

CAMPUS SAFETY

It is the responsibility of the College to provide a safe and secure environment for our students, employees and campus visitors. This booklet was prepared so the members of the college can be well informed regarding campus crime statistics, crime reporting procedures and crime prevention.

The particular crime categories cited are those required by federal legislation, specifically the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and the Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998.

The collection of crime statistics, requests for service, and provisions for the safety of the College's community are provided on a 24-hour basis and are similar to those of a small town. We take campus safety and security seriously and are committed in the effort to maintain a safe, secure learning environment for all students, staff, faculty and visitors. Your personal safety is a priority at the College. The College and Blessing Hospital Campus Safety maintain a close working relationship with the Quincy Police Department and other public service entities to maintain a safe campus. The College is in the process of drawing up a Memorandum of Understanding with Blessing Hospital as to services provided. In the event a criminal offense occurs on campus law enforcement will need to be called and a report filed with the law enforcement agency.

Safety and security are everyone's responsibility. We need your cooperation and assistance to make the College a safe place to live, work and learn.

CAMPUS SAFETY DEPARTMENT

The College/Blessing Hospital Safety Department is under the supervision of the Manager of Security at Blessing Hospital. Campus Safety staff includes a Director, Manager and full/part time safety officers. The officers are responsible for working cooperatively with students, faculty, staff and local law enforcement to enhance the level of service and safety on campus. Campus safety officers have direct contact with city police, fire department, and ambulance services to facilitate rapid response in any emergency situation. The campus safety department is responsible for providing a number of services related to safety and security. Safety officers routinely patrol campus on foot or in a marked safety vehicle, conduct vehicle checks, enforce parking and issue permits, conduct security surveys, student escorts and document incidents which occur on campus. Other duties include the presentation of training and crime prevention programs. Campus Security officers do not have the authority to issue legally binding citations or make arrests. Campus Security patrols the Blessing Hospital grounds, which the College is a part of as well as the adjacent parking lots. The college has no officially recognized off campus locations.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

In addition to campus safety personnel, crimes or situations requiring a timely warning may be reported to the President, Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager, Academic Dean and Student Services Officer. All of the mentioned parties may be reached by phone at 217-228-5520.

POLICY ON REPORTING CRIMES

It is the policy of the College that all criminal activity be accurately and promptly reported to Campus Safety, another campus security authority or to local law enforcement authorities.

CAMPUS PHYSICAL SECURITY

Most campus facilities are open during normal operating hours of 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Certain facilities, buildings and offices may be restricted as to hours of access requirements. Access to residence buildings is restricted to residents and their guests. Access to residence buildings also includes admittance of staff for the purpose of maintenance, housekeeping, security and other administrative functions. Keys are issued to all residents, remain the property of the college, and may not be duplicated. Afterhours access to administrative buildings is on an as needed basis and may be granted by contacting campus safety. Some buildings have cameras installed to monitor areas where safety and security could be a risk.

All broken windows or locks should be reported to Student Services (extension 6990). For any repairs students, faculty and staff can report information to Student Services or Blessing Hospital Physical Plant. Exterior doors should not be propped open, if found open they should be secured and reported to campus safety.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

All students, faculty and staff are issued identification cards at the College. The cards are used for identification purposes and to make purchase(s) from hospital dining services. If the card becomes lost or stolen it should be reported to Student Services

Escorts

Blessing Hospital Campus Safety offers a ride and walking escort service for students, faculty and staff. The telephone number for an escort is extension 0.

WEAPONS

Illinois law and college policy prohibit anyone other than commissioned police officers to carry weapons on campus. A weapon is defined as any object that is designed to cause injury or shoot a projectile. This includes paintball guns, blowguns, pellet/bb guns, archery equipment, knives with blades over four inches long and ammunition.

OTHER PHYSICAL SECURITY MEASURES

Campus safety along with other campus officials, regularly survey the campus grounds to assess lighting and foliage conditions as they relate to the safety and security of the college. Comments pertaining to safety and security can be directed to Student Services. The information may also be exchanged by contacting the Student Services by e-mail sgeschwandner@brcn.edu.

CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY AWARENESS

Educational Programs on Campus Security Procedures and Individual Responsibility

The College in conjunction with Blessing Hospital offers various programs designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Those programs come in the form of annual CBL's (computer based learning) that must be completed, and annual emails directing them to our procedures. They cover topics such as;

- Fire
- Active Shooter.
- Travel Safety.
- Personal Safety.

Educational Programs about Crime Prevention

Crime prevention and safety awareness programs are offered at the College. Campus safety and other outside agencies provide information, talks and programs as well as annual computerized based learning modules (CBLs) on topics pertaining to:

- Rape and Sexual Risk Reduction:
- Domestic Violence Education
- Workplace Violence Education
- Personal Safety: Rape Aggression Defense System
- Alcohol and Drug Awareness
- Travel Safety
- Fire Extinguisher Use Get out and Stay Alive/Surviving the Fire Weather Safety/ Preparedness
- Personal Safety/Property Safety

CAMPUS EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS AND TIMELY WARNINGS

All emergencies including crimes in progress, fire and medical emergencies on and off campus should be **immediately reported to 911.**

- Emergency callers should be prepared with the following information:
 - o Name
 - o Exact location of the incident
 - o Description of the scene
 - o Description of any suspects
 - o Description and license numbers of any involved vehicles.
- All victims are encouraged to report crimes and emergencies to the College or the Quincy Police Department. Initially campus safety officers will be the primary responder to campus emergencies. Direct radio and phone communications with local police, fire and emergency medical services ensures the campus safety officer can initiate and direct emergency responders to the area.

To report non-emergencies or suspicious activities, call campus safety at 228-5520 x 0.

The College has the primary responsibility of responding to, and summoning the necessary resources, to mitigate, investigate, and document emergencies on campus.

In the event the College becomes aware of a serious or continuing threat to the health or safety of members of the College community it will issue a timely warning to the College community. The College has various systems in place for communicating information quickly to those individuals. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of a confirmed immediate threat to the College's campus community. These methods of communication include the following:

- Emergency Text Message by Cell Phone
- Emergency E-Mail
- NOAA Weather Radios
- Building Fire Alarms

Student Services Officer is responsible for issuing these warnings. The College has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the College about crimes reported to them that may warrant these timely warnings.

CRIME RESPONSE

The College requires that calls involving crimes against persons and life/safety issues, such as fire or injury, receive priority response from the department. Any crime in progress shall be handled by local law enforcement. The primary response will be handled by the Quincy Police Department. The Adams County Sheriff's Office and the Illinois State Highway Patrol may be a source of Secondary response in an emergency situation which involves crimes in progress or acts which exhibit high potential for violence or serious bodily injury. If you are witness to a crime in progress dial 911 immediately. Reports on criminal acts not in progress or general assistance requests are taken by campus safety officers. To contact campus safety dial 217-228-5520 ext. 0 and have the operator contact campus safety or contact student services at 217-228-5520 ext. 6990.

Awareness is a vital part to crime prevention. Students, faculty, staff and visitors can stay informed about criminal incidents at the College by reading the Daily Crime Logs or Safety Alerts Which are available upon request from Blessing Hospitals Security Manager. To contact the security manager dial 217-228-5520 and have the operator connect you.

The College maintains a Daily Crime Log in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Safety Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. Persons may view a copy of the crime log at the Director of Campus Safety Office, Blessing Hospital Quincy Illinois during normal business hours (8A.M – 5 P.M.). You can reach the Safety Office by phone at 217-223-1200.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING PROCEDURES

- The College has an anonymous reporting system known as Silent Witness. This can be used if the witness or victim chooses to make a report anonymously. This form is available on the door to the student services office as well as the College website, in the forms section.
- When College personnel become aware that a crime has been committed they are to inform the person they are counseling to call the Quincy Police Department and file a report. Calling the police and filing a report is completely voluntary. Contact the College Counselor if appropriate. In addition notify the Student Services Officer in writing or email. It is important to receive reports of criminal activity, even anonymously, in order for the disclosure of annual crime statistics to be as accurate as possible.
- The College counselor or the counselors at Blessing Behavioral Services are not considered to be a campus security authority and are not required to report the crime for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. They are encouraged to inform persons being counseled of the procedure to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion in the annual crime statistics. A professional counselor is defined as a person who is an employee of the institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certificate.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

