

Ranken Technical College

2026 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Introduction

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

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Director of Public Safety, Miesha Johnson in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College's campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Mrytle and Earl Walker Hall, 4400 Page Blvd, St. Louis, MO, 63113 314-286-3648. The College is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The Ranken Technical College Department of Public Safety is responsible for campus safety at the College.

Members of the Ranken Technical College Department of Public Safety are Armed Licensed Security Officers. They have the authority to make arrests and carry firearms at the Saint Louis and Wentzville campuses. The Department of Public Safety's jurisdiction covers all of the College's property and the neighborhoods surrounding the campus.

While the College does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it does maintain a close working relationship with local police. The Department of

Public Safety solicits the help of several campus departments as well as the help of St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, Wentzville Police Department, Perryville Police Department, Troy Police Department, and Boone County Police Department in Ashland in order to compile the necessary information reported.

Campus Security Authorities

The College has designated certain officials to serve as campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the College's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the College would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Don Pohl President of Ranken Technical College at 314-286-3653
- Shannon Brueggemann Vice President for Education at 314-286-4864
- Keyvan Gerami Dean of Continuing Education at 314-286-3670
- Miesha Johnson Director of Public Safety at 314-286-3648
- Darrell Cockrell Public Safety Supervisor- 2nd shift at 314-286-3378
- Kevin Morganfield Public Safety Supervisor- 3rd shift at 314-286-3394
- Justin Barnes Public Safety Supervisor Wentzville/ Troy at 314-286-3396
- Deandra Tunstall Director of residential Life at 314-286-4824
- Ryan Dillon Vice President for Finance at 314-286-4815
- Kristiana Cuci Controller at 314-286-3616
- Agin Sidqui Public Safety Supervisor-1st shift at 314-286-3657
- Title IX Coordinator Mackenzie Conway at 314-286-3319

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the College, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

- All crimes occurring on or near college property should be reported immediately to the Department of Public Safety. The number to contact Public Safety Dispatch is 314-286-3300 and The Public Safety Dispatch cellphone number is 314-267-2865. A dispatcher is available 24/7.
- If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing 911.
- Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a college staff member will assist in making the report to police.

Confidential Reporting

The College will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

Pursuant to Ranken Technical College's Sexual Harassment Policy, when an employee who is not a confidential resource becomes aware of alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is responsible for reporting that information, including the status of the parties if known, to the Title IX Coordinator. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the College disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. Upon the victim's request, a report of the details of the incident can be filed with the College without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes but still helps the College take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the college.

The College encourages its professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics. The College does not have pastoral counselors.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Academic buildings are secured during the evenings and weekends. Access to the buildings is only allowed for faculty/staff members and students who are accompanied by faculty/staff members. The residence halls are locked at midnight each night by Residence Hall staff members. Security officers secure the dorm buildings around midnight as well, performing random "walk-throughs" in residence halls from 11:30 p.m. until 7:30 a.m. each night. The officers also perform vehicle patrols of parking lots and surrounding areas.

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

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

Keys to the offices, laboratories, and classrooms on campus will be issued to employees only as needed and after receiving the proper authorization. Each department supervisor is responsible for assuring his/her area is secured and locked.

Employee and student identification cards may be used to verify the identity of persons suspected to be in campus facilities without permission.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

The Department of Public Safety works with the Facilities Department to identify maintenance issues on campus that may be safety hazards. Safety checks are completed to identify street or safety lights that are not functioning properly, or to determine if shrubs or other landscaping might need trimming. Maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure there is adequate lighting on pathways and that egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The College 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 College provides information at the beginning of each academic term for students and employees regarding the College's security procedures and practices. This information is in the form of posters and other displays, 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.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The College does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus locations and therefore does not monitor or record criminal conduct occurring at such locations.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

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

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

The College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse.

The possession, manufacture, use, distribution, or sale illegal drugs (controlled substances) is prohibited on the Ranken Technical College campus or as any part of the College's activities. Any faculty member, employee, or student who possesses, sells, or uses such illegal drugs shall be subject to dismissal. Violators of federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution. This policy also applies to faculty and staff members who report to work or who are at work under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol.

