



Security Report

October 2014

Introduction

This report is prepared by the University Director of Regulatory Compliance and the Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center Manager of Security and is intended to provide information related to campus security and safety including crime statistics, policies, procedures, and other information designed to inform students, employees, and visitors about prevention of crimes and how to respond if a crime occurs. The "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act" (Public Law 101-542) mandates that certain information, including crime statistics, be reported to students, employees, and prospective students and employees. The University is committed to the safety and security of all of its constituents. The security policy and procedures have been developed to ensure that the University environment supports the academic needs of its students while maintaining a safe environment. The crime statistics cover reports made to Campus Security and other campus security authorities as well as reports made to local police authorities and collected from them. This report is available in the Office of Enrollment Management, the University Library and on the University website (www.resu.edu/why-ru/about-ruresu). This data also is available to the general public through the U.S. Office of Post-Secondary Education at <http://www.ope.ed.gov/security>. However, each year all enrolled students, faculty and staff are provided an electronic copy of the report through email and notified of website access to the report.

Student Code of Conduct

The Student Code of Conduct (SCC) addresses the expectations of students while at the University, its surrounding area and community and any affiliated agency sites. The SCC can be found in the Student Handbook which can be found on the University website. The SCC presents the expectations of students, and provides examples of misconduct. The University reserves the right to take disciplinary action against any student whose behavior compromises the academic or social purposes, safety, or order of the campus community, including affiliating agencies.

Campus Security

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.

Security rounds are made throughout the University's campus. Security officers have the authority to ask persons for identification, determine whether they have legitimate business at the University, make a citizen's arrest and detain suspects until the police arrive. Crimes committed on the property of Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center will be reported to the security department, and the Chief Operating Officer. Crimes committed off campus should be immediately reported to the police department, and the Director of Student Services.

Closed Circuit television monitors (CCTV) are located throughout the University, with 24 hour videotaped surveillance and are a part of the campus security program. The CCTV are monitored by the Presence St Elizabeth's Medical Center Security Office 24 hours a day, seven days a week. A guest pass policy outlined below also serves to protect the security of all students and University personnel.

While there is no written memorandum of understanding between the Presence St. Elizabeth Medical Center Security Department and the Chicago Police Department (CPD) for the investigation of crimes allegedly occurring on University property, the Security Department maintains a close working relationship with CPD. The Security officers communicate regularly with CPD regarding incidents that occur in and around the campus area. Security officers work closely with the investigative staff of CPD when incidents arise that require joint investigative efforts, resources, crime related- reports and exchanges of information, as deemed necessary.

Programs to Inform about Safety and Security Practices

The University offers 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. These programs include:

- Introduction and training regarding the University's mass notification system at new student orientation
- Mandatory, annual on-line training program which includes modules on emergency preparedness, violence in workplace, active shooter procedures, and various other safety issues
- Annual updates and review of security procedures and measures

The University also offers programs designed to inform students and employees about the prevention of crimes. These programs include:

- Training at orientation on the ability to inform, through the mass notification system, the Administration and Security department of suspicious activity on and around campus property
- Mandatory, annual on-line training program which includes modules on preventing harassment
- On-line training modules offered periodically including topics such as signs of violence or other behavioral concerns and the importance of bystander intervention

Statements of Policy

1. Timely Warnings:

If something happens, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the University President, Chief Operating Officer, Chair of the Campus Safety Committee or the Presence St. Elizabeth Medical Center Manager of Security presents a serious or continuing threat to University community, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be issued. This 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. If the threat is an immediate, on campus threat, the warning may also be issued through the overhead paging system.

Anyone possessing information that could warrant issuing a timely warning should report it to Campus Security by calling extension 1111 from any house 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.

2. Reporting Crimes:

All members of the University community are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety incidents in a timely manner. In addition to reporting crimes to Campus Security or local law enforcement, they may be reported to the following University officials, who also are campus security authorities:

Director of Student Services
Phone: 773.252.5308
Location: Office 6S19

Director of Human Resources
Phone: 773.252.5309
Location: Office 6S23

Director of Finance & Regulatory Compliance
Phone: 773.252.5310
Location: Office 6S20

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 house 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.

Voluntary confidential reporting: If victim of a crime does not want to pursue any action either within the University system or with an external criminal justice system, he or she may still want to consider making a confidential report. With permission, the Director of Student Services, Director of Human Resources, or the Directory of Finance & Regulatory Compliance can file a report on the details of the incident without disclosing the victim's name. This allows the matter to be kept confidential, while also taking measures to protect the future safety the campus community. It also allows the University to maintain an accurate record of the number of crimes involving students and to determine whether any patterns are developing that would warrant alerting the University community of potential danger. Such confidential reports are

included in the annual crime statistics for the University. As a matter of policy, campus personal/pastoral counselors are encouraged, if and when they deem appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics.

