



# Security Report

Resurrection University

October 2017

## **Introduction**

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

## **Policy for Preparing the Annual Report**

This report is prepared by the University Executive Vice President and the Regional Security Manager for Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the University's campus security authorities and various other elements of the University. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting the Office of Enrollment Management, the University Library and may also be accessed on the University website (<http://www.resu.edu/policies-reports-fast-facts/>). This data also is available to the general public through the U.S. Office of Post-Secondary Education at <https://ope.ed.gov/campussafety/>.

The University is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

## **General Safety and Security Policies**

### **Policies Concerning the Law Enforcement Authority of Campus Security Personnel**

The Presence St. Elizabeth Medical Center Security Department is responsible for campus safety at the University. Its personnel do not have arrest authority.

The jurisdiction of the security officers includes the University and Medical Center grounds. Crimes committed on the property of Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center will be reported to the security department, and the Executive Vice President. Crimes committed off campus should be immediately reported to the police department and the Chief Culture Officer.

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

All crimes occurring on campus or on nearby public property should be reported immediately to the Regional Security Manager for Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center. The number to contact is 312.770.2456.

Campus security is a high priority at the University. Every effort is made to assure that students learn and employees work in a safe and secure environment. Campus law enforcement is provided 24 hours a day by security officers of the Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center.

A procedure exists within the University and Presence St. Elizabeth Medical Center for calling Security in any emergency situation.

- The operator (**dial "8888"** from any University or Medical Center landline phone) is called, and the caller states relevant code (from emergency code listing issued with student and employee ID cards) and identifies his/her location. This call will result in an immediate Security response to that location. Students should not hesitate to make this call if an emergency situation exists or appears to exist.
- Calling the operator and asking for Security or calling **Security directly (ext. 1111)** may also be done, but the above procedure is the most efficient. Students are also required to make an immediate call to Security (ext. 1111) when a suspicious person is seen on the premises or near the premises of the Medical Center and University (if the situation is an emergency, utilize the above procedure).

Incidents occurring off-campus but in close proximity to the campus should be reported first to local law enforcement at 911 but also should be reported to Campus Security to ensure they are included in the University's annual crime statistics, if applicable, and to allow timely warning to the University community when appropriate.

### **Other Officials to Whom Crimes May Be Reported**

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

- Executive Vice President at 773.252.5310
- Vice President – Student and Employee Affairs at 773.252.5309

## **Policies on Reporting a Crime or Emergency**

The University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, accidents, injuries, or other emergencies occurring on campus, on other property owned by the University, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged even when the victim of a crime elects not to make a report or is unable to do so. Such reports should be made as follows:

- Students, staff, and visitors should report criminal actions, accidents, injuries, or other emergency incidents to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual making the report will be encouraged to also report it to appropriate police agencies. If requested, a member of University staff will assist a student in making the report to the police.

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

## **Confidential Reporting**

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

Any victim of a crime who does not want to pursue action within the University disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. With the victim's permission, a report of the details of the incident can be filed without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the University take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the University.

The University encourages its pastoral counselors and other professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics.

## **Timely Warning**

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Presence St. Elizabeth Medical Center Manager of Security, Chair of the Campus Safety Committee, Vice President - Student and Employee Affairs, Executive Vice President, and University President constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be issued. Examples would be a rash of motor vehicle thefts or sexual assaults in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community.

This warning will be communicated to students and employees via the following method(s):

<b>Method</b>	<b>Sign-Up Instructions</b>
If the threat is an immediate, on campus threat, the warning	N/A

may also be issued through the overhead paging system.	
Students and employees may register to receive notifications by mobile phone, personal email, and/or landline phone.	Create an account at <a href="http://www.e2campus.net/my/resu/">www.e2campus.net/my/resu/</a> .
A warning will be issued by means of the college e-mail system to all students, faculty and staff and through the University's mass notification system.	N/A

Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

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

- Campus Security, by calling extension 1111 from any University or Medical Center landline phone or by calling 312.770.2456 from any other phone. The information may also be presented in person at the Security Desk located in the lobby of the main entrance of Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center.

