



Security Report

Resurrection University – North Campus
October 2016

Introduction

This report is prepared by the University Executive Vice President and the Regional Security Manager of Presence Saint Francis Hospital 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, emergency procedures and how to respond if a crime or emergency 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 (<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 <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.

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 Saint Francis Hospital.

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. They are not commissioned law enforcement officers with arrest authority, but can make a citizen’s arrest and detain suspects until the police arrive. The jurisdiction of the security officers includes the University and Hospital grounds. Crimes committed on the property of Presence Saint Francis Hospital will be reported to the security department, and the Executive Vice President of the University. Crimes committed off campus should be immediately reported to the police department and the University’s Vice President – Student and Employee Affairs.

While there is no written memorandum of understanding between the Presence Saint Francis Hospital Security Department and the Evanston Police Department (EPD) for the investigation of crimes allegedly occurring on University property, the Security Department maintains a close working relationship with EPD. The Security officers communicate regularly with EPD regarding incidents that occur in and around the campus area. Security officers work closely with the investigative staff of EPD 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 criminal activity occurs, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the University President, Executive Vice President, Vice President – Student and Employee Affairs, Chair of the Campus Safety Committee or the Regional Security Manager of Presence Saint Francis Hospital 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. Students and employees may register to receive notifications by mobile phone, personal email, and/or landline phone by creating an account at www.e2campus.net/my/resu/.

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 University or Medical Center landline phone or by calling 847.316.2572 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 Saint Francis Hospital.

Campus Security has communicated with the Evanston Police Department requesting its cooperation in informing the University about crimes reported to them that may warrant a timely warning.

2. Reporting Crimes:

All members of the University community are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety incidents in an accurate and prompt 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:

Vice President – Student and Employee Affairs

Phone: 773.252.5309

Location: Office 6S23

Main Campus – 1431 N. Claremont Ave., Chicago, IL 60622

Executive Vice President

Phone: 773.252.5310

Location: Office 6S33

Main Campus – 1431 N. Claremont Ave., Chicago, IL 60622

A procedure exists within the University and Presence Saint Francis Hospital 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.

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 Vice President – Student and Employee Affairs or the Executive Vice President 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 of 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 professional/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:

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 Saint Francis Hospital 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 3rd floor of the Hospital and the Cafeteria.

Maintenance

Presence Saint Francis Hospital 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.

4. Monitoring Student Criminal Activity Off-Campus:

The University does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off-campus locations and thus does not monitor student criminal activity at such locations.

5. Substance Abuse:

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 state underage drinking laws.

The University prohibits on University property the purchase, use, sale, manufacture, distribution or possession of controlled substances, unless as 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 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 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.

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

Consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Clery Act, and the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"), the 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 that policy may be found at <http://resu-cdn.s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/2015-2016-Catalog.pdf>.

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:

- 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):
 - 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.
...
 - 3) “Domestic violence” means abuse as defined in paragraph (1).
 - Additionally, Illinois law also defines the following crimes:
 - Domestic Battery (750 ILCS 5/12-3.2(a)): A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification:
 - 1) Causes bodily harm to any family or household member;
 - 2) Makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member.
 - Aggravated Domestic Battery (750 ILCS 5/12-3.3):
 - (a) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, knowingly causes great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement commits aggravated domestic battery.
 - (a-5) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, strangles another individual commits aggravated domestic battery. For the purposes of this subsection (a-5), “strangle” means intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of an individual by applying pressure on the throat or neck of that individual or by blocking the nose or mouth of that individual.
- Stalking (720 ILCS 5/12-7.3)
 - (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:

- 1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or
- 2) suffer other emotional distress.

(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:

- 1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or
- 2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.

(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:

- 1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and
- 2) transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person.

– Additionally, Illinois law also defines the following crimes:

- Aggravated Stalking (750 ILCS 5/12-7.4):

(a) A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and:

- 1) causes bodily harm to the victim;
- 2) confines or restrains the victim; or
- 3) violates a temporary restraining order, an order of protection, a stalking no contact order, a civil no contact order, or an injunction prohibiting the behavior described in subsection (b)(1) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.

(a-1) A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she is required to 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.

- Cyberstalking (750 ILCS 5/12-7.5):

(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:

- 1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person;
or
- 2) suffer other emotional distress.

