

Annual Security Report Summary 2018

Blessing Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences Campus Safety

It is the responsibility of Blessing Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences (the College) to provide a safe and secure environment for our students, employees and campus visitors (College Community). This report was prepared by the Student Services Officer in order for the members of the College Community to 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 "Clery Act")

The collection of crime statistics, requests for service, and provisions for the safety of the College 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 the College Community. Your personal safety is a priority at the College. The College and Blessing Hospital Security (BH Security) maintain a close working relationship with the Quincy Police Department (QPD) and other public service entities to maintain a safe campus. The College does not have a Memorandum of Understanding with Blessing Hospital or the QPD as to services provided. In the event a criminal offense occurs on campus, law enforcement will be called and a report filed.

Campus Safety Department

As the College is physically located on Blessing Hospital Property, the BH Security Department assumes responsibility for any security concerns.

The BH Security Department is under the supervision of the Manager of Security, Kerri Bishop. Security staff includes a Director, Manager and full/part time safety officers. The officers are

responsible for working cooperatively with the Campus Community and local law enforcement to enhance the level of service and safety on campus. Security officers have direct contact with city police, fire department, and ambulance services to facilitate rapid response in any emergency. The Security department is responsible for providing a number of services related to safety and security. Security officers routinely patrol campus on foot or in a marked safety vehicle, conduct vehicle checks, enforce parking policies, issue permits, conduct security surveys, providing student escorts and document incidents which occur on campus. Other duties include the presentation of training and crime prevention programs. Security officers do not have the authority to issue legally binding citations or make arrests. BH Security patrols the Blessing Hospital grounds, which the College is a part of, as well as the adjacent parking lots. To contact BH Security dial 217-223-8400 x 0.

Campus Security Authorities

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

It is the policy of the College that all employees are Campus Safety Authorities, with the exception of the College Counselor, and as such are mandated to report any crimes they know about to the Student Service Officer as soon as possible for inclusion in the Annual Security Report.

Policy on Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

It is the policy of the College that all criminal activity be accurately and promptly reported to BH Security, Student Services Officer or to local law enforcement authorities. In addition, all emergencies including crimes in progress, fire and medical emergencies should be **immediately reported to 911** whether or not they occur on or off-campus.

Emergency callers should be prepared with the following information:

- Name
- Exact location of the incident
- Description of the scene
- Description of any suspects
- Description and license numbers of any involved vehicles.

All victims are encouraged to report crimes and emergencies to the College and/or the Quincy Police Department. Initially BH Security will be the primary responder to campus emergencies. Direct radio and phone communications with local police, fire and emergency medical services ensures the BH Security officers can initiate and direct emergency responders to the area.

To report non-emergencies or suspicious activities, call BH Security at 223-8400 x 0 and ask for security.

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

Crime Response

The College's Campus Safety policies require 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 QPD. 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 a witness to a crime in progress dial 911 immediately. Reports on criminal acts not in progress or general assistance requests are taken by BH Security and the Student Services Officer. To contact BH Security dial 217-223-8400 ext. 0 and have the operator contact Security or contact the Student Services Officer at 217-228-5520 ext. 6990.

Awareness is a vital part to crime prevention. The Campus Community 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. Persons may view a copy of the crime log at the Security Office, Blessing Hospital, Quincy, Illinois during normal business hours (Monday-Friday from 8A.M – 5 P.M).

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, <https://www.brcn.edu/about-us/campus-safety>. 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 Compliance Hotline can also be used for anonymous reporting. 1-888-495-4387.
- When College personnel become aware that a crime has been committed, they are to inform the victim that they may choose to notify the Quincy Police Department and file a report, doing either is completely voluntary. In such situations, College personnel should also notify the Student Services Officer of the situation and, if deemed appropriate, provide information to the victim regarding the College Counselor.

- The College Counselor or the counselors at Blessing Behavioral Services, when acting as such, are not considered to be a campus security authority and are therefore not required to report the crime for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged, if and when they deem appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedure to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into 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.

Off Campus Student Organizations

There are no off-campus organizations officially recognized by the College and therefore the College does not monitor them.