Similarly, any possession, use or sale of alcoholic beverage on Ranken premises or as any part of Ranken's activities, aside from Ranken sponsored events, is strictly prohibited. Faculty, staff, or students in possession of alcohol will be subject to immediate dismissal. The "campus" consists of all property owned by Ranken Technical College plus any areas in which Ranken students are working or visiting in connection with their education at Ranken. The College also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

Ranken Technical College is committed to providing a safe, healthy, and efficient working environment for all employees. To help achieve this goal, employees are prohibited from:

- Possessing, distributing, selling, manufacturing, and being under the influence of any illegal drug;
- Consuming alcoholic beverages while on Ranken premises, in Ranken vehicles, or while on Ranken business or time, or bringing alcohol onto Ranken premises at non-sanctioned company events and;
- Abusing prescription drugs or possessing prescription drugs that have not been prescribed for the employee by a physician.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.3.2026)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. § 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, “liquid ecstasy”), or flunitrazepam (or, “Rohypnol”), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university (**21 U.S.C. § 860**) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/content/drug-scheduling-and-penalties>.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	Statutorily, marijuana remains a Schedule I controlled substance. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 195.017.2(5)(ff). Possession for personal use of 10 grams or less, for a first offense, is a class D misdemeanor with a maximum fine of \$500. §§ 579.015(4), 558.002(1)(5). For a second offense, the charge elevates to a class A misdemeanor with a maximum fine of \$2,000 and up to one year in jail. §§ 579.015(4), 558.002(1)(2), 558.011(1)(6). It is also a class A misdemeanor to possess more than ten grams but thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid. § 579.015(3). Possessing more than 35 grams is a class D felony with a maximum fine of \$10,000 and up to 7 years in jail. §§ 579.015(2), 558.002.1(2), 558.011.1(4). The delivery of

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statutes)
	35 grams or less of marijuana constitutes a class E felony, punishable by imprisonment for up to four years and a fine of up to \$10,000. §§ 579.020, 558.002.1(1), 558.011.1(5). Notwithstanding the foregoing, and subject to limitations, individuals over the age of twenty-one may purchase, possess, deliver without consideration, and consume up to 3 ounces of dried marijuana. Mo. Const. art. XIV § 2. Medical marijuana for certain conditions is allowed, and up to six ounces may be purchased every 30 days. Mo. Const. art. XIV § 1.
Controlled Substances	Missouri statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to the possession and delivery of controlled substances. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 579.015–579.088. Knowing possession of a controlled substance, except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana, is a class D felony, with a term of up to seven years imprisonment and a fine up to \$10,000. §§ 579.015, 558.011. Delivery of a controlled substance other than 35 grams or less of marijuana is a class C felony, resulting in a prison term of not less than 3 years and not more than 10 years, and a fine up to \$10,000. §§ 579.020(2), 558.002, 558.011. If a controlled substance is distributed or delivered within one thousand feet of a park designed for public recreation purposes or on public housing property, or within two thousand feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational, or secondary school, or on any school bus, the charge elevates to a class A felony, resulting in imprisonment between 10 to 30 years, or life imprisonment. §§ 579.030, 558.011. The offense of manufacturing or attempting to manufacture any amount of a controlled substance, except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid, is a class C felony. § 579.055. Possessing, purchasing, or bringing into the state large quantities of controlled substances, also known as trafficking, can result in severe penalties, which vary depending on the substance and quantity involved. §§ 579.065, 579.068. It is also unlawful to possess drug paraphernalia, which is generally a class D misdemeanor. § 579.074.
Alcohol and Minors	In Missouri, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess, purchase, or attempt to purchase any intoxicating liquor; a first violation is a class D misdemeanor carrying a fine not to exceed \$500. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 311.325, 558.002. A subsequent violation is a class A misdemeanor, subject to a term of up to one year in jail and a fine not to exceed \$2,000. <i>Id.</i>; § 558.011(6). Anyone between the ages of 17 and 21 who represents that they have attained the age of 21 for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquor is guilty of a misdemeanor. § 311.320(1). The use of a fake identification is a misdemeanor and subjects the offender to a \$500 fine. § 311.320(2). Additionally, any person (except for the parent or guardian of a person under twenty-one) who procures for, sells, gives away or otherwise supplies intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years is guilty of a misdemeanor. § 311.310.
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	A person is guilty of a DUI if the person operates a vehicle while having a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more or while in an intoxicated condition. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 577.012, 577.010. A first offense is

