

Annual Security Report 2021



Blessing Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences

Campus Safety

It is the responsibility of Blessing Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences (the College) to take the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure environment for our students, employees and campus visitors (College Community). This report was prepared by the Student/Alumni 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 College collects crime statistics, responds to requests for service, and provides for the safety of the College Community on a 24-hour basis, in a manner similar to that of a small town. The College takes campus safety and security seriously and is 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 (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

Blessing Hospital (BH) is the parent organization of the College, and, therefore, the College utilizes Blessing Hospital Security for non-emergency security concerns. In the instance of an emergency on campus, employees, students, and visitors dial 911 to reach local emergency services.

BH Security is under the supervision of the Manager of Security, David Parchim. 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. 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, to the 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. If requested a College staff member will assist in making the report to the police.

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

security.

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 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. The College does not have pastoral counselors.

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-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Saturday, and 12p.m.-5p.m. Sunday. 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. 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) or to BH Security after normal business hours. 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. Keys and access codes should not be shared.

Identification Badges

All on-campus students and employees are issued a name badge and door access chip free of charge from the College. Online students can request identification badges. 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 a student's badge is lost or damaged, it should be immediately reported to the Student Services Officer and Blessing Hospital's Human Resource Department. Failure to return one's badge and door access chip within 30 days from the time of separation from the College will result in a hold being placed on the student's account. If an employee badge becomes lost or stolen, it should immediately be reported to their one-up and Blessing Hospital's Human Resources department. Badges should not be shared.

Escorts

BH Security offers a ride and walking escort services while on the Blessing Hospital Campus. 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)
- Email notifications each semester

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 criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that, in the judgment of College President/CEO, Dean of Enrollment, or Academic Dean, as appropriate, constitutes 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
- Panic Button Alarms

The Student Services Officer and the Administration team 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.

Members of the College community can sign up for emergency text message and email alerts by going to <https://www.brcn.edu/parents-current-students/brcn-alerts> and following the instructions provided.

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. This 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 an emergency 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 or Administration Team 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. If you would like to register for the emergency alert system, please visit, <https://brcn.omnilert.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

The College building has a notification system for emergency evacuation including a fire alarm and panic button alarm. All fire and panic alarm systems will sound an audible alarm 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.

The College has an 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 drills 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 Police 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 alcoholic beverages on campus or as any part of the College's activities and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

The College prohibits the possession, sale, manufacturing or distribution of illegal drugs by students and

employees on the institution's property or as part of any of the institution's activities. The College also enforces state drug laws.

State Alcohol and Drug Laws

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>Illinois' Cannabis Control Act can be found at 720 ILCS 550/1 et seq. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess cannabis. Possessing no more than 10 grams is a civil violation punishable by a minimum fine of \$100 and a maximum fine of \$200. Possessing more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams is a Class B misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 6 months and a fine of up to \$1,500. As the amount of cannabis increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase.</p> <p>Illinois residents age 21 and older may legally purchase recreational cannabis and possess up to 30 grams of cannabis flower. The possession limit is 15 grams of cannabis flower for non-Illinois residents. 410 ILCS 705/10-10. It is unlawful for individuals under the age of 21 to purchase, possess, use, transport, grow, or consume cannabis, except where otherwise authorized for medical purposes. 410 ILCS 705/10-15.</p>
Controlled Substances	<p>Illinois statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. See 720 ILCS 570/401 et seq. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines. These vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. Trafficking controlled substances will result in more severe penalties.</p> <p>As an example, possession of between 15 grams and 99 grams of heroin, cocaine, morphine, or LSD is punishable by a fine of up to \$200,000 and 4 to 15 years in prison.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>With very limited exceptions, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess or consume alcohol, and it is also illegal to use fake identification for the purpose of obtaining alcohol. See 235 ILCS 5/6-20. A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. Courts could also potentially impose other penalties like probation, community service, driver's license suspension, and alcohol education or treatment when a minor violates the state's alcohol laws.</p> <p>No person, after purchasing or otherwise obtaining alcoholic liquor, shall sell, give, or deliver such alcoholic liquor to another person under the age of 21 years, except in the performance of a religious ceremony or service. See 235 ILCS 5/6-16(a)(iii). A violation is a Class A misdemeanor and the sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500 for a first offense and not less than \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense.</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>Driving while under the influence of alcohol and drugs is prohibited. See 625 ILCS 5/11-501. A violation occurs when a person is driving or physically controlling a</p>