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

## **Security of and Access to Campus Facilities**

### **Closed Circuit Television Monitors (CCTV)**

CCTV is located throughout the University, with 24 hour videotaped surveillance and is a part of the campus security program. The CCTV is monitored by the Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center Security Office 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

### **Guest Pass Policy**

Guests are not permitted in the classrooms while classes are in progress unless permission has been given in writing by the Dean/Program Director. In all other areas of the University, guests must be accompanied and supervised by a member of the University.

### **Identification Badges**

A Resurrection University laminated picture ID is required for all students and employees. The Resurrection University ID Badge must be worn at all times while in the University and off campus clinical sites.

ID cards are issued at registration each year and at other times during the year through the Human Resource Office. ID Badges are the property of Resurrection University and must be returned upon graduation or withdrawal from the University.

### **Access to University Campus**

University students have access to the 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> floors of the Medical Center and to the Cafeteria, Library, and Student Lounge on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor. Entry to Student Lounge, Library, and the 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> floor is ID card restricted to University Faculty, Staff, Students, and authorized visitors.

## **Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities**

Security also is a consideration in maintaining campus facilities.

Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center personnel and University Administration routinely monitor various safety elements within the University's campus facilities, including the egress lighting in hallways and stairwells and the proper functioning of fire doors and restricted access equipment. Repairs are promptly made when deficiencies are noted.

## **Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity**

The University seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. A description of those programs and their frequency of presentation follows:

- Introduction and training regarding the University's mass notification system and the ability to inform the Administration and Security Department, through this system, of suspicious activity on and around campus property at new student orientation
- Mandatory, annual on-line training program which includes modules on emergency preparedness, violence in workplace, active shooter procedures, preventing harassment, and various other safety issues
- On-line training modules offered periodically including topics such as signs of violence or other behavioral concerns and the importance of bystander intervention
- Annual updates and review of security procedures and measures

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

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

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

## **Drug and Alcohol Policy**

Resurrection University prohibits the purchase, use, sale, distribution, or possession of alcohol on University premises, including all locations used for programs and educational experiences, or at off-campus social events sponsored by the University where currently enrolled students will be in attendance. University policy does provide for limited exception of this policy only with written approval of the President. The University enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

Students and employees may not be on University premises, including all Medical Center locations used for programs and educational experiences, while under the influence of alcohol or non-prescription controlled substances.

The University enforces federal and state drug laws. The University prohibits on University property the purchase, use, sale, manufacture, distribution or possession of controlled substances, unless as prescribed by a physician prohibited under state and federal drug laws. Violators of this policy are subject to disciplinary action under the SCC and/or the Employee Code of Conduct policies and, depending on the circumstances, to criminal prosecution.

### **Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program**

The University has a drug abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness. The University has developed various programming to inform students and employees about the penalties under federal and state law relating to drugs and alcohol and the physical effects of alcohol and drug abuse and to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees, including web-based training modules, distributed pamphlets and publications, and surveys to assess other programmatic needs. The University's programming also provides services related to drug and alcohol use and abuse including dissemination of informational materials, educational programs, counseling services, referrals, and University disciplinary actions. The content of this information may be found in the University Catalog (<http://resu.edu/academic-catalogs/>). Students acknowledge the review of this information on an annual basis.

### **Policy, 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 University prohibits discrimination based on sex in its educational programs and activities, including sexual harassment, and acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence (including sexual assault) and stalking. The University also prohibits any retaliation, intimidation, threats, coercion or any other discrimination against any individuals exercising their rights or responsibilities pursuant to these laws and institutional policy. The University's Title IX Policy is used to address complaints of this nature. This policy and the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints for violations of this policy may be found at: Title IX Policy (<https://resu.edu/academic-catalogs/>).