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statutes)
	generally a class B misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 and imprisonment for up to six months. §§ 577.012, 577.010, 558.002, 558.011. If the offender qualifies as a prior offender, the offense constitutes a class A misdemeanor. §§ 577.012, 577.010. Penalties may increase depending on the circumstances of the offense and the presence of prior offenses. <i>Id.</i>

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

Ranken Technical College is committed to providing a safe and healthy working and learning environment for the students, faculty, and staff on its campus, it hereby adopts the following smoke free and tobacco-free policy.

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the College prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The College's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Sexual Harassment Policy: https://insideranken.org/ICS/Title_IX.jnz

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

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

The College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the College prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term dating violence.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
Domestic Violence	Missouri's protective order statutes provide the following definitions (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010): • “Abuse”, includes but is not limited to the occurrence of any of the following acts, attempts or threats against a person who may be protected pursuant to this chapter, except abuse shall not include abuse inflicted on a child by accidental means by an adult household member or discipline of a child, including spanking, in a reasonable manner. • “Domestic violence” is abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member. • “Family” or “household member”, [includes] spouses, former spouses, any person related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, any person who is or has been in a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and anyone who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time. In addition, Missouri criminal statutes include various degrees of the crime “Domestic Assault,” as follows: • Domestic Assault, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.072): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the first degree if he or she attempts to kill or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002. ◦ Mo Rev. Stat. § 565.002(6) indicates that a “domestic victim” is a household or family member as the term “family” or “household member” is defined in 455.010, including any child who is a member of the household or family. • Domestic Assault in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.073): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the second degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002, and he or she: (1) Knowingly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by any means, including but not limited to, use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or by choking or strangulation; or (2) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to such domestic victim; or (3) Recklessly causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of any deadly weapon. • Domestic Assault, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.074): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the third degree if he or she attempts to cause physical injury or knowingly causes physical pain or illness to a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	Domestic Assault in the Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.076): A person commits the offense of domestic assault in the fourth degree if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term “domestic victim” is defined under section 565.002, and: (1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to such domestic victim; (2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; (3) The person purposely places such domestic victim in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means; (4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to such domestic victim; (5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with such domestic victim knowing he or she will regard the contact as offensive; or (6) The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such domestic victim by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting his or her access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.
Stalking	Stalking, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.225): A person commits the offense of stalking in the first degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs or follows with the intent of disturbing another person and: (1) Makes a threat communicated with the intent to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety, the safety of his or her family or household member, or the safety of domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property. The threat shall be against the life of, or a threat to cause physical injury to, or the kidnapping of the person, the person's family or household members, or the person's domestic animals or livestock as defined in section 276.606 kept at such person's residence or on such person's property; or (2) At least one of the acts constituting the course of conduct is in violation of an order of protection and the person has received actual notice of such order; or (3) At least one of the actions constituting the course of conduct is in violation of a condition of probation, parole, pretrial release, or release on bond pending appeal; or (4) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is seventeen years of age or younger and the person disturbing the other person is twenty-one years of age or older; or (5) He or she has previously been found guilty of domestic assault, violation of an order of protection, or any other crime where the other person was the victim; or (6) At any time during the course of conduct, the other person is a participant of the address confidentiality program under sections 589.660 to

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	589.681, and the person disturbing the other person knowingly accesses or attempts to access the address of the other person. • Stalking, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 565.227.1): A person commits the offense of stalking in the second degree if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs, or follows with the intent to disturb another person. • As used in the definitions of stalking above, the term “disturbs” shall mean to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that serves no legitimate purpose and that would cause a reasonable person under the circumstances to be frightened, intimidated, or emotionally distressed.
Sexual Assault	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri's criminal statutes do not define the term sexual assault. However, Missouri's protective order statutes indicate that “sexual assault” means causing or attempting to cause another to engage involuntarily in any sexual act by force, threat of force, duress, or without that person's consent. (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010(1)(f)).
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term “sexual assault” includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Missouri law are as follows: • Rape in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.030): A person commits the offense of rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. • Rape in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.031): A person commits the offense of rape in the second degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Missouri law does not define the term fondling. Instead, Missouri's sexual offense framework uses the term "sexual contact", covering conduct that is essentially equivalent to fondling. RSMo § 566.010(6) defines "sexual contact" as "any touching of another person with the genitals or any touching of the genitals or anus of another person, or the breast of a female person, or such touching through the clothing, or causing semen, seminal fluid, or other ejaculate to come into contact with another person, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person or for the purpose of terrorizing the victim.”