	motor vehicle with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater. A violation may also occur when driving is impaired due to the driver being under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs (even if BAC is not 0.08 percent or greater). A DUI is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. Increased penalties are available for subsequent offenses and other aggravating circumstances (i.e., getting a DUI while transporting a person under the age of 16).
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Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs is also prohibited by federal law. The College enforces federal drug laws. There are strict penalties for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. Penalties increase for any subsequent drug conviction.

A. Denial of Federal Benefits

21 U.S.C. 862

A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction. Federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions, successful completion of a drug treatment program, including periodic testing, and appropriate community service, or any combination of the three.

B. Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate

21 U.S.C. 853

Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure is issued and property is seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

C. Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties

21 U.S.C. 841

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe.

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

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

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

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

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

D. Federal Drug Possession Penalties

21 U.S.C. 844

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

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 well as a Student Wellness 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 unlawful use of controlled substances, 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.
 - Students needing to seek assistance due to drug or alcohol abuse are able to utilize the Student Wellness Program which includes 5 (five) free visits to the Blessing Outpatient Behavior Health Center (Health Center). The Health Center provides counseling and education about outside resources should a student need treatment or rehabilitation beyond the scope of the Center. Students also have unlimited access to the College Counselor at no charge. Additional information about this program can be found in the Student Wellness Program policy and the Student Alcohol & Drug Screening policy.
- The College's "Student Alcohol and Drug Screening" and "Student Wellness Program" policies are available in the Student Handbook (<https://www.brcn.edu/parents-current-students/program-catalog>)
- The College's employee alcohol/drug policy can be found in the Employee Handbook, available upon request.

Health Risks

The use, misuse and abuse of alcohol and other drugs can cause a number of problematic changes in behavior and physiology. Alcohol, especially in high doses or combined with medications or other drugs,

can lead to violent behaviors including acquaintance rape, vandalism, fights, incidents of drinking and driving, injury and other medical emergencies.

Moderate to high doses of alcohol may cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and recall information. Research has shown that using alcohol or other drugs negatively affects academic and work performance.

The risk of having an automobile accident increases after consuming even relatively small quantities of alcohol. Low doses may significantly impair judgment, coordination, abstract mental functioning and the ability to complete complex tasks.

Repeated use of alcohol and other drugs can lead to physical and/or emotional dependence. Alcohol or substance dependence occurs when a person continues their use despite recurrent social, interpersonal and/or legal consequences. There is strong evidence based in medical research that alcohol and other drug abuse contributes significantly to heart disease and cancer as well as permanent damage of vital organs such as the brain and liver. There is clear evidence of serious negative effects on babies due to the use of illicit drugs and alcohol by the mother during pregnancy.

Additional Health Risks

Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish). The use of marijuana may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time and reduce coordination and energy level. Its effect can last for more than 4-6 hours after being used. Contrary to popular belief, marijuana is both physically and emotionally addictive.

Hallucinogens (LSD, Ecstasy, and PCP) cause hallucinations. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety and loss of control. Delayed effects can occur, including ongoing loss of concentration and memory. Frequent use can cause permanent loss of some mental functions.

Cocaine/Crack are highly addictive drugs. The immediate effects of cocaine include dilated pupils, elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature, followed by depression. Crack can cause delirium, hallucinations, blurred vision, severe chest pain, muscle spasms and even death. These drugs cause a temporary feeling of power, impairing judgment and decision-making.

Amphetamines (Crystal, Speed, Crank, and Meth) are highly addictive stimulants, which can cause one to "rush" around and appear stimulated. Amphetamines can also cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, loss of coordination, collapse and even death. Continued stimulant abuse can lead to mood swings, irritability, depression, sleeplessness and even altered personality and paranoia.

Heroin causes the body to have diminished pain reactions and is highly addictive both physically and emotionally. It can cause disinterest in relationships, personal productivity and workplace safety. The use of heroin can result in coma and death. Commonly used intravenously, heroin use is associated with a wide range of physical health problems (i.e., AIDS, hepatitis).