Campus Physical Security

Student Services Offices are open during normal operating hours of 8 a.m.- 4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday, Library hours are 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday-Friday, Saturday 10 a.m.-8 p.m., and Sunday 12p.m.-8p.m. The Simulation Lab is open from 7 a.m.-5 p.m. Certain facilities, buildings and offices may be restricted as to hours of access requirements. The College does not have student resident buildings. After hour's access to administrative buildings is on an as needed basis and may be granted by contacting BH Security. 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 and employees can report information to the Student Services Officer or Blessing Hospital Physical Plant. Exterior doors should not be propped open. If found open they should be secured and reported to BH Security.

Identification Badges

All students, and employees are issued identification badges at the College. The badges are used for identification purposes as well as access to certain areas of the College Campus and Blessing Hospital and can be set up to make purchase(s) from hospital dining services. If the badge becomes lost or stolen, it should be immediately reported to the Student Services Officer and Blessing Hospital's Human Resource Department. If an employee badge becomes lost or stolen, it should be immediately be reported their one-up and Blessing Hospital's Human Resources department.

Escorts

BH Security offers a ride and walking escort service for the College Community. 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, but is not limited to paintball guns, blowguns, pellet/bb guns, archery equipment, knives with blades over four inches long and ammunition.

Other Physical Security Measures

BH Security 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 and the overall maintenance of its facilities. Comments pertaining to safety and security can be directed to the Student Services Officer.

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness

Educational Programs on Campus Security Procedures and Individual Responsibility

The College 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 and their frequency of presentation include:

- Yearly Computer Based Learning Modules (CBL's)
- Quarterly Email blasts

Educational Programs about Crime Prevention

Crime prevention and safety awareness programs are offered at the College. BH Security and outside agencies provide information, talks and programs as well as annual CBL's on topics pertaining to:

- Rape and Sexual Risk Reduction
- Domestic Violence Education
- Workplace Violence Education
- Personal Safety: Rape Aggression Defense System
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Awareness

- Travel Safety
- Fire Extinguisher Use, Get out and Stay Alive/Surviving the Fire
- Weather Safety/ Preparedness
- Personal Safety/Property Safety

Timely Warnings

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 campus community. These methods of communication include the following:

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

The Student Services Officer, Dean of Enrollment/Business Manager and Blessing Hospitals Telecommunications department are 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.

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 following addresses the procedures regarding emergency or dangerous situations that could be an immediate threat to the health or safety of College community.

- The Student Service Officer, College Administration team, or BH 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 BH Security will consult with one another to determine the appropriate content of that notification. The College will send emergency notifications to the entire student body as well as all College employees.
- Once the content of the notification is developed, the Student Services Officer, Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager or Telecommunications department will initiate the emergency alert system which will send a text message and/or phone call and/or email and/or posting signs to all students and employees who are registered for the alert system as well as a Public Announcement system(P.A.) if appropriate. If you would like to register for the emergency alert system, please visit, <https://brcn.omnialert.net/subscriber.php>
- The Blessing Health System's Public Relations Office will notify local media when appropriate to inform 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 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.

Evacuation

Buildings on campus have a notification system for emergency evacuation. In most buildings, this is a fire alarm and P.A. All fire alarm systems will sound an audible alarm and with a visible flashing strobe to signal an emergency along with a P.A. announcement. Whenever the alarm sounds, everyone must leave the building or move to a safe location. The alarms, P.A. 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 the College community. The evacuation plans include information specific to fire evacuation and severe weather procedures. These documents include:

- emergency telephone numbers
- evacuation personnel duties
- designated meeting points
- building information about smoke detection, and /or pull alarm systems and fire extinguisher locations
- Severe weather protocol includes information specific to watch /warning education
- 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 as well as armed intruder drill throughout campus every year. Threat recognition training for employees is an annual tabletop exercise and also includes members of College administration. A record is kept of each test or exercise that included 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.

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 their 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 Quincy Policy Department; this includes information obtained from the above-mentioned law enforcement agencies.

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

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.