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	• Incest (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.020): A person commits the offense of incest if he or she marries or purports to marry or engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a person he or she knows to be, without regard to legitimacy, his or her: (1) Ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or (2) Stepchild, while the marriage creating that relationship exists; or (3) Brother or sister of the whole or half-blood; or (4) Uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the whole blood. • Statutory Rape, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.032): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age. • Statutory Rape, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.034): A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.
Other “sexual assault” crimes	Other crimes under Missouri law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following: • Sodomy in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.060): A person commits the offense of sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. • Sodomy in the Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.061): A person commits the offense of sodomy in the second degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he or she does so without that person's consent. • Statutory Sodomy, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.062): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age. • Statutory Sodomy, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.064): A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the second degree if being twenty-one years of age or older, he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than seventeen years of age. • Child Molestation, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.067): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the first degree if he or she subjects another person who is less than fourteen (14)

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	years of age to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense. • Child Molestation, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.068): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the second degree if he or she: (1) Subjects a child who is less than twelve years of age to sexual contact; or (2) Being more than four years older than a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact and the offense is an aggravated sexual offense. • Child Molestation, Third Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.069): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the third degree if he or she subjects a child who is less than fourteen years of age to sexual contact. • Child Molestation, Fourth Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.071): A person commits the offense of child molestation in the fourth degree if, being more than four years older than a child who is less than seventeen years of age, subjects the child to sexual contact. • Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct involving a child if such person: (1) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm to the child; (2) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; (3) Knowingly coerces or induces a child less than fifteen years of age to expose the child's genitals for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child; or (4) Knowingly coerces or induces a child who is known by such person to be less than fifteen years of age to expose the breasts of a female child through the internet or other electronic means for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child. • Sexual Misconduct, First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.093): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the first degree if such person: (1) Exposes his or her genitals under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; (2) Has sexual contact in the presence of a third person or persons under circumstances in which he or she knows that such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; or (3) Has sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse in a public place in the presence of a third person. • Second Degree Sexual Misconduct (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.095): A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the second degree if he or she solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct under circumstances in which he or she knows that such request or solicitation is likely to cause affront or alarm.

Crime Type (Missouri Revised Statutes)	Definitions
	• Sexual Abuse in the First Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.100): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the first degree if he or she subjects another person to sexual contact when that person is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. • Sexual Abuse, Second Degree (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.101): A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the second degree if he or she purposely subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061(14))	Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if: (a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or (c) It is induced by force, duress or deception.

College Definition of Consent

Ranken Technical College uses the following definition of consent in its Sexual Harassment Policy for the Purpose of determining whether sexual violence including sexual assault has occurred.

Consent as it relates to sexual activity: Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if: (a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor: or (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease, or defect, intoxication, a drug induced state. or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or (c) It is induced by force, duress, or deception.

Risk Reduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

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

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

The College also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the College. Methods include, but are not limited to presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Office of Student Services and the Department of Public Safety during orientation. All new employees are required to complete an online training module on these topics upon hire and are required to retake the online training each year.
- As part of its ongoing campaign, the College uses a variety of strategies, such as in person presentations by sexual assault organizations, emails blasts with pertinent information, portal announcements, etc. While programming occurs throughout the year, the College also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Department of Public Safety at 314-286-3300.

You may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator at: Mackenzie Conway Interim Title IX Coordinator Ranken Technical College 4431 Finney Avenue St. Louis, Missouri 63113 (314) 286-3319 TitleIX@Ranken.edu

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at

Barnes- Jewish Hospital

400 S Kings Highway Blvd

St. Louis, MO 63110

314-362-9123

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Public Safety at 314-286-3300.
- St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department North Patrol Division 4017 Union BLVD
St. Louis MO, 63115 Emergency- 911 Desk Officer 314-444-0001
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

In Missouri, victims may obtain an Adult Order of Protection, which provides protective relief for victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault. Information about Adult Orders of Protection may be found at: <http://www.courts.mo.gov/page.jsp?id=533>.