Prescription drugs (i.e. anti-depressants, pain suppressants, stimulants, and tranquilizers) are safe only if taken as prescribed under the supervision of a licensed physician. If abused, they can lead to sluggishness or hyperactivity, impaired reflexes, liver and kidney damage, addiction and nervous system damage.

Biennial Review

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. A survey was completed in the Spring of 2020; the Biennial Review report is available upon request from the College Counselors office.

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 domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence (including sexual assault) and stalking. The College’s Sexual Harassment Policy, Student Code of Conduct, Faculty Separation Policy, and ICARE Standards of Behavior are used to address complaints of this nature. These policies and the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints for violations of these policies may be found at https://www.brcn.edu/about-us/institutional-disclosures-consumer-information_.

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>

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<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. 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 720 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

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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 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 (720 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 (720 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 family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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, surreptitiously, and without lawful justification, installs or otherwise places electronic monitoring software or spyware on an electronic communication device as a means to harass another person 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; (2) 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) 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. ▪ 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.
Sexual Assault	<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; or (4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 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. 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. 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.

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<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 (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.
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): <ol 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): <ol 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

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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 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</p>

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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; 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.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. §5/11-1.70)	<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 and incapacitation for the purpose of determining whether a violation of its Sexual Harassment Policy has occurred:

"Consent" refers to words or actions that a reasonable person in the perspective of the Respondent would understand as agreement to engage in the sexual conduct at issue. A person who is Incapacitated is not capable of giving Consent.

Consent is an informed, freely given, and mutually understood agreement to participate in specific sexual acts with another person that is not achieved through unreasonable manipulation or coercion—or any kind of physical force or weapon—and requires having

cognitive ability to agree to participate. Consent requires an outward demonstration, through mutually understandable words, conduct or action, indicating that an individual has freely chosen to engage in the specific sexual acts. A verbal “no” constitutes lack of consent, even if it sounds insincere or indecisive.

- Silence or lack of physical or verbal resistance does not imply consent.
- If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent.
- Consent cannot be inferred from a person’s manner of dress.
- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
- Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another.
- Consent to past sexual activity does not constitute consent to future sexual activity.
- Consent can be withdrawn at any time. A person who initially consents to sexual activity is deemed not to have consented to any sexual activity that occurs after he or she withdraws consent. When consent is withdrawn, sexual activity must immediately stop.
- Being in a romantic relationship with someone does not imply consent to sexual activity. Even in the context of an ongoing relationship, consent must be sought and freely given for each specific sexual act.
- Effective consent may not exist when there is a disparity in power between the parties (e.g., faculty/student, supervisor/employee).
- A person cannot consent to sexual activity if that person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances, including without limitation the following:
 - The individual is incapacitated due to drug or alcohol consumption, either voluntarily or involuntarily;
 - The individual is unconscious, asleep, or otherwise unaware that sexual activity is occurring;
 - The individual is below the minimum age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction (17 years in Illinois); or
 - The individual has a mental disability that impairs his or her ability to provide consent. If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, and 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.

Incapacitation is a state where an individual cannot make an informed and rational decision to consent to engage in sexual contact because the individual lacks conscious knowledge of the nature of the act (e.g., to understand the “who, what, where, when, why or how” of the sexual interaction) and/or is physically or mentally helpless. An individual is also considered incapacitated, and therefore unable to give consent, when asleep, unconscious, or otherwise unaware that sexual contact is occurring.

Incapacitation can only be found when the Respondent knew or should have known that the Complainant was incapacitated when viewed from the position of a sober, reasonable person. One’s own intoxication is not an excuse for failure to recognize another person’s incapacitation.

Incapacitation may result from the use of alcohol and/or other drugs; however, consumption of alcohol or other drugs, inebriation, or intoxication alone are insufficient to establish incapacitation. Incapacitation is beyond mere drunkenness or intoxication. The impact of alcohol or drugs varies from person to person, and evaluating incapacitation requires an assessment of how consumption of alcohol and/or drugs impacts an individual’s:

- Decision-making ability
- Awareness of consequences
- Ability to make informed judgments
- Capacity to appreciate the nature of circumstances of the act

No single factor is determinative of incapacitation. Some common signs that someone may be incapacitated include slurred speech, confusion, shaky balance, stumbling or falling down, vomiting, and unconsciousness.