3. Security and Maintenance of University Facilities:

The University contains no campus residential facilities. As to other facilities:

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 6th, 7th, and 8th floors of the Medical Center and to the Cafeteria, Library, and Student Lounge on the 1st floor. Entry to Student Lounge, Library, and the 6th, 7th, and 8th floor is ID card restricted to University Faculty, Staff, Students, and authorized visitors.

Maintenance

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.

4. Monitoring Student Criminal Activity Off-Campus:

The University does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off-campus locations.

5. Substance Abuse:

The University prohibits the purchase, use, sale, distribution or possession of alcohol on University property to anyone under the age of 21. It also is unlawful to sell or otherwise furnish alcohol to a person under the age of 21, and the University enforces state underage drinking laws. The University prohibits on University property the purchase, use, sale, manufacture, distribution or possession of controlled substances, unless prescribed by a physician, and enforces 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.

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

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 Student Handbook. Students acknowledge the review of this information on an annual basis.

6. Policy Relating to Offenses of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, Rape and Acquaintance Rape

Resurrection University prohibits domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, rape, and acquaintance rape and has various programs to educate students and employees about awareness of such offenses and steps that can be taken to prevent them. These forms of misconduct also can constitute sexual harassment, prohibited by Title IX. The full statement of the University's Title IX policy and procedures can be found on the University's website (www.resu.edu).

The University's Primary Prevention and Awareness Program focuses on all incoming students and new employees. This program includes information which promotes positive and healthy behaviors, mutually respectful relationships. The Primary Prevention and Awareness Program also includes instruction on safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene where there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, rape, or acquaintance rape against a person other than such individual. It also includes information on risk reduction, such as warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks. This training is provided both at new student orientation and through a web-based learning program module.

In addition, the University has an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign for students and faculty. This campaign serves as a refresher for the topics addressed in the Primary Prevention and Awareness Program. It is conducted by means of periodic distribution of educational brochures and literature, and presentations.

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

- **Criminal Sexual Assault:** 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. *See 720 ILCS 5/11-1.20*

- **Consent:**
"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. *See 720 ILCS 5/11-1.70*

- **Domestic Battery.** A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification by any means: (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. "Family or household members" include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren, and other person related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their persona assistants, and caregivers. *See 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/12-0.1 and 5/12-3.2.*

- **Dating Violence.** Dating violence is not a distinct offense under Illinois law, but note that the definition of Domestic Battery above includes violence against a person with whom the perpetrator has a dating or engagement relationship.

Furthermore, under guidelines provided in the Violence Against Women Act, dating violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. Such a relationship is characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the parties. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the (1) length of the relationship, (2) type of relationship, and (3) frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

- **Stalking.** 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:
 - Fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or
 - Suffer other emotional distress.

- 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:
 - 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
 - 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.
- Previously has been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion:
 - Follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and
 - Transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person.

See 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/12-7.3

The first priority of a victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking at Resurrection University is to get to a place of safety. The victim should then obtain any necessary medical treatment. It is strongly recommended that a victim of sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner. This is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. A report should be made directly to campus safety and/or the Chicago Police Department, or to a campus security authority. Filing a report **does not** obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions.

Victims will be advised in writing of:

- The importance of preserving evidence as may be necessary to prove the offense or obtain a protective order. In that regard, victims should not bathe, shower, douche or dispose of clothing. Also, keep any electronic communications.
- To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported;
- The options to notify either on-campus or local police, to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses, or to decline to notify such authorities; and
- Where applicable, the rights of the victims and the University's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil or tribal court.

A representative of the University will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decisions. Also, the University will notify a victim in writing of the options available for changing the victim's academic, living, transportation and working situations for which the University has control and will make such a change if requested by the victim and the option is reasonably available regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus or local law enforcement. 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.

Whether a student or an employee, victims will be notified in writing about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available for victims both on- and off-campus.

Resources of this nature available on campus include a licensed personal counselor on staff in the University's Counseling and Wellness Services and the Campus Security Department.

Resources of this nature available off campus include Presence Health Behavioral Health, Pillars, Rape Victims Advocates, Community Counseling Centers of Chicago, Mujeres Latinas en Accion, and Northwest Center Against Sexual Assault.

Publicly available records that the University is required to keep will be accomplished without inclusion of identifying information about the victim to the extent permitted by law.

7. Procedures for Resolving Allegations of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

The process the University will use to resolve complaints of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking will depend on the circumstances of each allegation. The following describes the procedure, steps and the anticipated timelines and decision-making process:

Upon receipt of a complaint, the University will provide the complainant with written notification of his or her rights and options. The University will also offer the complainant/victim appropriate confidential support and other resources as well as inform him/her of the applicable institutional policies. The University may also implement interim interventions if deemed necessary or appropriate and take steps to protect the complainant from further harm. There will be a fact-finding investigation which generally would be completed within sixty days of the receipt of the report. Written statements may be submitted at any time during the process by the complainant, respondent, or any witnesses. A written report will be prepared at the conclusion of the investigation. The University will strive to complete any necessary sanctioning within fifteen days after its findings are shared with the complainant and respondent.