A protection order may be obtained by filing a petition with the court. Courts can issue two types of orders: (1) Ex Parte Orders, which act as a temporary emergency order to protect a victim, for up to 15 days, until a court hearing, and (2) Full Orders of Protection, which may be issued for up to one year. Additional information about the orders may be found at: <http://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=69655>.

- To file for a protection order in St. Louis Circuit Court, one (or more) of the following must be true:
 - **You reside in the City of St. Louis**
 - **The respondent can be served with paperwork in the City of St. Louis**
 - **The abuse/stalking/sexual assault occurred in the City of St. Louis**
-

Three ways to file an order of protection:	
3.	You may visit the Adult Abuse Office on the ninth floor of the Clyde S. Cahill Courts Building at 10 North Tucker Boulevard to complete paperwork between 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. weekdays (excluding holidays).
4.	In case of emergency and you need to file outside of the hours listed above, you may visit the nearest police department in the City of St. Louis. You can complete the forms online, print them and take them with you to the police department OR the police department should have petition packets available.
5.	On weekdays (excluding holidays), you may submit your petition online by completing the form below.

- Communicating your information to the court in a secure manner is important to us. To submit your protection order petition(s) to us, you must first register your email account so your form can be submitted securely.

Registration is simple and fast. Once you submit your first and last name and a valid email address, you will be directed to downloadable instructions on completing the petition and a secure email address where you can send it. Attorneys also may now file protection orders on behalf of clients through this online portal. However, you must still go through this secured email process when doing so.

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Download instructions for filing a protection order to your computer, complete and save the petition before submitting it.
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<u>Adult order of protection instructions</u>

<u>Child order of protection instructions</u>

- **Domestic Violence Intervention Partnership (DVIP):** This program is a collaboration between the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department (SLMPD) and the Crime Victim Center. DVIP advocates are located at SLMPD headquarters and provide immediate crisis response and ongoing advocacy for victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault during investigations. You can reach a DVIP advocate by calling **314-444-5833**.

When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

The institution will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the institution will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The institution does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the institution may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The institution may also issue a “no trespass warning” if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services:

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

College Resources

- Stacy Ables Williams - Ranken Technical College Professional Counselor at 314-286-4845
- InsideRanken at <https://insideranken.org/ics> and then navigating to Support Services.
- Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The Ranken Technical College financial aid website can be found at: [Financial Aid - Ranken Technical College](#)

State/Local Resources

- Local hospitals also have counselors who can provide confidential counseling regarding sexual violence and sexual assault. Conversations with these counselors are confidential and are not reported to Ranken without a person’s consent. These hospitals include:

- Mercy Hospital 615 S. New Ballas Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63141
- Missouri Baptist Hospital 3015 N. Ballas Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63131
- Saint Louis University Hospital 1201 S Grand Blvd, St. Louis, Missouri 63104
- Barnes-Jewish Hospital 1 Parkview Place, St. Louis, Missouri 63110

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

The College will provide written notification to victims about options for and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are

reasonably available the College is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at

Mackenzie Conway
Interim Title IX Coordinator
Ranken Technical College
4431 Finney Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63113

(314) 286-3319 TitleIX@Ranken.edu, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the College may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided by a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the College in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the College will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom the victim request to share it and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking will be processed through the College's Title IX Policy, Sexual Misconduct Policy, Sexual Harassment Policy, Hazing Policy or other relevant policy as appropriate to the allegations and the related complaint resolution procedures.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to one of the following individuals

Janice Bollmann
Director of Compensation and Benefits
314-286-4805
4431 Finney Ave

St. Louis MO.63113
Email: jabollmann@ranken.edu

Mackenzie Conway
Interim Title IX Coordinator
Ranken Technical College
4431 Finney Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63113
(314) 286-3319 TitleIX@Ranken.edu

Reports may be made **in-person, or by phone.**

Once a formal complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator, or other College employee as appropriate, will provide notice to the parties of the investigation, including a description of the process to be utilized, the identities of the parties, the conduct at issue, and the date and location of the alleged incident.