The 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 incapacitating “rape drugs” like Rohypnol/ 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 students and employees throughout the institution. Methods include, but are not limited to: online presentations, distribution of written materials, email blasts each academic semester, and guest speakers. Past programming and currently planned programming include 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 you are 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, you 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 at 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 the victim decides 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: https://www.judici.com/courts/cases/case_search.jsp?court=IL001025J.
- 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.
- The College Compliance Hotline 1-888-495-4387
- Quanaa: 2707 Maine, Quincy, IL. 217-222-0069 or the 24-hour crisis hotline 1-800-369-2287
- Blessing Hospital/Emergency Room: 1005 Broadway, Quincy, IL 217-223-1200.
- 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/>
- Quincy Medical Group: 1025 Maine St., Quincy, IL 217-222-6550
- 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>

The College will also provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims both within the institution and in the community.

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 to 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 procedures apply to the resolution of all reports under the Sexual Harassment 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

3609 N. Marx Drive

Quincy, IL 62305

icrabtree@brcn.edu
217-228-5510, ext. 6961

Title IX Deputy

Jan Akright, Ph.D
Academic Dean
Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences
3609 N. Marx Drive
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 College's compliance hotline at 1-888-495-4387. Once a complaint has been made, the Title IX Coordinator will first complete an initial investigation. Once the initial investigation is complete the Title IX Coordinator will make the determination to move forward with the Formal Complaint process and transmit a written notice to the Complainant and Respondent Within five (5) days of receiving the Complaint. After the written notice of Formal Complaint is transmitted to the parties, an investigator selected by the Title IX Coordinator or his/her designee will undertake an investigation to gather evidence relevant to the alleged misconduct. During the investigation, the investigator will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to be interviewed, to present witnesses (including fact and expert witnesses), and to present other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. The investigator will take reasonable steps to ensure the investigation is documented. At the conclusion of the evidence-gathering phase of the investigation, but prior to the completion of the investigation report, the investigator will transmit to each party and their advisor, in either electronic or hard copy form, all evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, including evidence the College may choose not to rely on at any hearing and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or some other source. After the period for the parties to provide any written response has expired, the investigator will complete a written investigation report that fairly summarizes the various steps taken during the investigation, summarizes the relevant evidence collected, lists material facts on which the parties agree, and lists material facts on which the parties do not agree. The Title IX coordinator or investigating officer will strive to complete the investigation within sixty (60) days of the written notice of the formal complaint.

After the investigator has sent the investigation report to the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will transmit to each party a notice advising the party of the two different adjudication

processes. The hearing process will be used to adjudicate all Formal Complaints unless both parties timely consent to administrative adjudication. After receiving the investigation report, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the hearing panel. After the hearing panel is appointed by the Title IX Coordinator, the hearing panel will promptly transmit written notice to the parties notifying the parties of the hearing panel's appointment; setting a deadline for the parties to submit any written response to the investigation report; setting a date for the pre-hearing conference; setting a date and time for the hearing; and providing a copy of the College's Hearing Procedures. Prior to the hearing, the hearing panel will conduct a pre-hearing conference with the parties and their advisors. After the pre-hearing conference, the hearing panel will transmit notices of attendance to any College employee (including administrator, faculty, or staff) or student whose attendance is requested at the hearing as a witness. After the pre-hearing conference, the hearing panel will convene and conduct a hearing within ten (10) days from the notice of the hearing and will conduct the hearing pursuant to the College's Hearing Procedures.

After the hearing is complete, the hearing panel will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence collected during the investigation, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, together with testimony and non-testimony evidence received at the hearing, and ensure that any credibility determinations made are not based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness. The hearing panel will take care to exclude from consideration any evidence that was ruled inadmissible at the pre-hearing conference, during the hearing, or by operation of "Subjection to Questioning." In the event the hearing panel determines that the Respondent is responsible for violating this Policy, the hearing panel will, prior to issuing a written decision, consult with an appropriate College official with disciplinary authority over the Respondent and such official will determine any discipline to be imposed. The hearing panel will also, prior to issuing a written decision, consult with the Title IX Coordinator who will determine whether and to what extent ongoing support measures or other remedies will be provided to the Complainant. After reaching a determination and consulting with the appropriate College official and Title IX Coordinator, the hearing panel will prepare a written decision within seven (7) from the conclusion of the hearing.