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 accuser and the accused in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use on Campus

The College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The College prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcohol beverage on campus or as any part of the College's activities and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

The College also enforces federal and state drug laws. The possession, sale, manufacturing or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the College's activities. Violators of the College's policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The College has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program, as discussed below.

- The program is comprised of the following components:
 - Education and information about the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace and on the property are disseminated through student newsletters, bulletin boards, special publications, and special programs to the College community.
 - Trainings, which address unlawfully controlled substance use, including personnel actions that may result from such violations, will be conducted and coordinated by the Human Resources Department and included in the Employee Handbook (employees) or by the Student Handbook (students).
 - Self-referrals, as well as supervisory referrals, to drug counseling and rehabilitation programs are available to students, employees and faculty members through the Blessing Hospital Behavioral Services and the College Counselor.
- The College's "Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use on Campus" policy is available in the Student Handbook (<https://www.brcn.edu/about-us/campus-safety>)
- Employee alcohol/drug policy: Can be found in the Employee Handbook, available upon request.

In addition, on a biennial basis the College reviews its drug and alcohol abuse prevention program to determine its effectiveness and analyze whether sanctions are being consistently enforced. As part of this review process, the College surveyed students in the Spring of 2018. The College is in the process of compiling the results and completing the report. Contact the Counselor's office for more information regarding this review.

Policies, Procedures and Programs Related to Various Sex-Related Offenses, including Sexual Assault, and Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Clery Act, and the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"), the College prohibits discrimination based on sex in its educational programs and activities, including sexual harassment, and acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence (including sexual assault) and stalking. The

College also prohibits any retaliation, intimidation, threats, coercion or any other discrimination against any individuals exercising their rights or responsibilities pursuant to these laws and institutional policy. The College’s Sexual Misconduct Policy is used to address complaints of this nature. This policy and the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints for violations of that policy may be found at <https://www.brcn.edu/about-us/campus-safety>.

The following section covers the College’s educational programs to promote the awareness on topics such as domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well procedures to follow if these events should occur.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program

The College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. In it they are specifically advised that the College prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. In that regard, they are informed of the following definitions that apply within the state of Illinois:

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	<p>Illinois’ Domestic Violence Act indicates that “domestic violence” means “abuse”, which means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis. (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 60/103).</p> <p>In addition, Illinois law includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-3.2): A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification: (1) Causes bodily harm to any family or household member; (2) Makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member.

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggravated Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-3.3): (a) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, knowingly causes great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement commits aggravated domestic battery. (a-5) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, strangles another individual commits aggravated domestic battery. For the purposes of this subsection (a-5), “strangle” means intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of an individual by applying pressure on the throat or neck of that individual or by blocking the nose or mouth of that individual. ▪ For purposes of the above crimes, “family or household members” is defined at 750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-0.1 as: “Family or household members” include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren, and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers as defined in Section 12-4.4a of this Code. For purposes of this Article, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship.
Stalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress. ▪ 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: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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: (1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and (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. ▪ Aggravated Stalking (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.4): A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and: (1) causes bodily harm to the victim; (2) confines or restrains the victim; or (3) violates a temporary restraining order, an order of protection, a stalking no contact order, a civil no contact order, or an injunction prohibiting the behavior described in subsection (b)(1) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986. ▪ Cyberstalking (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.5): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she engages in a course of conduct using electronic communication directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress. ▪ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions, harasses another person through the use of electronic communication and: (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 (2) places that person or a

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, creates and maintains an Internet website or webpage which is accessible to one or more third parties for a period of at least 24 hours, and which contains statements harassing another person and: (1) which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person, or (2) which places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, or (3) which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.
<p>Sexual Assault</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.20) A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and: (1) uses force or threat of force; (2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent; (3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; (4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age. • Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.30): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon,

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10); (3) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (4) the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; (5) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (6) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes; (8) the person is armed with a firearm; (9) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or (10) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.</p> <p>b) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.</p> <p>c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.40): A person commits predatory criminal sexual assault of a child if that person is 17 years of age or older, and commits an act of contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person and the part of the body of another for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or the accused, or an act of sexual penetration, and: (1) the victim is under 13 years of age; or (2) the victim is under 13 years of age and that person: (A) is armed with a firearm; (B) personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; (C) causes great bodily harm to the victim that: (i) results in permanent disability; or