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses, including both fact and expert witnesses, and other supporting evidence. The investigator(s) will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depend on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, both parties will be provided an opportunity to review the evidence gathered during the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint. Upon completion of the investigation, both parties will be given a copy of an investigation report.

In Title IX and non-IX cases, a live hearing will be conducted to make a determination as to whether any allegations in the complaint were found to be substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence. During the hearing, each party's advisor will be permitted to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions including those bearing on credibility. The decision maker(s) will issue a written determination of responsibility, a statement of any disciplinary sanctions and whether any remedies will be provided to the complainant, and a description of the procedures and permissible grounds for appeal. The parties will be notified of this determination in writing within three (3) days of it being made. The College strives to complete investigations of this nature within ninety (90) calendar days.

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal the determination by filing a written appeal with the President within five (5) days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation.

The non-appealing party will be notified of the appeal and permitted to submit a written statement in response. The President will resolve the appeal within ten (10) days of receiving it and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - United Educators training addresses topics such as the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the College's education programs and activities; how to conduct investigations, hearings, and appeals and informal resolutions (as applicable); relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding; proper techniques for questioning witnesses; basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding; and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest.
3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.

4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

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

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include: warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; housing probation; suspension or expulsion/termination; restriction on eligibility to represent the College at any official function or in any intercollegiate competition. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Students (student) or Director of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include forbidding the accused from entering the victim’s residence hall and from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

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

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

When a student or employee reports to the College that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or

carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Mackenzie Conway Ranken Technical College Interim Title IX Coordinator at Ranken Technical College 4431 Finney Ave St. Louis, MO 631136 314-286-3319. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/CJ38/searchRegistry.jsp

Timely Warnings & Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the President of Ranken Technical College Department of Public Safety Office of Student Success Director of residential Life constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- Don Pohl President of Ranken Technical College, 314-286-3653
- Crystal Herron Vice President for Student Success, 314-286-3627
- Deandra Tunstall Director of Residential Life, 314-286-4824
- Darrell Cockrell Public Safety Supervisor 2nd shift, 314-286-3378
- Kevin Morganfield Public Safety Supervisor 3rd shift, 314-286-3394
- Agin Sidqui 1st Shift Public Safety Supervisor, 314-286-3657

The College has communicated with local law enforcement asking them to notify the College if it receives reports or information warranting a timely warning.

Emergency Response

The College has an emergency management plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc. The College has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the College about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Department of Public Safety at 314-286-3300 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

Ranken Department of Public Safety will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and

will be responsible for initiating the institution's response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other College departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Director of Public Safety, Miesha Johnson will consult with other appropriate College officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the College community to be notified.

The Director of Public Safety, Miesha Johnson in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and 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.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also, as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

The Director of Public Safety will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

At the direction of Miesha Johnson, the College's Director of Public Safety will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the College issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign Up Instructions
OmniAlert Emergency Notification System	https://ranken.edu/current-students/student-services-resources/safety-emergency-notifications/

Testing & Documentation

The College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times the Emergency Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the College's emergency response plan.

Students can sign up for notification directly by accessing the link on inside Ranken account in the upper left-hand corner by clicking on the link and completing the required steps.

OmniAlert Emergency Notification System - <https://ranken.edu/current-students/student-services-resources/safety-emergency-notifications/>

The Director of Public Safety, Miesha Johnson maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Stop Campus Hazing Policy and Programming

The College prohibits Hazing. Hazing" is defined by Ranken as an intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person(s) against a student or prospective member in connection with initiation, admission into, affiliation, or continued membership with an organization that causes or is likely to contribute to a substantial risk of physical or psychological injury. For purposes of this policy, the term "organization" is not restricted to recognized or established student organizations or groups. It includes any organization in which two or more members are students enrolled at Ranken.

If you are a victim of hazing, go to a safe place and call 911. You may also contact the institution's Department of Public Safety at 314-286-3300 or the Office of Public Safety at Mrytle and Earl Walker Hall, located at 4400 Page Ave, St. Louis, MO 63113. Those who witness or hear about an incident of hazing are also encouraged to report in the same manner.