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

#### **Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:**

The University conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. In it they are specifically advised that the University 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:

<b>Crime Type</b> <b>(Illinois Compiled Statutes)</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence (750 ILCS 60/103)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) "Abuse" 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.</li> <li>...</li> <li>3) "Domestic violence" means abuse as defined in paragraph (1).</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additionally, Illinois law also defines the following crimes:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Domestic Battery (750 ILCS 5/12-3.2(a)): A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification:                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Causes bodily harm to any family or household member;</li> <li>2) Makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member.</li> </ol> </li> <li>▪ Aggravated Domestic Battery (750 ILCS 5/12-3.3):                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, knowingly causes great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement commits aggravated domestic battery.</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• For purposes of the above crimes, "family or household members" is defined at 750 ILCS 5/12-0.1 as:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ "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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Crime Type</b> <b>(Illinois Compiled Statutes)</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
	<p>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.</p>
<p>Stalking (720 ILCS 5/12-7.3)</p>	<p>(a) A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or</li> <li>2) suffer other emotional distress.</li> </ol> <p>(a-3) A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p>(a-5) A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additionally, Illinois law also defines the following crimes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Aggravated Stalking (750 ILCS 5/12-7.4): <p>(a) A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) causes bodily harm to the victim;</li> <li>2) confines or restrains the victim; or</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p>(a-1) A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she is required to</p> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>register under the Sex Offender Registration Act or has been previously required to register under the Act and commits the offense of stalking when the victim of the stalking is also the victim of the offense for which the sex offender is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Act or a family member of the victim.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cyberstalking (750 ILCS 5/12-7.5): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or</li> <li>2) suffer other emotional distress.</li> </ol> </li> <li>(a-3) 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>(a-5) 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>3) which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed</li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Crime Type</b> <b>(Illinois Compiled Statutes)</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
	<p>towards that person or a family member of that person.</p>
<p>Sexual Assault (720 ILCS 5/11-1.20(a))</p>	<p>A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) uses force or threat of force;</li> <li>2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent;</li> <li>3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age;</li> <li>4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additionally, Illinois law also defines the following crimes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (720 ILCS 5/11-1.30): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10);</li> <li>3) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person;</li> <li>4) the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony;</li> <li>5) the victim is 60 years of age or older;</li> <li>6) the victim is a person with a physical disability;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>8) the person is armed with a firearm;</li> <li>9) the person personally discharges a firearm during the</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Crime Type</b> <b>(Illinois Compiled Statutes)</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
	<p>commission of the offense; or</p> <p>10) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.</p> <p>b) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.</p> <p>c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (720 ILCS 5/11-1.40(a)):</b> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the victim is under 13 years of age; or</li> <li>2) the victim is under 13 years of age and that person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) is armed with a firearm;</li> <li>B) personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense;</li> <li>C) causes great bodily harm to the victim that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) results in permanent disability; or</li> <li>ii) is life threatening; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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 Crimes that could be considered to be Sexual Assault	Other crimes under Illinois law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 ILCS 5/11-1.50):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 ILCS 5/11-1.60): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits criminal sexual abuse and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist (i) during the commission of the offense or (ii) for purposes of paragraph (7), as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim;</li> <li>3) the victim is 60 years of age or older;</li> <li>4) the victim is a person with a physical disability;</li> <li>5) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person;</li> <li>6) the person commits the criminal sexual abuse during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; or</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Crime Type</b> <b>(Illinois Compiled Statutes)</b>	<b>Definitions</b>
	<p>17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.</p> <p>d) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is at least 5 years older than the victim.</p> <p>e) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.</p> <p>f) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age and the person is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual Relations Within Families (720 ILCS 5/11-11(a)): A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Commits an act of sexual penetration as defined in Section 11-0.1 of this Code; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<p>Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (720 ILCS 5/11-1.70)</p>	<p>a) ... "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>...</p> <p>c) 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 state law, the institution uses the following definition of consent in its sexual misconduct policies for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

- Clear, unambiguous, and freely given agreement, expressed in mutually understandable words or actions, to the act of sexual conduct in question. The lack of explicit consent does not imply consent. The lack of verbal or physical resistance or the submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused does not constitute consent. There is no consent when there is force, express or implied, or use of duress or deception upon the victim. Silence does not necessarily constitute consent. Consent can be withdrawn by either party at any point. Consent to engage in one sexual activity, or past agreement to engage in a particular sexual activity, cannot be presumed to constitute consent to engage in different sexual activity or to engage again in a sexual activity. Consent cannot be validly given by a person who is impaired or incapacitated due to alcohol or drug consumption, who is asleep, who is unconscious, who has a mental illness or cognitive disability, and who is under the age of consent in the State of Illinois. For purposes of this policy, the issue is whether the Respondent/Accused knew or should have known that the activity in question was not consensual. Whether an individual has taken advantage of a position of influence over an alleged victim may be a factor in determining consent.