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>(ii) is life threatening; or (D) delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception, for other than medical purposes.</p>
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. The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define these terms.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under Illinois law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.50): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person: (1) commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or (2) commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent. b) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person is under 17 years of age and commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age. c) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is less than 5 years older than the victim. • Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.60): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits criminal sexual abuse and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist (i) during the commission of the offense or (ii) for purposes of paragraph (7), as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim; (3) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (4) the

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>victim is a person with a physical disability; (5) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (6) the person commits the criminal sexual abuse during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; or (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim for other than medical purposes without the victim's consent or by threat or deception.</p> <p>b) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 18 years of age and the person is a family member.</p> <p>c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if: (1) that person is 17 years of age or over and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 13 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act; or (2) that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.</p> <p>d) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is at least 5 years older than the victim.</p> <p>e) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.</p> <p>f) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age and the person is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Relations Within Families (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-11): A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she: (1) Commits an act of sexual penetration as defined in Section 11-0.1 of this Code;

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>and (2) The person knows that he or she is related to the other person as follows: (i) Brother or sister, either of the whole blood or the half blood; or (ii) Father or mother, when the child, regardless of legitimacy and regardless of whether the child was of the whole blood or half-blood or was adopted, was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iii) Stepfather or stepmother, when the stepchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iv) Aunt or uncle, when the niece or nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (v) Great-aunt or great-uncle, when the grand-niece or grand-nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (vi) Grandparent or step-grandparent, when the grandchild or step-grandchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed.</p>
<p>Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)</p> <p>(720 Ill. Comp. Stat. §5/11-1.70)</p>	<p>"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.</p> <p>A person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct.</p>

- In addition to the definition of consent under Illinois law, the College uses the following definition of consent for the purpose of determining whether a violation of its Sexual Misconduct Policy has occurred:
- Consent is defined as conduct that a reasonable person would understand to indicate agreement to the sexual conduct at issue. Under this Policy, consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each participant. Consent is not passive. Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether sexual violence has occurred.
- If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent. A person’s lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the resulting from the use or threat of force does not constitute consent.
 - Coercion is defined as a direct or implied threat of danger, hardship, or retribution sufficient to persuade a reasonable person to engage in sexual activity in which they otherwise would not engage or to which they otherwise

would not submit. Coercion is different from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get another to engage in sexual activity. A person's words or conduct cannot amount to coercion unless they wrongfully impair the other's free will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity. Coercion can include unreasonable and sustained pressure for sexual activity. When someone makes clear to you that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive; once a person has made it clear that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, you should be absolutely clear that they have changed their mind and are consenting before proceeding in sexual activity with them.

- If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired by alcohol or drugs such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent.
- Warning signs of when a person may be incapacitated due to drug and/or alcohol use include: slurred speech, falling down, passing out, and vomiting.
- If a person is asleep or unconscious, there is no consent.
- A person who is under age in the applicable jurisdiction cannot provide consent to sexual activity.
- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
- Consent to past sexual activity does not constitute consent to future sexual activity.
- Dressing in a certain manner does not constitute consent.
- Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another.
- Consent can be withdrawn by verbal or physical conduct that a reasonable person would understand to indicate a desire to stop or not engage in the sexual conduct at issue.
- While consent can be withdrawn, a withdrawal of consent operates going forward. It does not change the consensual nature of sexual activity that has already occurred.
- Being in a romantic relationship with someone does not imply consent to any form of sexual activity.
- Effective consent may not exist when there is a disparity in power between the parties (e.g., faculty/student, supervisor/employee).

The Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) includes instruction on risk reduction, including how to avoid becoming a victim and the warning signs of abusive behavior, the recognition of which will help mitigate the likelihood of perpetration, victimization or bystander inaction. 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 for help.
- Be responsible about alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower sexual inhibitions and may increase vulnerability to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with trusted friends. Watch out for friends and ask them to 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.
- Do not make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far he or she is 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 indicates a withdrawal of consent (implicitly or expressly), stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you his or her intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Do not take advantage of someone whose judgment is impaired because of the consumption of alcohol or drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, do not be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of person whose judgment is impaired.
- Be aware of the signs of impairment, 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. Examples include:
 - Past abuse
 - Threats of violence
 - Breaking objects
 - Using force during arguments
 - Jealousy
 - Controlling behaviors
 - Quick involvement
 - Unrealistic expectations
 - Isolation
 - Placing blame
 - Hypersensitivity
 - Cruelty to animals
 - Cruelty to children
 - “Playful” use of force during sex
 - Jekyll-and-Hyde personality

PPAP instruction includes encouragement for individuals to take safe and positive steps to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking against another person. This includes reporting such incidents to appropriate authorities. Other steps that can be taken include:

- 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, do not hesitate to contact the police.

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 conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at the College community. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of the College community 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 institution. Methods include, but are not limited to: online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. Past programming and currently planned programming includes the following:

- Yearly Computer Based Learning (CBL) modules related to the definitions along with tips on prevention and situational awareness
- Semester email blasts related to bystander intervention tips on prevention and security
- Campus Authority speaking at Student Nurse Organization meeting

Procedures to follow as a Victim of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

If a student is a victim of a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, get to a safe place and call 911 or BH Security at 217-223-1200. At the earliest opportunity, students should also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator, Jenna Crabtree at 217-228-5520, ext. 6961, or jcrabtree@brcn.edu. Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported.
 - A report can be made by contacting BH Security, the Title IX Coordinator, or any other campus security authority 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. To that end, keep in mind the following:
 - The victim should not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence.

- Do not bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred.
 - The victim can obtain a forensic examination at the Emergency Room of Blessing Hospital, Broadway @ 11th Street, Quincy, IL.
 - Completing a forensic examination does not require the victim to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case they decide at a later date to file a police report.
 - Evidence in electronic formats should also be retained (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.).
 - Victims of stalking should also preserve evidence of the crime to the extent possible.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the options 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 College is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
- BH Security: 217-223-1200
 - Local Police: Quincy Police Department, 110 S. 8th Street, Quincy IL 217-222-9360
 - 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 the incident occurred, where it occurred, and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.
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.
- In Illinois, there are three different kinds of protection and no contact orders available to victims: a Domestic Violence Order of Protection; a Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order, and a Stalking No Contact Order. Information about these orders may be found on the Illinois Attorney General's website at: <http://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/women/OrdersofProtectionPoster.pdf>.
 - A Domestic Violence Order of Protection is governed by the Illinois Domestic Violence Act and is appropriate for victims. It is a restraining order against a person with whom the victim has a relationship. Illinois law also provides protection in the form of Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order and Stalking No

Contact Orders. A Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order may be granted for any person who is a victim of nonconsensual sexual conduct. A Stalking No Contact Order provides protection for any victim of a course of conduct that causes the victim to fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person, or to suffer emotional distress. Stalking No Contact Orders provide relief when such relief is not available to the victim through the Illinois Domestic Violence Act or through a Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order.

- A protection order may be obtained by filing a petition with the court for an order of protection. To obtain an order of protection, victims may go to their local circuit court clerk's office and get papers to seek an order of protection. A victim should be prepared to present documentation (including a police report number if an arrest was made) and/or other forms of evidence when filing for an order of protection. The judge will then review the petition and enter a temporary order of protection, if the judge determines there is enough evidence to support the order.
 - An order of protection should be filed in the local circuit court. The address for the Eighth Judicial Circuit is: 521 Vermont Street, Quincy, IL 62301-2934. The phone number is: (217) 277-2100, and more information may be found at: <http://www.co.adams.il.us/courts/index.htm>.
- The Illinois Attorney General's Office suggests that victims contact a local domestic violence program to ask for assistance in completing the forms necessary to obtain an order of protection.
 - The local domestic violence program is: Quanada-Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, located at: 2707 Maine, Quincy, IL 62301. The phone number is: (217) 222-0069, and more information may be found at: <http://www.quanada.org/>. The 24/7 crisis hotline phone number is: 1 (800) 369-2287.
- Courts may issue three types of orders of protection: emergency, interim, and plenary orders. Emergency orders may last for 14 to 21 days, and interim orders up to 30. While these orders are temporary, plenary orders may be for longer lengths of time (up to 2 years). The judge can grant a variety of remedies and protections, which range from prohibiting further contact, protecting property and pets, ordering the offender to transfer to another school, or other injunctive relief that is necessary to protect the victim. Violating a Domestic Violence Order