When a report of hazing is received, the Public Safety Director will make a determination regarding whether an investigation must occur. If so, an investigator will be assigned to gather information and conduct interviews, as appropriate. The investigator will report any findings and make a recommendation for sanctions as appropriate to the relevant administrator for implementation. Ranken strives to complete the investigation within 30 days.

An individual may appeal the decision to the relevant administrator who made the sanction determination within 5 days of being notified of the decision. The appeal officer will render a decision within 14 days of receiving an appeal. The appeal officer's decision is final.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Program

Ranken provides prevention and awareness programming related to hazing (annually via computer online module and in person). The Ranken community is reminded that hazing is prohibited and is provided information regarding how to file a report, how reports of hazing are investigated and information regarding local, state and tribal laws on hazing.

In addition, the institution provides research-informed programming for students and employees that covers a wide range of information designed to stop hazing before it occurs. It includes information regarding bystander intervention, such as how to take steps to watch out for those around you, as well as information regarding ethical leadership. Community

members are also provided information regarding how to strengthen group ties without engaging in hazing behavior.

Hazing State Laws

Summary (Code of Missouri)

1. In Missouri, the hazing law may be cited as “Danny's Law”.
2. A person commits the offense of hazing if he or she knowingly, actively, and not under duress participates in, solicits another person to participate in, or causes or plans a willful act, occurring on or off the campus of a public or private college or university, directed against a student or a prospective member, current member, or former member of an organization operating under the sanction of a public or private college or university, that recklessly endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student or prospective member, current member, or former member for the purpose of initiation or admission into or continued membership in any such organization to the extent that such person is knowingly placed at probable risk of the loss of life or probable bodily or psychological harm. Acts of hazing include:
 - a. Any activity which recklessly endangers the physical health or safety of the student or prospective member, current member, or former member, including but not limited to physical brutality, whipping, beating, branding, exposure to the elements, forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug or other substance, or forced smoking or chewing of tobacco products;
 - b. Any activity which recklessly endangers the mental health of the student or prospective member, current member, or former member, including but not limited to sleep deprivation, physical confinement, or other extreme stress-inducing activity; or
 - c. Any activity that requires the student or prospective member, current member, or former member to perform a duty or task which involves a violation of the criminal laws of this state or any political subdivision in this state.
3. Public or private colleges or universities in this state shall adopt a written policy prohibiting hazing by any organization operating under the sanction of the institution.
4. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as creating a new private cause of action against any educational institution.
5. Consent is not a defense to hazing. § 565.010 does not apply to hazing cases or to homicide cases arising out of hazing activity.
6. The offense of hazing is a class A misdemeanor, unless the act creates a substantial risk to the life of the student or prospective member, in which case it is a class D felony.
7. A person shall not be guilty of the offense of hazing if the person establishes all of the following:
 - a. That he was present at an event where, as a result of hazing, a person appeared to be in need of immediate medical assistance;
 - b. That he was the first person to call 911 or campus security to report the need for immediate medical assistance;
 - c. That he provided his own name, the address where immediate medical assistance was needed, and a description of the medical issue to the 911 operator or campus security at the time of the call; and
 - d. That he remained at the scene with the person in need of immediate medical assistance until medical assistance, law enforcement, or campus security arrived and that he cooperated with such personnel on the scene.

Summary (Code of Missouri)

8. Notwithstanding the above to the contrary, a person shall be immune from prosecution under this section if the person establishes that the person rendered aid to the hazing victim before medical assistance, law enforcement, or campus security arrived on the scene of the hazing event. For purposes of this subsection, the term “aid” includes, but is not limited to, rendering cardiopulmonary resuscitation to the victim, clearing an airway for the victim to breathe, using a defibrillator to assist the victim, or rendering any other assistance to the victim that the person intended in good faith to stabilize or improve the victim's condition while waiting for medical assistance, law enforcement, or campus security to arrive.
9. For purposes of this section, the term “former member” means a person who is no longer affiliated with the chapter of the organization operating under the sanction of the public or private college or university, but who may be affiliated with the national chapter of the organization. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.365.