The PPAP includes instruction on 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. Specifically they are advised:

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

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

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

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.

- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent (implicitly or expressly), stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a 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. Some examples include:

- Past abuse
- Threats of violence or abuse
- Breaking objects
- Using force during an argument
- Jealousy
- Controlling behavior
- Quick involvement
- Unrealistic expectations
- Isolation
- Blames others for problems
- Hypersensitivity
- Cruelty to animals or children
- “Playful” use of force during sex
- Jekyll-and-Hyde personality

PPAP instruction also includes encouraging 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, don't 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 Program:**

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

### **PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:**

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the University. Methods include, but are not limited to: online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. Past programming and currently planned programming includes the following:

- PPAP training is provided both at new student orientation and through a web-based learning program module. It is provided to employees at new employee orientation and, annually, through a web-based learning program module.
- OPAC consists of web-based learning program modules offered on an annual basis as well as posting and distribution of various educational and support resources throughout the year. University employees also participate in training programs sponsored by the Illinois Attorney General's office related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and other campus safety topics.

### **Procedures to Follow if You are 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, go to a safe place and call 911 or Campus Security at 312.770.2456. At the earliest opportunity, you should also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator Brian Bollenbacher at 773.252.5309. Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported.
  - Contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report.
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order. To that end, keep in mind the following:

- You should not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence.
  - Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred.
  - You can obtain a forensic examination at Presence St. Mary's Medical Center, 2233 W. Division St, Chicago 60622, 312.770.2000
  - Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.
  - 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 option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
- St. Elizabeth Medical Center Security Department, 312.770.2456
  - Chicago Police Department – 14th District, 2150 N. California Ave, Chicago, IL 60647, 312.744.8290
  - 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 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. When filing the petition in downtown Chicago, you should file it at the Circuit Court of Cook County in the centralized Domestic Violence Division courthouse, located at: 555 W. Harrison, Chicago, IL 60607. The phone number is: 312-325-9000. More information about filing protection orders in Cook County can be found at: <http://www.cookcountycourt.org/ABOUTTHECOURT/CountyDepartment/DomesticViolence/OrdersofProtection.aspx>
  - Suburban Municipal Districts may also grant orders of protection.
- Victims may also choose to access paperwork online before arriving at the courthouse:
  - You can choose to use an online program that assists you in understanding how to fill out all the paperwork needed for an order of protection and print it out at home. Once completed, victims should take the paperwork to the Clerk's Office at the appropriate courthouse. The online program is located at: <https://turbocourt.com/go.jsp?act=actShowAppInfo&appcode=elf-chicago-dv&courtcode=Cook>.
  - There are no programs to assist with Stalking No Contact Orders or Civil No Contact Orders, but victims can still access the needed paperwork online and fill it out before bringing it to the courthouse. The paperwork is located at: <http://www.cookcountyclerkofcourt.org/?section=FormsPage>.
- 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.
  - Local domestic violence programs may provide assistance. The Domestic Violence Legal Clinic is located in the same building as the Domestic Violence Courthouse at: 555 W. Harrison, Suite 1900, Chicago, IL 60607. The phone number is: (312) 325-9155, and more information may be found at: <http://www.dvlcchicago.org/>. The 24/7 crisis hotline phone number is: 1 (877) 863-6338.
- 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 University 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 University's Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the Campus Safety and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the University will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.
  - The University does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the University may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The University 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 University and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

