the start of calendar year 2014. Due to the low student housing requests, Student Housing, FOC Building 16, was closed on 6-12-14. There was not a fall quarter Fire Drill conducted for FOC Building 16 during calendar year 2014.

### Police statistics can be found at:

- **Bellevue Police Department**
  - bellevuepd.com

- **Douglas County Sheriff**
  - omahasherrif.org

- **Fremont Police Department**
  - fremontpolice.org

- **La Vista Police Department**
  - ci.la-vista.ne.us

- **Omaha Police Department**
  - opd.ci.omaha.ne.us

### Crime log information

The MCC Police Department maintains a crime log to record criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to campus police that occurred on MCC property. The log is available at any MCC Police office or Student Services in paper form, covering reports received for the previous 60 days. The crime log is also available electronically by request to the MCC Police Department’s FOC location. Crime log information more than 60 days old is available upon request and requires two business days to process.
Metropolitan Community College does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, genetic information, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, transgender status, marital status, age, pregnancy, disability, current or prior military service, protected veteran status or membership in any other class that is protected under local, state or federal law or regulation in admission or access to its programs and activities or in its treatment or hiring of employees. The College complies with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Civil Rights Act of 1990, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and related Executive Orders 11246 and 11375, and all amendments to the above.

Contacts: Concerning Title VI (race), Title IX (gender equity), Section 504 (disability), Americans with Disabilities Act/Program and Services Accessibility and age, contact:

Julie Langholdt – Dean of Student Advocacy and Accountability: 531-622-2202, jlangholdt@mccneb.edu (students);
Missy Beber – Associate Vice President of Human Resources: 531-622-2236, mbeber@mccneb.edu (employees);
Bernie Sedlacek – Director of Facilities Management, Planning, and Construction: 531-622-2529, bsedlacek@mccneb.edu (accessibility); or
United States Department of Education Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights – Office for Civil Rights (OCR): 1-800-421-3481, ocr@ed.gov.

Concerning hiring and employment-related complaints of discrimination or harassment based on race, color, national origin, genetic information, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, transgender status, marital status, age, pregnancy, disability, current or prior military service, protected veteran status or membership in any other class that is protected under local, state or federal law or regulation, or affirmative action or diversity issues, contact:

Associate Vice President for Equity and Inclusion: 531-622-2649, cgooch@mccneb.edu

The address for all of the above individuals is as follows:

Metropolitan Community College
30th and Fort Streets
P.O. Box 3777
Omaha, NE 68103-0777