(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:

- 1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or
- 2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or
- 3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.

(a-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:

- 1) which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person, or
- 2) which places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, or
- 3) which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.

- Sexual Assault (720 ILCS 5/11-1.20(a)) A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and:

- 1) uses force or threat of force;
- 2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent;
- 3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age;
- 4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age.

- 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 under Illinois law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following:
 - Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (720 ILCS 5/11-1.30):
 - a) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense:
 - 1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon;
 - 2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10);
 - 3) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person;
 - 4) the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony;
 - 5) the victim is 60 years of age or older;
 - 6) the victim is a person with a physical disability;
 - 7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes;
 - 8) the person is armed with a firearm;
 - 9) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or
 - 10) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.
 - b) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.

- c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.
- **Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (720 ILCS 5/11-1.40(a)):** A person commits predatory criminal sexual assault of a child if that person is 17 years of age or older, and commits an act of contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person and the part of the body of another for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or the accused, or an act of sexual penetration, and:
 - 1) the victim is under 13 years of age; or
 - 2) the victim is under 13 years of age and that person:
 - A) is armed with a firearm;
 - B) personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense;
 - C) causes great bodily harm to the victim that:
 - i) results in permanent disability; or
 - ii) is life threatening; or
 - D) delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception, for other than medical purposes.
- **Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 ILCS 5/11-1.50):**
 - a) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person:
 - 1) commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or
 - 2) commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent.
 - b) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person is under 17 years of age and commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age.
 - c) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is less than 5 years older than the victim.
- **Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 ILCS 5/11-1.60):**
 - a) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits criminal sexual abuse and any of the following

aggravating circumstances exist (i) during the commission of the offense or (ii) for purposes of paragraph (7), as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense:

- 1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon;
 - 2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim;
 - 3) the victim is 60 years of age or older;
 - 4) the victim is a person with a physical disability;
 - 5) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person;
 - 6) the person commits the criminal sexual abuse during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; or
 - 7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim for other than medical purposes without the victim's consent or by threat or deception.
- 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.
- c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if:
- 1) that person is 17 years of age or over and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 13 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act; or
 - 2) that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 ILCS 5/11-11(a)): A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she:
 - 1) Commits an act of sexual penetration as defined in Section 11-0.1 of this Code; and
 - 2) The person knows that he or she is related to the other person as follows: (i) Brother or sister, either of the whole blood or the half blood; or (ii) Father or mother, when the child, regardless of legitimacy and regardless of whether the child was of the whole blood or half-blood or was adopted, was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iii) Stepfather or stepmother, when the stepchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iv) Aunt or uncle, when the niece or nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (v) Great-aunt or great-uncle, when the grand-niece or grand-nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (vi) Grandparent or step-grandparent, when the grandchild or step-grandchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed.

- Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (720 ILCS 5/11-1.70):
 - 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.
...
 - 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.

In addition to the definition of consent under Illinois law, the University uses the following definition of consent for the purpose of determining whether a violation of its Title IX Policy 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 risk reduction, including information about 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, members of the campus community 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 he or she is willing to go.
 - Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
 - If your partner indicates a withdrawal of consent (implicitly or expressly), stop immediately.

- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you his or her intentions.
 - Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
 - Don’t take advantage of someone whose judgment is impaired because of the consumption of alcohol or drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, 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 Campaign

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 institution. Methods include, but are not limited to: online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. Past programming and currently planned programming includes the following:

- 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 847.316.2572. At the earliest opportunity, you should also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator, Brian Bollenbacher, 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.
 - A report can be made by contacting Campus Safety, the Title IX Coordinator, or any other campus security authority listed in this report.
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order. To that end, keep in mind the following:
 - 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 Saint Francis Hospital, 355 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, IL 60202
 - 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 options to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the University is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
 - Campus Security: 847.316.2572
 - Local Police: Evanston Police Department, 1454 Elmwood Ave, Evanston, IL 60201, 847.866.5000
 - 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, Suite 4400, 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. To file an order of protection in Evanston, Illinois, victims should go to the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court located at: 5600 Old Orchard Road, Skokie, IL 60077. The phone number is: (847) 470-7250.

- 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.