- University's Counseling and Wellness Services: 773.252.5120 or 773.252.5395
- Presence Behavioral Health Services: 877.737.INFO (4636) or 708.681.HELP (4357)
- Pillars: 708.485.5254 (24 hour domestic violence hotline) or 708.482.9600 (24 hour sexual assault hotline)
- Rape Victims Advocate: 888.293.2080 or 312.443.9603
- Community Crisis Center: 847.697.2380
- Mujeres Lantinas en Accion: 312.738.5358
- Center on Halsted: 773.871.CARE (2273)
- Northwest Center Against Sexual Assault: 888.802.8890
- 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 University Financial Aid Officer, 773.252.5125. 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/>
- Chicago Children's Advocacy Center: 312.492.3700; <http://www.chicagocac.org/>
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1.800.799.7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1.800.656.4673
- Free or low cost legal aid
  - Illinois Legal Aid: <http://www.illinoislegalaid.org/>

- Chicago Volunteer Legal Services: <http://www.cvlv.org/>
- Legal Assistance Foundation: <https://www.lafchicago.org/>
- Life Span: <http://life-span.org/>
- Visa and immigration assistance
  - Immigration Advocates Network:
   
<http://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=IL>
  - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services:
   
<https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/find-uscis-office/field-offices/illinois-chicago-field-office>

### **Accommodation and Protective Measures:**

The University 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 University 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 Vice President – Student and Employee Affairs at 773.552.5309, and the Vice President – Student and Employee Affairs is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented. When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the Vice President – Student and Employee Affairs 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, clinical site or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the University'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 Vice President – Student and Employee Affairs 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 University 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:**

### Procedures for Disciplinary Action

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the University's Title IX Policy and the related complaint resolution procedures. The procedures are utilized whenever or wherever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and the respondent.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to:

#### **Title IX Coordinator**

Brian Bollenbacher

Vice President - Student and Employee Affairs

773.252.5309

1431 N. Claremont Ave, Chicago, IL 60622

Brian.Bollenbacher@resu.edu

Once a complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator will commence the investigatory process promptly. The Title IX Coordinator and/or designee will analyze the complaint and notify the respondent that a complaint has been filed. Informal resolution may be considered in certain circumstances if agreeable to both parties, but it will not be used in cases of sexual violence.

During a formal investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses and other supporting evidence. The investigator(s) will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator(s) make a determination as to whether any allegations in the complaint were found to be substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence. The investigator(s) will then prepare an investigation report outlining the findings, and this report will be provided to the parties. If there has been a finding of a policy violation, the University will determine sanctions within fifteen (15) calendar days. The institution strives to complete investigations of this nature within sixty (60) calendar days.

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal the determination by filing a written appeal with the President within ten (10) calendar days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation. The President will resolve the appeal within fifteen (15) days of receiving it, and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision.

### **Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:**

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

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
  - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
    - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
    - Conducted in a matter that:

- Is consistent with the institution’s policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
    - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
    - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
  - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
- 2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
  - This training addresses topics such as relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding, proper techniques for questioning witnesses, basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding, and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest. University officials took part in introductory and advanced level Title IX investigator training as well as specialized training focusing on drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assault and legislative requirements of the Office of Illinois Attorney General.
- 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 a preponderance-of-the-evidence standard based on the totality of the evidence presented.
- 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 University 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 for students include:

- Formal Reprimand: A formal notice that the student has violated Resurrection University policy and that future violations may be dealt with more severely.
- Disciplinary Probation: A designated period of time during which the student is not in good standing with Resurrection University. The terms of probation may involve restrictions of student privileges and/or set specific behavioral expectations.

- Restitution: Reasonable and limited compensation for loss, damage, or injury to the appropriate party in the form of money or material replacement.
- Restriction from Employment at Resurrection University: Prohibition or limitation on University employment.
- Class/ Workshop/Training/Program Attendance: Enrollment and completion of a class, workshop, training, or program focusing on Sexual Misconduct, its effects, and its prevention that could help the University community or student.
- Educational Project: Completion of a project specifically designed to help the student understand why certain behavior was inappropriate and to prevent its recurrence.
- Professional Assessment: Completion of a professional assessment that could help the student or the University ascertain the student's ongoing supervision or support needs to successfully participate in the University community.
- Removal from Specific Courses, Clinical/Residency Placements, or Activities: Suspension or transfer from courses or activities at Resurrection University or Clinical/Residency sites for a specified period of time.
- No Contact: Restriction from entering specific University areas and/or from all forms of contact with certain persons.
- Suspension: Separation from the University for a specified period of time or until certain conditions are met. Suspensions are typically for one term or one academic year. Requirements for reinstatement are determined on a case-by-case basis and may include such things as completing a counseling session or mandatory training.
- Expulsion: Permanent separation from the University