The ultimate goal of emergency preparedness is to promote community safety, assure continuity of emergency response operations and restore normal college operations and services as quickly as possible following an emergency. The Emergency Response Framework identifies key decision makers and their roles during a campus emergency. The plan provides for the establishment of emergency command centers and describes procedures that will be utilized during specifically identified severities of emergency.

The College procedure for addressing a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus or the immediate area:

- Unless obvious from the circumstances, the Student Service Officer, Administration team, or Campus security will first confirm the existence of the emergency or dangerous situation by consulting with appropriate area law enforcement, state or federal emergency management personnel or local weather information providers.
- Upon confirmation, the Student Services Officer, Administrative team and Campus security will consult with one another to determine the appropriate content of that notification. Due to the fact that our campus is mostly commuter students we will send emergency notifications to the entire student body as well as all faculty and staff.
- The Student Services Officer or the Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager will initiate the emergency alert system which will send a text message and email to all students and employees who are registered for the system as well as a P.A. announcement if appropriate.
- The Blessing Health Systems Public Relations Office will notify local media in order that the larger community external to the campus may be advised of the emergency information being disseminated to the campus.
- Blessing Hospital and the Quincy Police or Fire department will be notified as well.

The College also has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the College of situations that may warrant initiating the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

The College 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 the effort to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Emergency alert system is tested every semester, and students can register for the alerts at any time.

EVACUATION

Buildings on campus have a notification system for emergency evacuation. In most buildings this is a fire alarm system. All fire alarm systems will sound an audible alarm and with a visible flashing strobe to signal an emergency. Whenever the alarm sounds, everyone must leave the building or move to a safe location. The alarms and strobe lights are tested every quarter and maintained by Blessing Hospital.

All buildings on-campus have emergency evacuation protocol in place with an annual distribution to faculty, staff and students. The evacuation plans include information specific to fire evacuation and severe weather procedures. These documents include such information as emergency telephone numbers; evacuation personnel duties; designated meeting points; and building information about smoke detection, and /or pull alarm systems and fire extinguisher locations. Severe weather protocol includes information specific to watch /warning education, communication procedures and safe areas for seeking shelter.

TESTING EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

There are a number of exercises in place to enhance the effectiveness of emergency preparedness at the college. These exercises include announced and unannounced fire alarm drills throughout campus every semester, threat recognition training for faculty and staff and an annual tabletop exercise which includes members of college administration. A record is kept of each test or exercise that includes the date and time of it and whether it was announced or unannounced. Emergency response and evacuation procedures are publicized to students and employees in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year.

ON-CAMPUS MISSING STUDENT POLICY

This policy, with its accompanying procedures, establishes a framework for cooperation among members of the college community in the event that a student living on campus is perceived to be and is reported missing.

If a member of the College community has reason to believe that a student who resides on campus is missing, he or she should immediately notify Student Services (**217-228-5520 ext. 6990**), which will initiate a missing person report and initiate an investigation. That reports should immediately be referred to Campus Safety. In the event a Campus Safety person cannot be reached, the report should be made to the Quincy Police at 911. The College will notify local law enforcement within 24 hours of the determination that a student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student was missing.

In addition to registering a general emergency contact, all students have the opportunity to identify confidentially an individual (a confidential contact) to be contacted by the college in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. This, however, does not preclude the College from making a determination that the student is missing before that 24 hours has run or from initiating notification procedures as soon as it makes that missing determination.

If a student has identified a confidential contact, the College will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement in the course of the investigation. If the missing student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, the college is required to notify a custodial parent or guardian, in addition to any other designated contact person, within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing.