- The Evanston/North Shore YWCA also provides legal advocacy services. The YWCA is located at 1215 Church Street, Evanston, IL 60201. The phone number is: (847) 864-8445. More information may be found at: http://www.ywca.org/site/c.ewK0LoO8LmK6F/b.7964393/k.7AA9/Domestic_Violence_Services.htm. The phone number for YWCA legal advocates is: (847) 470-5052. The 24/7 crisis hotline phone number is: 1 (877) 718-1868.
- 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 Health Behavioral Health: 312.770.2317 or 708.681.5357
- 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 Centers: 847.697.2380
- Mujeres Lantinas en Accion: 888.293.2080
- Northwest Center Against Sexual Assault: 888.802.8890
- LIFE SPAN (counseling and advocacy for domestic and sexual violence): 847.824.0382 or 847.532.9549 (after hours crisis line)
- Porchlight Counseling Services (college sexual assault counseling): 773.750.7077
- Womenscare Counseling Services: 847.475.7003
- 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/>
- 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.cvls.org/>
 - Legal Assistance Foundation: <https://www.lafchicago.org/>
- Visa and immigration assistance
 - Immigration Advocates Network:
<http://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=IL>
 - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services:
<http://www.uscis.gov/about-us/find-uscis-office/field-offices/illinois>

Accommodations and Protective Measures

The 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, office 6S23, 773-

552-5309. This official 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 residence hall, dining hall, class, transportation 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

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 the Institution May Impose for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include:

- 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

In addition, the University can make available to the victim a range of protective orders. They can include such things as: Forbidding the accused from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes 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.

7. 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.

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.

8. Information on Registered Sex Offenders:

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

9. 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 should be forwarded to members of the President's Cabinet, the Chair of the Campus Safety Committee, or the Regional Security Manager of Presence Saint Francis Hospital. 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, Executive Vice President, Vice President – Student and Employee Affairs, Chair of Campus Safety Committee, and Regional Security Manager of the Presence Saint Francis Hospital 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 order to alert the larger community around the University, the Regional Security Manager of Presence Health Saint Francis Hospital will contact local law enforcement and the University President, or delegate will contact local media outlets.

In all cases in which the threat is imminent and immediate, a notification is made through the overhead paging system. Notifications may also be made through the mass notification system. Students are provided registration information for the mass notification system during new student orientation. Employees are provided the information during new employee notification. Students and employees may register to receive notifications by mobile phone, personal email, and/or landline phone by creating an account at www.e2campus.net/my/resu/. Further information regarding the notification system can be obtained by contacting the Executive Vice President, 773-252-5310.

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.

10. 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 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.

Crime Statistics and Definitions

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

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

Primary Criminal Offenses

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

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

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. (This offense includes the rape of both males and females).

Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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

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

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

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

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

Hate Crimes

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

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

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

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

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

Arrests & Referrals for Disciplinary Action

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

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

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

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

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

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

VAWA Crimes

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

Dating violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship will be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length, and type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking: A course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for her, his or others' safety, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Resurrection University North Campus opened on July 1, 2015.

The statistical summary of the above crimes since the opening of the campus is found below. The statistics have been reviewed in order to reduce or eliminate duplication.

Criminal Offenses On-Campus

Crime Category	Frequency 2015
Arson	0
Criminal Homicide-Manslaughter by Negligence	0
Criminal Homicide-Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0
Robbery	0
Aggravated Assault	0
Burglary	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0
Arrests: Weapons (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.)	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.)	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	0
Rape	0
Fondling	0
Statutory Rape	0
Incest	0
Domestic Violence	0
Dating Violence	0
Stalking	0

Criminal Offenses On Public Property

Crime Category	Frequency 2015
Arson	0
Criminal Homicide-Manslaughter by Negligence	0
Criminal Homicide-Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	0
Robbery	0
Aggravated Assault	0
Burglary	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0
Arrests: Weapons (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.)	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.)	0
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	0
Rape	0
Fondling	0
Statutory Rape	0
Incest	0
Domestic Violence	0
Dating Violence	0
Stalking	0

Notes:

- 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.
- There were no reported hate crimes for 2015.
- There were no crimes determined to be "unfounded" after a full investigation by a commissioned law enforcement officer and removed from the list of reported crimes for 2015.