Following a final determination in the institution's investigation into harassment and sexual misconduct reportedly committed by faculty, staff, or administration, including student-employees in the context of their employment, the institution may impose corrective actions. The possible sanctions for employees include:

- Formal warnings
- Disciplinary suspension
- Demotion, and/or disciplinary action, up to and including immediate termination or expulsion, as appropriate

In addition, the University 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, changes in working situations, etc.

### **Publicly Available Recordkeeping:**

The University 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 University to the extent permitted by law.

### **Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:**

When a student or employee reports to the University 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 University will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

### **Sex Offender Registration Program:**

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the University of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting Vice President – Student and Employee Affairs at 773.252.5309. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: <http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/>

### **Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures**

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

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the President or a delegate at 773-252-5301 of any situation that poses such a threat.

Information indicating a potential emergency and need for evacuation should be forwarded to members of the President's Cabinet, the Chair of the Campus Safety Committee, or the Regional Security Manager of Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center. Upon receiving such information, this group, or a delegated member of the group, investigates and gathers information to confirm the existence of emergency or need for evacuation.

If such a situation is confirmed, the President, Executive Vice President, Vice President – Student and Employee Affairs, Chair of Campus Safety Committee, and Regional Security Manager of the Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center will collaborate to determine the content of the notification and the segment of the community to whom the notification will be sent.

The University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The University has various systems in place for communicating information quickly, including a mass notification system. Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also as

appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

The Executive Vice President will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of the following means, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened:

Method	Sign-Up Instructions
In all cases in which the threat is imminent and immediate, a notification is made through the overhead paging system.	N/A
College e-mail system	N/A
Mass Notification System (mobile phone, personal email, and/or landline phone)	<a href="http://www.e2campus.net/my/resu/phone">www.e2campus.net/my/resu/phone</a>

In order to alert the larger community around the University, the Presence Health St. Elizabeth Medical Center Manager of Security will contact local law enforcement and the University President, or delegate will contact local media outlets.

The University conducts periodic tests and exercises of its emergency response and evacuation procedures. These may be announced or unannounced. Each is documented to include a description of it, the date and time it was conducted and whether it was announced or unannounced. In conjunction with at least one test per calendar year, the University’s emergency response and evacuation procedures are publicized to students and employees.

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

### **Student Injuries Sustained During a Clinical Experience**

A student who sustains an injury, e.g. a needle stick, while participating in a clinical experience **should follow the protocol of the affiliated institution**. A copy of the incident report must be submitted to the Vice President – Academic Affairs, Dean, or Program Director within 24 hours of the occurrence. If an incident report was not completed, a narrative account of the incident will suffice. Expenses incurred report was not completed, a narrative account of the incident will be the responsibility of the student. All treatment regardless of where the incident occurred will be the fiscal responsibility of the student.

## Crime Statistics

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

Crime	On Campus			Public Property		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	6	3	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0	3	1	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	1	1	0	0	1	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	1	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	3	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Hate crimes:**

**2016:** No hate crimes reported.

**2015:** No hate crimes reported.

**2014:** No hate crimes reported.

**Unfounded crimes:**

**2016:** There were no crimes determined to be unfounded by a commissioned law enforcement officer after a full investigation and subsequently withheld from the crime statistics disclosure.

**2015:** There were no crimes determined to be unfounded by a commissioned law enforcement officer after a full investigation and subsequently withheld from the crime statistics disclosure.

**2014:** There were no crimes determined to be unfounded by a commissioned law enforcement officer after a full investigation and subsequently withheld from the crime statistics disclosure.

**Data from Local Law Enforcement:**

- The data above reflects statistics provided from local law enforcement on crimes that occurred in the University's Clery Geography where the University was able to determine the exact Clery Geography category the crime occurred on.

**Note:**

- The University has no on-campus student housing or non-campus property within the meaning of the Clery Act's geographical categories. Therefore, it has not disclosed crime statistics for these locations.