of Protection, a Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order, or a Stalking No Contact Order is a Class A misdemeanor. A second violation can be a felony.

- The College will 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 College's Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the BH Security and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the College will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.
- The College does not issue legal orders of protection to students. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the College may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The College 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:

- The College Counselor: 217-228-5520 ext. 6997, office located in the Student Services Building 1112 Spring Street, North 7.
- The College Compliance Hotline 1-888-495-4387
- Quanada: 2707 Maine, Quincy, IL. 217-222-0069 or the 24 hour crisis hotline 1-800-369-2287
- Blessing Behavioral Services: Broadway @ 11th street Quincy IL, 217-228-5520
- Quincy Police Department; 217-223-9360
- Sometimes victims of serious crimes feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If this is being considered, be aware that financial aid may be affected. If you have questions about financial aid implications in such circumstances, contact the Financial Aid Coordinator at 217-228-5520 ext. 6993. The Title IX Coordinator can help facilitate this conversation as well.
- Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault: (217) 753-4117; <http://www.icasa.org/>

- Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence: (877) 863-6338; <http://www.ilcadv.org/>
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Free or low cost legal aid
 - Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc.: <http://lollaf.org/>
- Visa and immigration assistance
 - Immigration Advocates Network:
<http://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=IL>
 - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services:
<http://www.uscis.gov/about-us/find-uscis-office/field-offices/illinois>

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 of this nature should be made to the Title IX Coordinator, 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 Title IX Coordinator 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 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 Title IX Coordinator 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 it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action

These procedure apply to the resolution of all reports under the Sexual Misconduct Policy. They apply to the resolution of complaints against students, faculty, administrators, staff, and third parties, and they are the exclusive means of resolving complaints of sexual misconduct

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is received by the following:

Title IX Coordinator

Jenna Crabtree, MSN
Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager
Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences
Broadway at 11th St
PO Box 7005
Quincy, IL 62305
jcrabtree@brcn.edu
217-228-5510, ext. 6961

Title IX Deputy

Jan Akright, Ph.D(c)
Academic Dean
Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences
Broadway at 11th St
PO Box 7005
Quincy, IL 62305
jakright@brcn.edu
217-228-5520, ext. 6907

Anonymous reports can be made using the College's Silent Witness system, <https://www.brcn.edu/about-us/campus-safety>. Or by calling the Colleges compliance hotline at 1-888-495-4387

Once a complaint has been made, the Title IX Coordinator and/or other designated investigator(s) (the "Investigating Officer") will commence the investigatory process as soon as practicable, but not later than seven (7) days after the complaint is made. Prior to commencing the investigation, the complainant and the respondent will (i) receive notice of the individual(s) with authority to make a finding or impose a sanction at the conclusion of the investigation and (ii) have the opportunity to request a substitution if the participation of an individual with authority to make a finding or impose a sanction poses a conflict of interest. Informal

resolution may be considered in certain circumstances if agreeable to both parties, but it will not be used, even on a voluntary basis, if the complaint alleges sexual violence.

During a formal investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses and other supporting evidence. The Investigating Officer will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending 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. Upon completion of the investigation, the Investigating Officer drafts an investigation report that will explain the scope of the investigation, identify faculty findings, and state whether any allegations in the complaint were found to be substantiated by the preponderance of the evidence. Both parties will be provided a copy of this report and allowed to respond, in writing, to it. After reviewing and considering the parties' comments, if any, the Investigating Officer will finalize the investigation report, making adjustments to it if deemed necessary. The parties will receive the finalized investigation report, including, if necessary, any sanctions or remedial measures being imposed, within three (3) days of it being completed. The College strives to complete investigations of this nature in approximately sixty (60) calendar days.