Students shall be given the opportunity to designate confidential contact information, specific to the possibility of being reported missing, during residence hall check in procedures. This Confidential Contact Registration Form will be kept on file in the Student Services Office. A registration form is also available for completion in the Student Services Office. Each student who files a Confidential Contact Registration Form is solely responsible for the accuracy of the contact phone number and for the update of information should the confidential contact person and /or number change.

SEXUAL OFFENDER REGISTRATION

The Illinois State Highway Patrol maintains the State Sexual Offender Registry, a central information and registration system for sexual offenders located in Illinois, you can access it by visiting there website at <http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/>. Information for registered sex offenders can be received from this location as well the Adams County Sheriff's Office. The sheriff keeps record(s) of registered sex offenders in Adams County. Registered sex offender information can also be obtained from the Student Service Officer. This includes information obtained from the above mentioned law enforcement agencies.

The College will, upon written request, 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 this paragraph.

ALCOHOL AND ILLEGAL DRUG USE ON CAMPUS

The Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988 & Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1991 mandate that we have a drug & alcohol abuse prevention program. The prevention program is comprised of the following components:

1. Education and information about the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace and on the property will be disseminated through student newsletters, bulletin boards, special publications, and special programs to employees, faculty and students.
2. Programs which address unlawfully controlled substance use, including personnel actions that may result from such violations, will be conducted and coordinated by the Blessing Health System Human Resources Department and included in the Faculty and Staff Handbooks (employees) or by the College's Program Catalog/Student Handbook (students).
3. Self-referrals, as well as supervisory referrals, to drug counseling and rehabilitation programs are available to students and faculty and staff members through the Blessing Hospital Behavioral Services and on partner campuses.

Definitions

- Drug any substance that has known mind or function altering effects on a person, including psychoactive substances prohibited or controlled by Federal and State laws.
- Prescribed Drug any substance prescribed for use by the employee by a licensed medical practitioner.

College Sanctions

To ensure a safe and productive work & learning environment, the following is prohibited on College or Hospital property or as part of any College activity:

- Unlawfully manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing, or using controlled substances, or misusing or abusing prescribed or over-the-counter drugs;
- Detectable levels of illegal drugs or alcohol while executing job duties during normal working hours;
- Violating any federal or state law relating to alcohol or drugs, including those relating to underage drinking;
- Consuming alcoholic beverages on College or Hospital premises or at a College-sponsored function.

Anyone violating this policy regarding alcohol and illegal drugs and/or controlled substances will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination (employee) or suspension and/or expulsion (student) in addition to referral for prosecution by local and federal authorities.

External Sanctions

Students and employees must be aware that there are significant criminal penalties, under federal and state law, for the unlawful possession or distribution of alcohol and illegal drugs.

Federal Law: Conviction for the possession of illicit drugs results in 1 to 3 years imprisonment and a minimum fine of \$1,000, unless the offense involves cocaine base (crack) which may carry mandatory imprisonment for 5 to 20 years.

A Federal Trafficking Penalties table, obtained from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration:
<http://www.justice.gov/dea/druginfo/ftp3.shtml>

The severity of the sanctions imposed for both possession and distribution offenses depend on the type of quality of drugs, prior conviction, and whether death or serious injury resulted. Sanctions may be increased for offenses which involve distribution to minors or occur on or near College premises. In addition, other federal laws require or permit forfeiture of personal or real property used to illegally possess, facilitate possession, transport or conceal a controlled substance. A person's right to purchase a firearm or receive federal benefits, such as student

loans, grants, contracts, or professional or commercial licenses, may also be revoked or denied as a result of a drug conviction.

Counseling and Treatment

The College encourages individuals with substance abuse problems to seek assistance. Employees and Students at the College have a free resource through Blessing Behavioral Health Services. Employees are encouraged to speak with Human Resources for more information on who to contact for help and Students are encouraged to speak to the College counselor or the Student Services officer.