The Sexual Harassment Policy does not apply to Sexual Harassment that occurs off-campus, in a private setting, and outside the scope of the College's Education Programs and Activities. This Policy does not apply to Sexual Harassment that occurs outside the geographic boundaries of the United States, even if the Sexual Harassment occurs in the College's Education Programs and Activities, such as a study abroad program. Sexual Harassment that occurs either off-campus, in a private setting, and outside the geographic boundaries of the United States is governed by the Student Code of Conduct if committed by a student, the Faculty Handbook if committed by a faculty member, or other College policies and standards if committed by an

employee, including the Non-Discrimination/Equal Opportunity Policy. Student and employees may file a complaint with the Title IX coordinator by providing the date and time, names of those involved, summary of the occurrence, and contact information. The Title IX coordinator or investigating officer, will then proceed with an investigation of the occurrence. The investigating officer will commence an investigation as soon as practical but no later than seven (7) days after the complaint is made. At the conclusion of the investigation a written report will be prepared and presented. There are three outcomes:

1. Finding of “No Violation”
2. Finding of “Inappropriate Behavior Not Rising to the Level of a Violation”
3. Finding of “Violation”

If there is a determination that the behavior violated the Non-Discrimination/Equal Opportunity Policy, the Academic Dean or Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager, in consultation with any appropriate supervisor, will determine appropriate corrective and disciplinary action to be taken, in terms of Inappropriate Behavior Not Rising to the Level of a Violation, the respondent will receive documented verbal coaching.

The complainant or respondent may appeal the determination of a complaint only on the following grounds:

- The decision was contrary to the substantial weight of the evidence
- There is a substantial likelihood that newly discovered information, not available at the time evidence was presented to the Investigating Officer, would result in a different decision
- Bias or prejudice on the part of the Investigating Officer, or
- The punishment or the corrective action imposed is disproportionate to the offense

Appeals must be filed with the College's President within seven (7) days of receipt of the written report determining the outcome of the complaint. The President will strive to issue a decision of the appeal within thirty (30) 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. The decision of the President is final. The President shall issue a short and plain, written statement of the resolution of the appeal. The written resolution statement shall be provided to the complainant, respondent, and the Title IX Coordinator.

The College will endeavor to conclude its investigation and resolution of the complaint within a timely and prompt manner, approximately sixty (60) days of receiving the complaint.

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 are 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. In 2020 our officials received training in the following areas:
- Title IX Training
 - Overview of applicable state laws
 - Investigation and adjudication
 - Hearing process
 - Informal resolution and mediation
 - New Title IX rules
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, verbal reprimand, written reprimand, mandatory training, coaching, counseling, mandatory monitoring, partial or full probation, fines, permanent separation from the institution (termination or dismissal), physical restriction from College property, cancellation of contracts; and any combination of the same. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources. Following a partial suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward. Following a full suspension, the individual will be required to reapply to the College and follow the readmissions process as outlined in the Readmission policy.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. 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, or changes in living or working situations.

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 (Crimes of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking)

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, located at 5009 Oak Street, Quincy IL, and Blessing Hospital located at 1005 Broadway, Quincy, IL.

In March of 2019 the College relocated from Blessing Hospital's campus to its own building located at 3609 North Marx Drive, Quincy IL.

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

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

Arrests

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Weapons Violations (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.)	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Weapons Violations (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.)	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

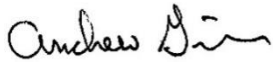
Various Offenses

Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Rape	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Fondling	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Incest	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Robbery	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2018	70	0	0
	2019	20	1	0
	2020	0	0	0
Burglary	2018	2	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2018	3	0	0
	2019	0	0	1
	2020	0	0	0
Arson	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Stalking	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2018	4	0	0
	2019	5	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2018	1	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

In 2018, 2019 and 2020 there were no hate crimes reported.

In 2018, 2019, and 2020 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:



Andrew Griesbaum
Student/Alumni Services Officer
Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences
studentservices@brcn.edu
217-228-5520 X6990