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal the determination by filing a written appeal with the President within ten (10) days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation. The President will resolve the appeal in approximately fifteen (15) 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 domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - This training addresses topics such as 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 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 Institution May Impose for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that domestic violence, dating 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:

Stalking:

- Warning
- Change of class schedule
- Counseling
- Suspension: Duration and Reinstatement based on individual situation
- Termination/Dismissal

Dating Violence:

- Counseling
- Change of class schedule
- Suspension: Duration and Reinstatement based on individual situation
- Termination/Dismissal

Domestic Violence:

- Suspension: Duration and Reinstatement based on individual situation
- Termination/Dismissal

Sexual Assault:

- Termination/Dismissal

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective orders. They can include such things as forbidding the accused from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in living or 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 domestic violence, dating 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 domestic violence, dating 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.

Crime Definitions

The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to disclose crime statistics covering the previous three years on four general categories of crimes: (1) primary criminal offenses (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sex offenses (rape, fondling, statutory rape and incest), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson); (2) hate crimes (any of the primary criminal offenses except manslaughter by negligence and any incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by certain biases); (3) arrests or referrals for disciplinary action for weapons, drug and liquor law violations; and (4) crimes of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

The definitions of these offenses follow FBI guidelines and are as follows:

Primary Criminal Offenses

Murder and non-negligent homicide: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

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. (This offense includes the rape of both males and females).

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.

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

Aggravated assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes involve those crimes motivated by the following biases: race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin, and gender identity. As noted, hate crimes include those defined above (except manslaughter by negligence) that were motivated by one or more of these biases. They also include a second category as follows:

Larceny-theft; The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

Simple assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where the offender neither displays a weapon nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, such as apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

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

Destruction/damage/vandalism of property: Willfully or maliciously destroying, damaging, defacing, or otherwise injuring real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Arrests & Referrals for Disciplinary Action

The third category of crime statistics disclosed related to arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for violations of law relating to weapons, drugs or liquor. For this purpose, the following definitions apply:

Arrest: A person processed by arrest, citation or summons.

Referral for disciplinary action: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Weapons Violations (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.): The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of law prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of state or local laws or ordinance prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

VAWA Crimes

Domestic violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is, 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.

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 will be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length, and type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

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.

The statistics reported below are collected from crimes reported to BH Security, other campus security authorities of the College and local law enforcement agencies. Each year, the College contacts these agencies requesting that they inform the College of any reports of crimes they

have received during the previous calendar year that purportedly occurred in any part of the College's Clery geography.

The Quincy Police Department provided statistics, which are included in this chart. However, QPD does not categorize all its crimes using the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program as is required for Clery reporting purposes.

The College's Non-Campus property is the Simulation Center located within the Blessing Education Center, which is located at 5009 Oak Street, Quincy IL.

****Due to the College's location within Blessing Hospital, we have included all incidents that took place on Blessing Hospital's property.**

2014 was the last year the College had on campus student housing.

Arrests

OFFENSE	YEAR	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Weapons Violations (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.)	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions

OFFENSE	YEAR	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Weapons Violations (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.)	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0

Various Offenses

OFFENSE	YEAR	On Campus Property	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Rape	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Fondling	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Incest	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Robbery	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	1	0
Aggravated Assault	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	38	0	0
Burglary	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Arson	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Stalking	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	2	0	0
Domestic Violence	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	7	0	0
Dating Violence	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0

****Due to the College's location within Blessing Hospital, we have included all incidents that took place on Blessing Hospital's property.**

In 2015, 2016 and 2017 there were no hate crimes to report.

In 2015, 2016, and 2017 there were no crime reports determined to be “unfounded” after a full investigation by a commissioned law enforcement officer and subsequently removed from the crime statistics charts above.

Prepared by: Scott Geschwandner, Student Services Officer.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Geschwandner", followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Edit:9/16/18, 9/17/18, 9/21/2018