Students of the College are encouraged to seek help in their local area or through online programs and hotlines. Some examples are:

- www.drugrehabcenter.com
- www.journeyrecoverycenters.com
- www.Unhooked.com

OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

The Clery Act requires statistics be reported for certain specified serious crimes, liquor law violations, drug law violations and illegal weapons violations. The offenses are defined according to the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reporting/ National Incident – Base Reporting System as follows

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. The UCR Program further specifies that this type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assault that involves the display of—or threat to use—a gun, knife, or other weapon is included in this crime category because serious personal injury would likely result if the assault were completed. When aggravated assault and larceny-theft occur together, the offense falls under the category of robbery

Burglary: The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful killing of one human being by another

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Drug Abuse Violations: Arrests or disciplinary referrals for the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in the preparation and /or use.

Liquor Law Violations: Arrests or disciplinary referrals for the violation of laws and ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages. Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. In the UCR Program, a motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surfaces and not on rails. Examples of motor vehicles include sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles. Motor vehicle theft does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or water craft such as motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis. The taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access is excluded from this definition.

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

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Sex Offenses:

- *Fondling:* The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- *Incest:* Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- *Statutory Rape:* Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Weapons Law Violations: Arrests or disciplinary referrals for the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the sale, purchase, manufacture, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Include violations such as the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; and furnishing deadly weapons to a minor.

Hate Crimes: The Clery Act also requires collecting and reporting statistics related to hate crimes. These are crimes motivated by bias related to the victim's actual or perceived, race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin or disability. Hate crime statistics include not only those crimes noted above, but also the crimes of:

- *Larceny-theft:* The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possessing of another. Attempted larcenies are included.
- *Simple assault:* An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- *Intimidation:* To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying the weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- *Destruction/damage/vandalism of property:* To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

OTHER CRIMES

The Clery Act also requires collecting and reporting statistics on the additional crimes set forth below. These definitions are prescribed to ensure consistent reporting by colleges and universities across the country. As noted later in this document, however, definitions under Illinois law are used for purposes of training and educating students and employees.

Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. This includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

Domestic Violence

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

Stalking

A course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for her, his or others' safety, or to suffer substantial emotional distress. For purpose of this definition, "course of conduct" means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveys, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property. "Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. "Reasonable person" means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with a similar identity to the victim.

Preventing and Responding to Various Sex Related Offenses

The College prohibits rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and has various programs to educate students and employees about awareness of such offenses and steps that can be taken to prevent them.

The College's Primary Prevention and Awareness Program focuses on all incoming students and new employees and is geared towards stopping dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

The Primary Prevention and Awareness Program also includes instruction on safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene where there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking against a person other than such individual. It also includes information on risk reduction, such as warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.

The following are safe and positive options that a bystander can take to intervene and prevent harm or the risk of harm to another individual:

- Name or acknowledge an offense.
- Point to the "elephant in the room."
- Interrupt the behavior.
- Publicly support an aggrieved person.
- Call for help.

The following information relates to risk reduction options that promote safety and help students and employees address conditions that facilitate violence:

- 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.
- 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
 - Hypersensitive
 - Cruelty to animals or children
 - “Playful” use of force during sex
 - Jekyll-and-Hyde personality
- 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.

In addition, the College has an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign for students and faculty. This campaign serves as a refresher for the topics addressed in the Primary Prevention and Awareness Program. It is conducted by means of Computer Based Learning modules, and emails with links to videos for programming, initiatives, and strategies that are focused on increasing understanding of topics relevant to, and skills for addressing, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

On-line resources:

- www.Notalone.gov
- www.NSVRC.org

For purposes of the aforementioned educational programs, the College uses certain definitions contained in the Illinois law. They are set forth below.

Domestic Violence

Under Illinois Law, Domestic violence is a crime. Any person who hits, chokes, kicks, threatens, harasses, or interferes with the personal liberty of another family or household member has broken Illinois Domestic Violence law. Under Illinois law family or household members are defined as

- family members related by blood;
- people who are married or used to be married;
- people who share or used to share a home, apartment, or other common dwelling;
- people who have or allegedly have child in common or a blood relationship through a child in common;
- people who are dating or engaged or used to date, including same sex couples; and people with disabilities and their personal assistants.