The above process shall:

- Provide for a prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution.
- Be conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
- Be conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or respondent.
- Be resolved using a preponderance-of-the-evidence standard.

Both the complainant and respondent will have the following rights:

- Timely notice of meetings at which one or the other or both may be present.
- Timely access to information that will be used after the fact-finding investigation, but during any informal or formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
- The same opportunities to have others present, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice.
- To be informed simultaneously in writing of:
 - The outcome of the disciplinary proceeding;
 - The procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results;
 - Any change in the results that occurs prior to the time the results become final;
 - And when the results become final.

In cases that do not involve sexual violence, informal means of resolution, such as mediation, may be used in lieu of the formal investigation. This may occur only with the complainant's voluntary cooperation and the involvement of the investigator. The complainant may, at any time, terminate the informal process and request the formal procedures to be implemented.

Sanctions and Protective Measures

Following a determination that an offense of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking has occurred, sanctions may be imposed. The specific sanction imposed will depend on the circumstances of the offense, but may include any, or a combination of, the following: formal reprimand, disciplinary probation, restitution, class/training/program attendance, completing an educational project, undergoing professional assessment, removal from specific courses, clinical/residency placement, and/or other activities, restriction of contact, suspension, and expulsion.

In addition to the above sanctions, the University may issue some protective measures for the benefit of the victim. These could range from a change of academic/social schedule to providing counseling and/or security assistance.

Retaliation

Resurrection University prohibits retaliation, intimidation, threats, coercion, or any other form of discrimination against those who exercise their rights or responsibilities under these policies and procedures or otherwise under the Clery Act. Any attempt to retaliate or actual retaliation may result in discipline.

8. Disclosures to Alleged Victims of Crimes of Violence or Non-forcible Sex Offenses:

The University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the University against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the University will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

9. Information on Registered Sex Offenders:

Information on registered sex offenders may be obtained from <http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/>

10. Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures:

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. 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.

Information indicating a potential emergency and need for evacuation may be forwarded to members of the Executive Council, the Chair of the Campus Safety Committee, or the Manager of Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center Security Department. Upon receiving such information, this group, or 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, Chief Operating Officer, Chair of Campus Safety Committee, and Manager of the Presence St. Elizabeth's Medical Center Security Department will collaborate to determine the content of the notification and the segment of the community to whom the notification will be sent. The University has various systems in place for communication information quickly, including a mass notification system.

In all cases in which the threat is imminent and immediate, a notification is made through the overhead paging system.

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.

11. 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 Chief Academic Officer within 24 hours of the occurrence. If an incident report was not completed, a narrative account of the incident will suffice. Expenses incurred by the student for treatment immediately following the injury will be the responsibility of the student. All treatment regardless of where the incident occurred will be the fiscal responsibility of the student.

General Crime and Arrest and Disciplinary Referral Statistics

Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to Campus Security, campus officials and local law enforcement agencies. The University has no on-campus student housing or non-campus property within the meaning of the Clery Act’s geographical categories.

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2011, 2012 or 2013.

Criminal Offenses On-Campus

Crime Category 1	Frequency 2011	Frequency 2012	Frequency 2013
Arson	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide-Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide-Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0
Arrests: Illegal Weapon Possession	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Illegal Weapon Possession	0	0	0
Arrests; Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Sex Offences-Forcible	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Non Forcible	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	*	*	0
Dating Violence	*	*	0
Stalking	*	*	0

Criminal Offenses On Public Property

Crime Category 1	Frequency 2011	Frequency 2012	Frequency 2013
Arson	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide-Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0

Criminal Homicide-Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arrests: Illegal Weapon Possession	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Illegal Weapon Possession	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Sex Offences-Forcible	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Non Forcible	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	*	*	0
Dating Violence	*	*	0
Stalking	*	*	0

** Statistics for this crime was not required for the year*

1 Crime categories are defined on the following pages.

General Note: Statistics were requested from local law enforcement but were not available in a usable format for Clery reporting.

Crime Definitions from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook

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

Criminal Homicide-Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Criminal Homicide –Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

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. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned including joyriding.)

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapons offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of State and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.(Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Sex Offenses Definitions from the National Incident-Based Report System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Sex Offenses-Forcible: Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and /or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent

- a. **Forcible Rape:** The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth.)

- b. **Forcible Sodomy:** Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- c. **Sexual Assault With an Object:** The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- d. **Forcible Fondling:** The touching of private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Sex Offenses—Non Forcible

Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse

- a. **Incest:** Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- b. **Statutory Rape:** Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Offenses added by Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act

Domestic Violence – a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Illinois, or 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 Illinois.

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 and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the length of relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking – engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety, or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.