Missing Student Policy

If a member of the Ranken Technical College community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, that information should be reported immediately to the Department of Public Safety at 314-286-3300. Any College employee receiving a missing student report should immediately notify campus security so that an investigation can be initiated.

Students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the College only in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, Ranken Technical College will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. The option to identify a contact person in the event the student is determined missing is in addition to identifying a general emergency contact person, but they can be the same individual for both purposes. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials, and it will only be disclosed to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing student investigation.

After investigating a missing person report, if it is determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours, Ranken Technical college 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, Ranken Technical College will also notify that student's custodial parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

Ranken Technical College - St. Louis

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
Crime	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: 1 On Campus incident of Intimidation characterized by race bias

2023: 1 On Campus incident of Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property characterized by race bias

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the College's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the College's request for crime statistics.

Crime Statistics

[illegible]

Crime	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: 1 On Campus incident of Simple Assault characterized by disability bias

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the College's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the College's request for crime statistics.

Ranken Southeast - Perryville

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
Crime	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the College's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the College's request for crime statistics.

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

[illegible]

Crime	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the College's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the College's request for crime statistics.

Ranken Central - Ashland

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the College's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the College's request for crime statistics.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

The College maintains on-campus housing for its students. Below is a description of fire safety systems and the number of fire drills conducted during the previous calendar year.

Campus: Ranken Technical College - St. Louis, 4431 Finney Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63113

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year
Myrtle and Earl Walker Residence Hall, 4400 Page Blvd. Saint Louis, MO 63113	X		X	X	X	X	2

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

Any item with an open flame is not allowed inside the residence hall due to the risk of fires. This includes but not limited to candles, incense, kerosene lamps, and potpourri burners. No indoor or outdoor grills are permitted of any kind. There are two stationary grills on campus for community use.

The College reserves the right to make periodic announced and unannounced inspections of campus housing to ensure fire safety systems are operational and that the policy on prohibited items is being complied with. Prohibited items, if found, will be confiscated and donated or discarded without reimbursement.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

In the event of a fire, the College expects that all campus community members will evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors and activating the fire alarm system (if one is nearby) as they leave. If circumstances permit at the time of the alarm, additional instructions will be given regarding where students and/or staff are to relocate.

Fire Education and Training Programs

Fire safety education programs for all residents of on-campus student housing and all employees with responsibilities related to that housing are held at the beginning of each semester. Their purpose is to: familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each facility, train them on procedures to follow if there is a fire and inform them of the College's fire safety policies. Information distributed includes maps of each facility's evacuation route and any fire alarms and fire suppression equipment available in the facility. Attendees are advised that participation in fire drills is mandatory and any student with a disability is given the option of having a "buddy" assigned to assist him or her.

Reporting Fires

The College is required to disclose each year statistical data on all fires that occurred in on-campus student housing. When a fire alarm is pulled and/or the fire department responds to a fire, these incidents are captured. If you encounter a fire that presents an emergency situation, ensure your own safety and then please call 911.

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact the Director of Public Safety, Miesha Johnson at 314-286-3648. When providing notification of a fire, give as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire.

Plans for Future Improvements

The College periodically reviews its fire safety protections and procedures. At this time, it has no plans for future improvements.

Fire Statistics

Ranken Technical College - St. Louis

2025***Reported Fires***

Residential Facility	Total Number Fires
Myrtle and Earl Walker Residence Hall	1

Additional Information about Reported Fires

Residential Facility	Cause of Fire(s)	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Myrtle and Earl Walker Residence Hall	Unintentional Fire/Student burning a candle backpack fell over igniting a fire.	0	0	\$1,000-9,999

2024

No fires were reported in 2024.

2023

No fires were reported in 2023.

Ranken West - Wentzville**2025**

No fires were reported in 2025.

2024

No fires were reported in 2024.

2023

No fires were reported in 2023.

Ranken Southeast - Perryville**2025**

No fires were reported in 2025.

2024

No fires were reported in 2024.

2023

No fires were reported in 2023.

Ranken West - Troy**2025**

No fires were reported in 2025.

2024

No fires were reported in 2024.

2023

No fires were reported in 2023.

Ranken Central - Ashland

2025

No fires were reported in 2025.

2024

No fires were reported in 2024.

2023

No fires were reported in 2023.