Dating Violence

The College has determined from good-faith research that Illinois law does not define a separate offense of “dating violence.. Note, however, that the definition of “domestic violence” above includes within its coverage violence by a person against another person whom the perpetrator is dating or engaged or used to date. Also, the College uses in its sexual violence educational programs the definition of dating violence provided in the Clery Act for purposes of collecting crime statistics. Under it, dating violence means violence committed by a person

- a) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- b) Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - i. The length of the relationship
 - ii. The type of relationship
 - iii. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Stalking

Under Illinois Law, Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- a) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
- b) Suffer substantial emotional distress
- c) 720 ILCS 5/12-7.3. Stalking. (2011)(a) A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to:
 - d) (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or
 - e) (2) suffer other emotional distress.
- f) (a-3) A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and:
 - g) (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or
 - h) (2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.
- i) (a-5) A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion:
 - j) (1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and
 - k) (2) transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person.
- l) (b) Sentence. Stalking is a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent conviction for stalking is a Class 3 felony.
- m) (c) Definitions. For purposes of this Section:
- n) (1) "Course of conduct" means 2 or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a defendant directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, engages in other non-consensual contact, or interferes with or damages a person's property or pet. A course of conduct may include contact via electronic communications.
- o) (2) "Electronic communication" means any transfer of signs, signals, writings, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric, or photo-optical system. "Electronic communication" includes transmissions by a computer through the Internet to another computer.
- p) (3) "Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering, anxiety or alarm.
- q) (4) "Family member" means a parent, grandparent, brother, sister, or child, whether by whole blood, half-blood, or adoption and includes a step-grandparent, step-parent, step-brother, step-sister or step-child. "Family member" also means any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior 6 months, regularly resided in the household.
- r) (5) "Follows another person" means (i) to move in relative proximity to a person as that person moves from place to place or (ii) to remain in relative proximity to a person who is stationary or whose movements are confined to a small area. "Follows another person" does not include a following within the residence of the defendant.
- s) (6) "Non-consensual contact" means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim's consent, including but not limited to being in the physical presence of the victim; appearing within the sight of the victim; approaching or confronting the victim in a public place or on private property; appearing at the workplace or residence of the victim; entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim; or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim.
- t) (7) "Places a person under surveillance" means: (1) remaining present outside the person's school, place of employment, vehicle, other place occupied by the person, or residence other than the residence of the defendant; or (2) placing an electronic tracking device on the person or the person's property.
- u) (8) "Reasonable person" means a person in the victim's situation.

- v) (9) "Transmits a threat" means a verbal or written threat or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal or written statements or conduct.
- w) (d) Exemptions.
- x) (1) This Section does not apply to any individual or organization (i) monitoring or attentive to compliance with public or worker safety laws, wage and hour requirements, or other statutory requirements, or (ii) picketing occurring at the workplace that is otherwise lawful and arises out of a bona fide labor dispute, including any controversy concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions or benefits, including health and welfare, sick leave, insurance, and pension or retirement provisions, the making or maintaining of collective bargaining agreements, and the terms to be included in those agreements.
- y) (2) This Section does not apply to an exercise of the right to free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful.
- z) (3) Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.
- aa) (d-5) The incarceration of a person in a penal institution who commits the course of conduct or transmits a threat is not a bar to prosecution under this Section.(d-10) A defendant who directed the actions of a third party violate this Section, under the principles of accountability set forth in Article 5 of this Code, is guilty of violating this Section as if the same had been personally done by the defendant, without regard to the mental state of the third party acting at the direction of the defendant.
- bb) This includes those of the same or opposite sex.

Sexual Assault

Under Illinois law (720 ILCS 5/11-1.20) the crime of criminal sexual assault is committed when a person does any of the following:

- commits an act of sexual penetration by the use of force or threat of force;
- commits an act of sexual penetration and the accused knew that the victim was unable to understand the nature of the act or was unable to give knowing consent
- commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was under 18 years of age when the act was committed and the accused was a family member
- commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age when the act was committed and the accused was 17 years of age or over and held a position of trust, authority or supervision in relation to the victim.
- This includes those of the same or opposite sex.

Consent as defined in Illinois Statutes (720 ILCS 5/11-1.70)

"Consent" means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent.