



**ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT**  
**CALENDAR YEAR: 2024**

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## INTRODUCTION

Illinois college prepares this report in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (“the Clery Act”) and the State of Illinois Campus Security Enhancement Act. This report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Illinois College; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from, the campus. The report also includes institutional policies on campus security, such as policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and other matters. This report is provided to prospective students, matriculated students, prospective employees, and current employees. It is our goal to provide an accurate assessment of the crime situation on campus.

Safety and security issues are extremely important concerns of parents, students, faculty, staff, and visitors to our campus. As an academic community made up of approximately 900 students plus a faculty and staff population of around 250, Illinois College understands this concern. We accept the responsibility for providing a learning and living environment that is as free as possible from any threats to the safety or well-being for all of us who live and work here.

Jacksonville is a rural community with a population of around 20,000 residents, and Illinois College is located in a residential neighborhood on the west side of the city. Historically Jacksonville has been described as a pleasant place to live where crime statistics are low. However, being aware of the potential for criminal activity provides us with the opportunity to be proactive in our approach to the safety and security of our campus.

We know we must be vigilant and attentive to ensuring that our campus continues to be safe and the members of the academic community are instrumental in enabling us to be the kind of campus and community where criminal activity will not be tolerated.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Campus safety and security procedures are coordinated by the Department of Public Safety, consisting of five full-time officers. Our Public Safety officers are unarmed, have no official police or arrest powers, and are assigned to the Division of Business Affairs. They have high visibility and are known by name by most of the College’s faculty, staff, and students. The Department of Public Safety office is located on the ground floor of Gardner Hall.

Public Safety officers conduct foot, golf cart, and vehicle patrols of the campus 24 hours a day when school is in session. The Public Safety Officers enforce all policies and procedures included in the Student Handbook (Blue Book). Officers carry a cellular phone which allows students and staff to immediately contact the Public Safety officers. This also allows our Public Safety personnel to be in contact with the police department, fire department and/or emergency services when needed. Officers also carry a digital radio transceiver that allows instant contact with other officers, campus staff, and the Jacksonville Police Department.

Illinois College maintains a good working relationship with the Jacksonville Police Department and

Morgan County Sheriff's Department. Officers from both departments are used by the College for larger events where extra security is needed. The Jacksonville Police Department is called to investigate all major criminal offenses. Currently, the College has a written memorandum of understanding with this agency and the Morgan County State's Attorney.

Department of Public Safety  
Gardner Hall 016  
217-245-3111

## **Public Safety Services and Programs**

### **Patrol**

The Department of Public Safety provides 24-hour coverage for the campus by foot, cart, and vehicle patrols.

### **Escort**

An escort to any location on campus may be obtained by calling the Department of Public Safety, and a member of the office will provide this service.

### **Parking**

The Department of Public Safety is responsible for parking enforcement on campus. Parking permits are required to park anywhere on campus.

### **Lighting**

Outside lighting is checked regularly and improperly working or burned out lights are reported to Facilities Management for repair. The Facilities Management department has staff on call 24-hours a day to provide emergency repairs that pose a safety or security concern.

### **Room Lockouts**

If a student is locked out of his or her residence hall room and cannot locate a member of the Residential Life staff or the Department of Public Safety will assist in gaining room access.

### **Vehicle Services**

The Department of Public Safety will provide referrals for roadside service from local automotive road service companies for jump-starts and vehicle lock-outs.

### **Other Services**

The Department of Public Safety will also provide help in obtaining emergency and medical assistance and assist with filing police reports if needed.

## REPORTING A CRIME

### Prompt Reporting of a Crime or Emergency

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and visitors are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes and public safety-related incidents to the Department of Public Safety or the appropriate police agency when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

Call any of the following authorities, 24 hours a day:

- **Dial 911:** Report emergencies or non-emergency criminal violations by dialing 911.
- **Dial 217.245.3111:** Report non-emergency requests for Public Safety by dialing 217-245-3111.
- **Rape Crisis 24-hour Hotline:** Call the community Rape Crisis 24-Hour Hotline at 217-753-8081 to request crisis services.
- **Crime Stoppers:** Report information about a crime anonymously by calling 217-243-7300.

For general information, contact the Department of Public Safety at 217-245-3111 (non-emergencies), dial 911 (emergencies only), or contact the Jacksonville Police Department at 217-479-4630 (non-emergencies). Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings, or around residence halls should be reported to Public Safety.

Crimes should be reported to the Department of Public Safety or a Campus Security Authority for the purpose of making timely warning reports to the community and for inclusion in the annual statistical disclosure.

Crimes involving sexual misconduct may also be reported to the Title IX Coordinator by emailing [angela.valuck@ic.edu](mailto:angela.valuck@ic.edu) or submitting a report online at <https://www.ic.edu/sexualmisconduct/report>.

Victims of a crime are encouraged to file a police report along with reporting to the above persons or organizations. The Department of Public Safety will assist with this if requested. Criminal incidents reported to the above persons or organizations will be used for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics. The College has a policy for voluntary confidential reporting for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics concerning sexual misconduct violations.

### Campus Security Authorities

All Clery Act crimes reported to a Campus Security Authority (CSA) will be evaluated for the purposes of making timely warning notifications to the campus community and for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

A person may be a CSA if they fall into one or more of four categories:

1. Department of Public Safety personnel.
2. Officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities. This category is defined broadly to ensure complete coverage and thorough reporting of crimes. To determine which individuals or organizations are CSAs, consider job functions that involve relationships with students. Look for officials (not support staff) whose functions involve relationships with students. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action

or respond to particular issues on behalf of the College. If someone has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, they are a CSA. Some examples of CSAs in this category include, but are not limited to: deans, student affairs professionals, student housing staff, athletic staff, student activities coordinators, Title IX coordinator, student judicial officers, faculty/staff advisers to student organizations, director of the health center, victim advocates, and faculty/staff who lead College-sponsored overnight student travel.

3. Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.

When a CSA is made aware of a Clery Act-qualifying crime, they are required to report it to the Clery Compliance office. CSAs need to gather incident information that would provide sufficient detail to properly classify the incident. CSAs should not investigate the crime or attempt to determine whether a crime, in fact, took place.

The Director of Public Safety, working in conjunction with the Clery Compliance Officer, reviews CSA reports and makes a determination if an incident warrants timely warning and/or emergency notification of the university community and whether it is a reportable crime in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. The Clery Compliance Officer will consolidate crime data from multiple sources, report qualifying crime data to the federal Department of Education, publish campus security reports, and inform the campus community when and where Annual Security and Fire Safety Reports are available.

## **Medical Amnesty**

Illinois College is committed to keeping members of its community safe and wants to reduce any barriers to someone getting the assistance they need. If an individual becomes severely intoxicated or experiences a serious injury after consuming alcohol and/or drugs, it is imperative that someone call for medical assistance. To increase the likelihood that someone will call for medical assistance when faced with an alcohol/drug related emergency, the College will forgo all College disciplinary actions toward the person in need of medical assistance and to those who assist the person in obtaining this medical assistance. To learn more about this policy visit <https://catalog.ic.edu/medical-amnesty>.

## **CRIME STATISTICS**

### **About the Crime Statistics**

These are the crimes that have been reported to the Department of Public Safety by victims who have filed a report, by Campus Security Authorities who have been made aware of a criminal incident, by witnesses to events, or by other law enforcement agencies. Some categories include footnotes below each table. More specific information about crime definitions and how these statistics are counted is available in the section titled "Annual disclosure of crime statistics." These statistics are reported to the Department of Education annually.

### **Criminal Offenses Reported by Hierarchy**

The tables include Clery Act crimes reported by hierarchy, meaning that each incident is counted only once even if multiple crimes occurred. For example, if an aggravated assault and murder occurred in the same incident, only the murder would be reflected in these statistics. However, sex offenses are



always counted — so if a rape and murder occurred in the same incident, both crimes would be reflected in these statistics. Additionally, the campus residential facilities category is a subset of the on-campus property category. The on-campus property category lists crimes that occurred on any campus property, including campus residential facilities. The campus residential category reflects only those crimes which occurred in student housing. The tables below do not reflect unknown location crimes reported to the Department of Public Safety.

### Criminal Offenses Not Reported by Hierarchy

Offenses not reported by hierarchy include Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) offenses; arrests and student disciplinary referrals for liquor, drug, and weapon-related violations; hate crimes; and unfounded reports of crime. If one of these offenses occurred in the same incident as a hierarchical criminal offense, both crimes would be reflected in the statistics.

The Illinois College Clery Compliance Officer, in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety will continue to update the Annual Crime Report as guidelines are updated. The following is a listing of crimes occurring on or near campus which have been reported to Public Safety or the Jacksonville Police Department for the past three calendar years.

### Campus Crime Statistics

Yearly Crime Statistics - 2024				
Crime reported	Campus residential facilities	Total on campus*	Non-campus buildings or property	Public property
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0
Murder & non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Sex offence: Rape	1	1	0	0
Sex offense: Fondling	2	2	0	0
Sex offence: Incest	0	0	0	0
Sex offence: Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
<b>VAWA:</b>				
Dating Violence	4	4	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	1	1	0	0
<b>Arrests:</b>				
Liquor law	0	1	0	0
Drug law	0	0	0	0
Weapons violations	0	0	0	0
<b>Disciplinary Referrals:</b>				
Liquor	61	67	0	0

Drugs	4	9	0	0
Weapons possession	0	0	0	0

\*This category includes all campus incidents, including those listed in the category “campus residential facilities.” Therefore, the two categories are not cumulative, but duplicative.

Yearly Crime Statistics - 2023				
Crime reported	Campus residential facilities	Total on campus*	Non-campus buildings or property	Public property
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Burglary	3	3	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0
Murder & non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Sex offence: Rape	1	1	0	0
Sex offense: Fondling	0	0	0	0
Sex offence: Incest	0	0	0	0
Sex offence: Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
<b>VAWA:</b>				
Dating Violence	1	1	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	2	0	0
<b>Arrests:</b>				
Liquor law	0	0	0	0
Drug law	0	0	0	0
Weapons violations	0	0	0	0
<b>Disciplinary Referrals:</b>				
Liquor	21	30	0	0
Drugs	9	18	0	0
Weapons possession	0	0	0	0

\*This category includes all campus incidents, including those listed in the category “campus residential facilities.” Therefore, the two categories are not cumulative, but duplicative.

Yearly Crime Statistics - 2022				
Crime reported	Campus residential facilities	Total on campus*	Non-campus buildings or property	Public property
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	1	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0
Murder & non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0

Robbery	1	1	0	0
Sex offence: Rape	0	0	0	0
Sex offense: Fondling	0	2	0	0
Sex offence: Incest	0	0	0	0
Sex offence: Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
<b>VAWA:</b>				
Dating Violence	1	1	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0
<b>Arrests:</b>				
Liquor law	0	0	0	0
Drug law	0	0	0	0
Weapons violations	0	0	0	0
<b>Disciplinary Referrals:</b>				
Liquor	28	33	0	0
Drugs	2	23	0	0
Weapons possession	0	1	0	0

\*This category includes all campus incidents, including those listed in the category "campus residential facilities." Therefore, the two categories are not cumulative, but duplicative.

## Hate Crime Statistics

2024: 1 Total on Campus; 0 Campus Residential Facilities-Vandalism, sexual orientation bias

2023: No hate crimes reported.

2022: No hate crimes reported.

## Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Definitions

### Murder

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

### Manslaughter by Negligence

The killing of another human being through gross negligence.

### Sexual Assault (Sex offenses)

Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

#### 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 control, custody or care of another 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 is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by 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

The unlawful and intentional setting of a fire to any form of property. The malicious or fraudulent burning of property.

## 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 shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition:

- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

## 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 cohabitating with, 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;
- 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

## Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition

- Course of conduct: means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable person: means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress: means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

## Hazing

Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that—

1. is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
2. causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including—
  - a. whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
  - b. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
  - c. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
  - d. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
  - e. any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
  - f. any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
  - g. any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

For purposes of this definition

- Student organization: means an organization at Illinois College (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the College, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the College.

### Liquor Law Violations

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

### Drug Law Violations

The violation of laws 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.

### Weapons Possession

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.

### Hate Crimes

A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

Although there are many possible categories of bias, under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories are reported:

- **Race:** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.
- **Religion:** A pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.
- **Sexual Orientation:** A pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual Orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.
- **Gender:** A pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.
- **Gender Identity:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or

gender non-conforming individuals. Gender non-conforming describes a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society, e.g., a woman dressed in traditionally male clothing or a man wearing makeup. A gender non-conforming person may or may not be a lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender person but may be perceived as such.

- **Ethnicity:** A pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term “race” in that “race” refers to a grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while “ethnicity” also encompasses additional cultural factors.
- **National Origin:** A pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth. This bias may be against people that have a name or accent associated with a national origin group, participate in certain customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin.
- **Disability:** A pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

For Clery Act purposes, hate crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias.

- Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Larceny/Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another
- Simple Assault: an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- Intimidation: to unlawfully place 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: to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

The first seven offenses are defined and discussed in the UCR Definitions section earlier. In addition to those offenses, Larceny/Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property are included Clery Act statistics only if they are Hate Crimes.

## NOTIFICATION ABOUT IMMEDIATE THREATS

All members of the Illinois College community are required to notify the Department of Public Safety of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve a serious, ongoing, or immediate threat to the health and safety of the students and/or employees on campus.

In the event of a serious incident which poses an immediate threat to members of the Illinois College community, the College has various systems in place for communicating information quickly to those individuals.

### IC Alert

IC Alert is an emergency notification system that sends important messages from the College to mobile phones and email as well as pop-ups messages to campus computers. It is only used during an active emergency or unexpected closing of the College or its activities. Illinois College employs this text and email messaging service as another solution for communicating swiftly and effectively with our campus community in the event of an active emergency. It is only used to send emergency/life-threatening or unexpected campus closure alerts. To opt-in for emergency text and voice messaging, students, faculty, and staff can do so through (insert link here, if possible).

### Timely Warning Notices

To aid in the prevention of similar crimes, Timely Warning notifications will be distributed as soon as pertinent information is available, in a manner that withholds the names of the victims as confidential. Timely Warnings are usually distributed for crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson that are reported to a campus security authority or local police and are considered by the College to represent a serious or ongoing threat to students and staff. Incidents of aggravated assault and sex offenses are considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts of the case and the information known by the Department of Public Safety. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may not be an ongoing threat to the other campus community members and a Timely Warning would not be issued. In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus, there is no ability to issue a “timely” warning to the community. Sex offenses will be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the Department of Public Safety. The College is not required to provide Timely Warnings with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

The Director of Public Safety or designee reviews all reports to determine if there is a serious or ongoing threat to the community and if the distribution of a Timely Warning is warranted. If a Timely Warning is needed, the Director of Public Safety or designee drafts the communication for review/approval by the Vice President of Business Affairs/CFO or the Clergy Compliance Officer. Upon approval, the Director of Public Safety or designee will issue the Timely Warning. The Director of Public Safety or designee may send follow-up communications with additional information, if determined appropriate.



Timely Warnings are distributed through all-campus email, and may be supplemented by one or more of the following means: Illinois College Department of Public Safety homepage, flyers on red paper (red paper is reserved for emergency messages), and IC Alert.

## Emergency Notifications

In the event of an emergency, the College will initiate and provide, without delay, immediate notifications to the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employees, and visitors. Emergency notifications are issued for incidents such as an active threat, major hazardous materials release, major fire, extended power outage, infectious disease outbreak or a tornado that would directly impact campus.

The College gives authority to the Director of Public Safety or designees to confirm a significant emergency or dangerous situation. Upon confirmation The Director of Public Safety or designee, in consultation with the Vice President of Business Affairs or Clery Compliance Officer will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive a notification, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless the notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Notification will be made by using some or all of the following methods depending on the type of emergency: IC Alert, fire alarm (where available), outdoor warning siren, public broadcast systems (where available), social media, digital signage (where available), emergency messages on network computer screens, local media, webpage and/or in-person communication. If any of these systems fail or the College deems it appropriate, in-person communication may be used to communicate an emergency. The local news media may be utilized to disseminate emergency information to members of the larger community, including neighbors, parents, and other interested parties. The larger community can also access emergency information via the College homepage and/or social media.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, the College must follow its emergency notification procedures. An institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances; however, the College must provide adequate follow-up information to the community, as needed. Follow-up notification will be distributed using some or all of the identified communication systems listed above (except fire alarm).

## Emergency Response

The Illinois College Incident Management Team (IMT) is composed of members from the Office of the President, Residential Life, Information Technology, Health Services, Facilities Management, Athletics, Marketing and Communications, Human Resources, and Public Safety. The IMT has the responsibility of responding to and summoning the necessary resources, to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. The Department of Public Safety and/or Jacksonville Police Department has a responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does in fact pose a threat to the campus community.

The College participates in a monthly tornado warning test with the National Weather Service and tests the emergency response and evacuation or shelter in place procedures at least once per calendar year. The Department of Public Safety documents a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced. Emergency procedures are published annually in the Illinois College Blue Book.

### **Notification of Missing Students Who Reside in Campus Housing**

If a member of the campus community has reason to believe that a student who resides on-campus is missing, he or she must immediately notify the Department of Public Safety at 217.245.3111. Public Safety will generate a missing person incident report and initiate an investigation. After investigating the missing person report, should the Department of Public Safety determine that the student is missing and has been missing for 24 hours or more, Illinois College will notify the Jacksonville Police Department and the student's confidential contact\* within 24 hours. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, Illinois College must notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after the Department of Public Safety has determined that the student is missing.

\*In compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, students living in any on-campus housing facility will be given the option of registering a confidential contact person, in addition to their emergency contact. This confidential contact option allows all residential students to identify a significant other, close friend, roommate, or other person who may have more information about their day-to-day whereabouts than their standard emergency contact. The accuracy of this information, like all emergency contact information, is the responsibility of each student. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement, as needed and appropriate.

## **SAFETY AND SECURITY POLICY STATEMENTS**

### **Security and Access to Academic, Administrative, and Recreational Campus Buildings**

Students, faculty, and employees at Illinois College have access to academic, recreational and administrative facilities on campus. The public can attend cultural and recreational events on campus with their access limited to the facilities in which these events are held.

### **Security and Access to Residence Halls**

Access to residence halls is limited to students and their guests. Access to the residence halls by College employees is on an "as needed" basis and incorporates strict access control procedures.

Residence hall safety measures include:

- Locked entrance doors with card access
- Security cameras on all entrance/exit doors
- Locking room doors and windows
- Door peepholes
- Trained residential life staff
- Fire alarm systems with smoke detectors in bedrooms monitored by an off-campus monitoring company

- Emergency procedures and fire evacuation plans posted on the door of each resident's room
- Carbon monoxide detectors where required by law
- Requirement that students always escort their guests
- Designated shelter areas

## **Safety of Buildings and Grounds**

The College's buildings and grounds are monitored and patrolled by Public Safety. The Facilities Management department maintains the buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. They inspect campus facilities to provide prompt repair service and respond quickly to reports of potential hazards. The campus lighting is normal for the size and nature of the College and the Facilities Management staff monitor campus safety as well as lighting improvements when needed and/or recommended. The Facilities Management staff maintains an after-hours call out schedule whereby maintenance personnel can be called to campus after hours to address and repair any safety concerns that need immediate attention.

## **Student and Staff Responsibilities**

The cooperation and involvement of students and staff themselves in a campus safety program are necessary. Students and staff must accept responsibility for their own personal safety and the security of their belongings by taking simple common-sense precautions. For example, any student or staff may feel more comfortable using the escort service when traveling around campus late at night. Room and office doors should be locked at night or when the room or office is left unoccupied. Outside doors should never be propped open. Bicycles should be secured with a sturdy lock to the provided bike racks. Students and staff with motor vehicles must have a parking permit enabling them to park in designated parking lots on campus. Vehicles always need to be locked and any valuables should be locked in the trunk. Students should report any suspicious looking individuals who do not belong in their residence halls or any unusual incidents in and around the residence halls or elsewhere on campus to the Department of Public Safety at 217-245-3111.

## **Public Safety and Security for Non-Campus Locations and Student Organizations**

The College has two non-campus properties that are used primarily for biology field trips. These locations are monitored by the agencies having jurisdiction over them. The College has no non-campus student organizations.

## **Alcohol, Drug, and Weapons Policies**

Illinois College includes in the Student Handbook (Blue Book) policies specifically related to the use/abuse of alcohol; the use, sale or distribution of illegal drugs or controlled substances, and the possession/use of firearms or other dangerous weapons on campus. Students 21 years of age or older may possess and consume alcoholic beverages in the privacy of their individual residence hall room and no public consumption of alcoholic beverages is permitted on campus. Firearms or other dangerous weapons are prohibited on campus as is the use, possession, or sale of illegal drugs or controlled substances. Violators are subject to disciplinary action and criminal prosecution. Educational programming is provided each year including Voices for Change - Alcohol and Other Drugs.

## SAFE IC

SAFE IC stands for "Stabilization Assistance & Follow-Up Enhancement Intervention Committee." It is a multidisciplinary team that meets to identify, assess, and respond to behavior that may pose a threat of harm to Illinois College students, employees, and invitees, thereby encouraging an environment of increased safety. SAFE IC is designed to provide a coordinated referral system, a detailed behavioral assessment process, an internal communications structure, an intentional intervention strategy, and a comprehensive monitoring system to allow for follow-up and support.

Case referrals to SAFE IC are made in the following manner:

- Referral from the Office of the Provost
- Referral from Human Resources
- Referral from the Counseling/Health Services Offices
- Referral from Supervisors/Administrators
- Referral from colleagues/friends
- SAFE IC Referral Form
- Contact with a SAFE IC member
- In emergencies: contact Department of Public Safety | 217.245.3111

The membership of SAFE IC will include a representative from the following campus departments:

- Director of Residential Life (student issues)
- Director of Student Health and Wellbeing (student, faculty, & staff issues)
- Dean of Faculty (faculty issues)
- Associate Provost for Student Success (student, faculty, & staff issues)
- Health & Wellbeing Program Coordinator (student issues)
- Administrative Coordinator for Student Success (student issues)
- Director of Human Resources (as needed for faculty or staff issues)
- Title IX Coordinator (as needed for student, faculty, & staff issues)

## Sex Offender Registry

The College complies with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act. Illinois State Police establish and maintain a statewide Sex Offender Database identifying persons who have been convicted of certain sex offenses and/or crimes against children and must register as a sex offender. Registered sex offenders, their address, and other identifying information can be viewed on the [Illinois State Police web page](#) or the [Morgan County Sheriff's website](#).

## Workplace/Campus Violence

Illinois College will not tolerate violence or threats on campus or in connection with college events. Individuals who violate this policy statement may be subject to disciplinary action up to, and including, employment termination or expulsion. Individuals who intentionally bring false charges against another may also be subject to disciplinary action up to and including employment termination or expulsion.

# SEX-BASED MISCONDUCT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

## Education and Prevention Programs

The College strives to achieve and maintain equal opportunity, inclusiveness, equitable treatment, and access to education, employment, and services for all individuals. As part of this commitment, the College strictly prohibits the offenses of sexual assault, sex-based harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. As members of the College community, it is important that we are part of the solution, not the problem. The College engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that:

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, as well as ongoing awareness and educational initiatives for students and employees that:
  - Identify domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
  - Define using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
  - Define what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Illinois;
  - Provide a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene;
  - Include information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence;
  - Include information regarding:
    - Procedures victims can follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking occurs;
    - How the College will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
    - Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available within the university and in the community;
    - Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures; and

- Procedures for College disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

#### Students:

Every year, students are provided with a variety of educational programming and information pertaining to safety and security including:

- All new students and athletes are required to complete an online sexual assault awareness program.
- All new students are required to attend a Sex Rules! program, which is an interactive and engaging program about sex, sexuality, and sexual assault awareness prevention.
- All Greek Lettered Organizations must attend an annual training prior to new member orientation to review hazing, alcohol, and sexual harassment policies.
- Ongoing awareness messages presented through educational public service announcements that are shown prior to movies students view on our IC Movies website.
- Safe IC (the Illinois College threat assessment team) awareness and how to make reports.
- Training for the entire Residential Life staff pertaining to sexual assault awareness and response.
- Annual RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network) Day on campus to raise awareness for sexual violence issues.
- Annual Walk a Mile events to raise awareness about the serious causes, effects, and remediations to men's sexualized violence.
- Convocations and educational sessions for students, which focus on sexual violence. These could include speakers, film reviews, or a combination of the two.

#### Employees:

All new employees must complete an orientation program which provides information on policies and resources regarding violence prevention including:

- Sexual Harassment training through an online module.
- Access to the Title IX policy in the Employee Handbook as well as a signed acknowledgement indicating knowledge of mandated reporter status.
- Access to the Employee Handbook, which includes an explanation of the policies regarding interpersonal relationships in the workplace, information on the availability of resources for concerns and reporting procedures related to violence in the workplace, and information on how to access the Employee Assistance Program.
- Safe IC (the Illinois College threat assessment team) reference on how to make reports during IT training.

All employees are required to complete annual Title IX training through an online training module and have access to the policy in the Employee Handbook, which is emailed annually as part of the Title IX annual notification. The Title IX Coordinator also conducts annual, in-person training sessions with each division to review mandated reporting requirements.

## The State of Illinois Uses the Following Definitions for Sex Offenses:

### Criminal Sexual Assault

A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and:

- uses force or threat of force;
- knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent;
- is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or
- 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.

[720 ILCS 5/11-1.20]

### Sexual Penetration

“Sexual penetration” means any contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person and an object or the sex organ, mouth, or anus of another person, or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of the body of one person or of any animal or object into the sex organ or anus of another person, including, but not limited to, cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal penetration. Evidence of emission of semen is not required to prove sexual penetration.

[720 ILCS 5/11-0.1]

### 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.

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.

[720 ILCS 5/11-0.1, 720 ILCS 5/11-1.70(c)]

### Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault

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; 64
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.

[720 ILCS 5/11-1.30]

### Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child

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.

[720 ILCS 5/11-1.40]

### Criminal Sexual Abuse

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 65 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.

[720 ILCS 5/11-1.50]

### Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse

- 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.

[720 ILCS 5/11- 1.60]

## Sexual Relations Within Families

A. A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she:

1. Commits an act of sexual penetration; 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- 67 grandchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed.

[720 ILCS 5/11- 11]

## Domestic Violence

“Domestic violence” 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.

“Physical abuse” includes sexual abuse and means any of the following:

- i. knowing or reckless use of physical force, confinement or restraint;
- ii. knowing, repeated and unnecessary sleep deprivation; or
- iii. knowing or reckless conduct which creates an immediate risk of physical harm.

"Family or household members" include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers as defined in Section 12-4.4a of the Criminal Code of 2012. For purposes of this paragraph, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship. In the case of a high-risk adult with disabilities, "family or household members" includes any person who has the responsibility for a high-risk adult as a result of a family relationship or who has assumed responsibility for all or a portion of the care of a high-risk adult with disabilities voluntarily, or by express or implied contract, or by court order.

“Harassment” means knowing conduct which is not necessary to accomplish a purpose that is reasonable under the circumstances; would cause a reasonable person emotional distress; and does cause emotional distress to the petitioner. Unless the presumption is rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence, the following types of conduct shall be presumed to cause emotional distress:

- i. creating a disturbance at petitioner's place of employment or school;
- ii. repeatedly telephoning petitioner's place of employment, home or residence;
- iii. repeatedly following petitioner about in a public place or places;
- iv. repeatedly keeping petitioner under surveillance by remaining present outside his or her home, school, place of employment, vehicle or other place occupied by petitioner or by peering in petitioner's windows;
- v. improperly concealing a minor child from petitioner, repeatedly threatening to improperly remove a minor child of petitioner's from the jurisdiction or from the physical care of petitioner, repeatedly threatening to conceal a minor child from petitioner, or making a single such threat following an actual or attempted improper removal or concealment, unless respondent was fleeing an incident or pattern of domestic violence; or
- vi. threatening physical force, confinement or restraint on one or more occasions.

"Intimidation of a dependent" means subjecting a person who is dependent because of age, health or disability to participation in or the witnessing of: physical force against another or physical confinement or restraint of another which constitutes physical abuse, regardless of whether the abused person is a family or household member.

"Interference with personal liberty" means committing or threatening physical abuse, harassment, intimidation or willful deprivation so as to compel another to engage in conduct from which she or he has a right to abstain or to refrain from conduct in which she or he has a right to engage.

"Willful deprivation" means willfully denying a person who because of age, health or disability requires medication, medical care, shelter, accessible shelter or services, food, therapeutic device, or other physical assistance, and thereby exposing that person to the risk of physical, mental or emotional harm, except with regard to medical care or treatment when the dependent person has expressed an intent to forgo such medical care or treatment. This paragraph does not create any new affirmative duty to provide support to dependent persons.

[750 ILCS 60/103]

## Domestic Battery

A. 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 persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers. For purposes of this Article, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship.

[720 ILCS 5/12-3.2, 720 ILCS 5/12-0.1]

## Stalking

(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.

(a-7) A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly makes threats that are a part of a course of conduct and is aware of the threatening nature of his or her speech.

(c) Definitions. For purposes of this Section:

1. "Course of conduct" means 2 or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a defendant directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, engages in other non-consensual contact, or interferes with or damages a person's property or pet. A course of conduct may include contact via electronic communications.
2. "Electronic communication" means any transfer of signs, signals, writings, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric, or photo-optical system. "Electronic communication" includes transmissions by a computer through the Internet to another computer.
3. "Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering, anxiety or alarm.
4. "Family member" means a parent, grandparent, brother, sister, or child, whether by whole blood, half-blood, or adoption and includes a step-grandparent, stepparent, step-brother, step-sister or step-child. "Family member" also means any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior 6 months, regularly resided in the household.
5. "Follows another person" means (i) to move in relative proximity to a person as that person moves from place to place or (ii) to remain in relative proximity to a person who is stationary or whose movements are confined to a small area. "Follows another person" does not include a following within the residence of the defendant.
6. "Non-consensual contact" means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim's consent, including but not limited to being in the physical presence of the victim; appearing within the sight of the victim; approaching or confronting the victim in a public place or on private property; appearing at the workplace or residence of the victim; entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim; or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim.

7. "Places a person under surveillance" means: (1) remaining present outside the person's school, place of employment, vehicle, other place occupied by the person, or residence other than the residence of the defendant; or (2) placing an electronic tracking device on the person or the person's property.
8. "Reasonable person" means a person in the victim's situation.
9. "Transmits a threat" means a verbal or written threat or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal or written statements or conduct.

(d) Exemptions.

1. This Section does not apply to any individual or organization (i) monitoring or attentive to compliance with public or worker safety laws, wage and hour requirements, or other statutory requirements, or (ii) picketing occurring at the workplace that is otherwise lawful and arises out of a bona fide labor dispute, including any controversy concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions or benefits, including health and welfare, sick leave, insurance, and pension or retirement provisions, the making or maintaining of collective bargaining agreements, and the terms to be included in those agreements.
2. This Section does not apply to an exercise of the right to free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful.
3. Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.

(d-5) The incarceration of a person in a penal institution who commits the course of conduct or transmits a threat is not a bar to prosecution under this Section.

(d-10) A defendant who directed the actions of a third party to violate this Section, under the principles of accountability set forth in Article 5 of the Illinois Criminal Code, is guilty of violating this Section as if the same had been personally done by the defendant, without regard to the mental state of the third party acting at the direction of the defendant.

[720 ILCS 5/12-7.3]

## Aggravated Stalking

(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 that 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.

Exemptions.

1. This Section does not apply to any individual or organization (i) monitoring or attentive to compliance with public or worker safety laws, wage and hour requirements, or other statutory

requirements, or (ii) picketing occurring at the workplace that is otherwise lawful and arises out of a bona fide labor dispute including any controversy concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions or benefits, including health and welfare, sick leave, insurance, and pension or retirement provisions, the managing or maintenance of collective bargaining agreements, and the terms to be included in those agreements.

2. This Section does not apply to an exercise of the right to free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful.
3. Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and 72 wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.

(d) A defendant who directed the actions of a third party to violate this Section, under the principles of accountability set forth in Article 5 of the Illinois Criminal Code, is guilty of violating this Section as if the same had been personally done by the defendant, without regard to the mental state of the third party acting at the direction of the defendant.

[720 ILCS 5/12-7.4]

## Cyberstalking

(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-4) A person commits cyberstalking when he or she knowingly, surreptitiously, and without lawful justification, installs or otherwise places electronic monitoring software or spyware on an electronic communication device as a means to harass another person and:

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

For purposes of this Section, an installation or placement is not surreptitious if:

1. with respect to electronic software, hardware, or computer applications, clear notice regarding the use of the specific type of tracking software or spyware is provided by the installer in

advance to the owners and primary users of the electronic software, hardware, or computer application; or

2. written or electronic consent of all owners and primary users of the electronic software, hardware, or computer application on which the tracking software or spyware will be installed has been sought and obtained through a mechanism that does not seek to obtain any other approvals or acknowledgement from the owners and primary users.

(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.

(c) For purposes of this Section:

(0.5) "Anxiety" means excessive worry and apprehensive expectations, occurring more days than not for at least 6 months, about a number of events or activities, such as work or school performance and is associated with 3 or more of the following 6 symptoms with at least some symptoms present for more days than not for the past 6 months:

- (1) restlessness or feeling keyed up or on edge;
- (2) easily fatigued;
- (3) difficulty concentrating or mind going blank;
- (4) irritability;
- (5) muscle tension; and
- (6) sleep disturbance such as difficulty falling or staying asleep, or restless and unsatisfying sleep.

The anxiety, worry, or physical symptoms cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.

(1) "Course of conduct" means 2 or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a defendant directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, engages in other non-consensual contact, or interferes with or damages a person's property or pet. The incarceration in a penal institution of a person who commits the course of conduct is not a bar to prosecution under this Section.

(2) "Electronic communication" means any transfer of signs, signals, writings, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric, or photo-optical system. "Electronic communication" includes transmissions through an electronic device including, but not limited to, a telephone, cellular phone, computer, or pager, which communication includes, but is not limited to, e-mail, instant message, text message, or voice mail.

(2.1) "Electronic communication device" means an electronic device, including, but not limited to, a wireless telephone, personal digital assistant, or a portable or mobile computer. (2.2) "Electronic monitoring software or spyware" means software or an application that surreptitiously tracks computer activity on a device and records and



transmits the information to third parties with the intent to cause injury or harm. For the purposes of this paragraph

(2.2), “intent to cause injury or harm” does not include activities carried out in furtherance of the prevention of fraud or crime or of protecting the security of networks, online services, applications, software, other computer programs, users, or electronic communication devices or similar devices.

(3) “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering, anxiety or alarm.

(4) “Harass” means to engage in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that alarms, torments, or terrorizes that person.

(5) “Non-consensual contact” means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim’s consent, including but not limited to being in the physical presence of the victim; appearing within the sight of the victim; approaching or confronting the victim in a public place or on private property; appearing at the workplace or residence of the victim; entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim; or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim.

(6) “Reasonable person” means a person in the victim’s circumstances, with the victim’s knowledge of the defendant and the defendant’s prior acts.

(7) “Third party” means any person other than the person violating these provisions and the person or persons towards whom the violator’s actions are directed.

(d) Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.

(e) A defendant who directed the actions of a third party to violate this Section, under the principles of accountability set forth in Article 5 of the Illinois Criminal Code, is guilty of violating this Section as if the same had been personally done by the defendant, without regard to the mental state of the third party acting at the direction of the defendant.

(f) It is not a violation of this Section to:

1. provide, protect, maintain, update, or upgrade networks, online services, applications, software, other computer programs, electronic communication devices, or similar devices under the terms of use applicable to those networks, services, applications, software, programs, or devices;
2. interfere with or prohibit terms or conditions in a contract or license related to networks, online services, applications, software, other computer programs, electronic communication devices, or similar devices; or
3. create any liability by reason of terms or conditions adopted, or technical measures implemented, to prevent the transmission of unsolicited electronic mail or communications.

[720 ILCS 5/12-7.5]

## Dating Violence

Dating violence is not defined in the Illinois criminal code.



## HAZING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Illinois College prohibits conduct by individuals, organizations or groups affiliated with the College that is in violation of the Illinois law on hazing, or any hazing activity which threatens a person's rights or self-respect, which disrupts community life or which encourages the violation of civil, state or federal law.

It is the College's belief that all students have the right to join any organization, group or athletic team without threat, harassment, humiliation or ridicule. Hazing is not permitted by Illinois College. We define hazing as any action taken or situation created, intentionally, whether on or off campus, to produce mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, harassment or ridicule.

The following are all clear examples of hazing, and will not be tolerated by Illinois College:

- Forced consumption of drugs and/or alcohol, either by command or implied pressure
- Sleep deprivation or creation of excessive fatigue
- Endurance activities such as forced exercise
- Paddling in any form
- Forced vandalism and/or shoplifting
- Physical and psychological shocks
- Road trips or any other such activities
- Wearing publicly, any apparel which is conspicuous and not in normally good taste
- Engaging in public stunts or pranks
- Morally degrading or humiliating games or activities
- Late work sessions which interfere with scholastic activities
- Any other activities which are not consistent with the regulations and policies of Illinois College

Known offenders may be suspended/dismissed from Illinois College. Those in violation of the Illinois Hazing Act are also subject to the sanctions of the State of Illinois. Current state statutes define hazing as a Class A misdemeanor. If the hazing results in death or bodily harm, the charge becomes a Class 4 felony.

### Reporting Options

Any student who has experienced or witnessed hazing is encouraged to report the behavior to a College Official (including any faculty, staff, or residential assistant/hall director). All College Officials are required to report any known or suspected information using any of the reporting options listed below. Failure to report by a College official is a Class B misdemeanor under Illinois law. If the hazing results in death or bodily harm, the charge becomes a Class A misdemeanor.

Any questions and/or reports of hazing should be directed to College officials.

Report via online form using the College's single sign on page.

Report Anonymously: You can also call the Illinois College Anonymous Hazing Hotline at 217.245.3366.

## Procedures

### Notice to Illinois College

Illinois College may receive notice of an allegation or potential violation of this or other related policies in a number of ways, including, but not limited to:

- The filing of an incident report with the appropriate College official, including self-reporting.
- Any Responsible Employee is made aware of any potential violation of this or other related policies.
- Any Responsible Employee observes any potential violation of this or other related policies.
- Any Responsible Employee is aware of a recognized student organization's (RSO) and/or Greek letter organization's (GLO) climate or culture that may indicate a probability of violations of this or any other related policies.

### Self-Reporting of Individual Misconduct and Amnesty

RSO/GLO leadership are encouraged to immediately report any violations committed by members of the RSO/GLO of this or other College policies to the Director of Student Engagement and Belonging and/or the Associate Provost for Student Development. This report should provide a detailed description of the events that transpired, the names of any individuals involved, and a description of any internal disciplinary actions taken by the RSO/GLO.

If RSO/GLO chooses to self-report behavior in this manner, the Director of Student Engagement and Belonging and/or Associate Provost for Student Development or designee will only investigate the individual(s) implicated in the report. Unless information discovered in the investigation suggests that the incident was aided, abetted, sanctioned or organized by the RSO/GLO, the investigation will be limited to the individuals implicated in the self-report and not the RSO/GLO. However, if information is uncovered in the investigation that suggests that the RSO aided, abetted, sanctioned or organized the event, the Director of Student Engagement and Belonging and/or Associate Provost for Student Development or designee may launch a formal investigation of the RSO.

Students who make a complaint under this policy or who participate in an investigation related to this policy will not be charged with other minor College policy violations that are brought to light in the course of the investigation that arose out of, or were committed as a direct result of, the incident(s) under investigation as long as those behaviors do not represent a threat to the health, safety or well-being of others. Illinois College reserves the right to follow up with students related to those issues as appropriate in a non-disciplinary setting.

### Investigation

The matter may be addressed by the Director of Student Engagement and Belonging and/or Associate Provost for Student Development or designee. Notice of any interim measures will be sent to the

president of the student organization and members, advisor, and governing bodies if appropriate. The scope, format, and timeline of investigations will vary depending upon the nature of the allegations. The Director of Student Engagement and Belonging or designee may conduct investigation meetings in collaboration with other relevant offices. Interviews may be conducted with select or all organization members, either individually or in groups, at the discretion of the Director of Student Engagement and Belonging or designee.

At the conclusion of any investigation, a written request to schedule a conduct hearing meeting will be sent to the president of the student organization detailing the date and location of the incident (if applicable), nature of the alleged conduct, and applicable policies alleged to have been violated. The conduct hearing meeting will be with one or more staff members from the CSEIB and may include staff from other IC offices, at the discretion of the Director of Student Engagement and Belonging. During the conduct hearing meeting, the president (and/or any other designees) shall be provided the opportunity to respond to the allegations.

After the conduct hearing meeting, the Director of Student Engagement and Belonging or designee will make a determination, based on a preponderance of the evidence, as to whether the organization violated the policies as charged. If a violation of policy has been found, the Director of Student Engagement and Belonging or designee will then determine appropriate sanctions. The president of the organization will be notified in writing of the findings and any sanctions imposed (if applicable).

These procedures do not apply to allegations of any behavior that would constitute a violation of the [Illinois College Policy on Sex Discrimination, Sex-Based Harassment, and Retaliation](#), including allegations of conduct that could constitute a violation of both the [Illinois College Policy on Sex Discrimination, Sex-Based Harassment, and Retaliation](#) and the Illinois College Code of Student Organization Conduct. Such allegations are administered under the [Illinois College Policy on Sex Discrimination, Sex-Based Harassment, and Retaliation](#).

## Sanctions

As outlined below, sanctions may be imposed upon the finding of a violation of College policy.

Sanctions are not intended to be solely punitive and should be issued with a thoughtfulness toward educational outcomes. Sanctions shall be crafted in consideration of (i) the seriousness of the conduct, (ii) the corrective and learning opportunities for the organization, (iii) the prior conduct record of the organization, if applicable, (iv) the safety and well-being of harmed individuals and the community, (v) the desirability of treating similar conduct similarly, and (vi) the behavioral standards and values of Illinois College. These include but are not limited to:

**Warning:** A notice to the organization in writing that continuation or repetition of the conduct found wrongful, or participation in similar conduct, shall be a cause for further disciplinary action.

**Educational Assignment:** An assignment to be completed by the organization's leaders and/or the members of the organization within a specified time period. The assignment will be structured with the goal of fostering continued learning in relation to the violated policies.

**Structural Adjustment:** Structural sanctions are related to the structure, membership or governance of the organization. Structural outcomes may include, but are not limited to, changes to RSO/GLO operating procedures, a review of RSO/ GLO membership/leadership, an external RSO/GLO review, and changes to RSO/GLO advisor support. Structural Outcomes may be included alongside any Status and Educational sanctions.

**Restitution:** Reimbursement for damage to or misappropriation of property. Reimbursement may take the form of appropriate service to repair or otherwise compensate for damages.

**Restriction of Privileges:** Exclusion from activities or other privileges for a specified period of time. This may include, but is not limited to, restrictions on recruitment, travel, space reservation, attendance at events, eligibility for awards or accolades, affinity housing, funding, or other privileges related to organizational status.

**Removal of Leadership:** One or more elected leaders may be removed from office. Those removed from office may not retain eligibility for other elected positions.

**College Disciplinary Probation:** A defined period of time during which further violation of any College policy by the organization will result in more serious disciplinary sanctions.

**Suspension:** Termination of an organization's recognition and all related privileges for a specified period of time.

**Expulsion:** Permanent exclusion from recognition at the College and all related privileges.

If the RSO/GLO dissolves or loses recognition, as a result of organizational conduct, and then attempts to seek recognition under the guise of a different organizational name, the College reserves the right to deny the request for recognition or withdraw the recognition. This conclusion may be based on any of multiple factors, including but not limited to, overlapping membership, similarity of purpose, and the timing of the dissolution or prior loss of recognition and the request for new recognition. Continued operation of the RSO/GLO after suspension or loss of recognition will result in a violation of Failure to Comply and may result in additional sanctions or restrictions, up to and including an extension of the Suspension beyond the terms originally outlined in the initial Sanctions Letter/return agreement.

A RSO/GLO that has completed a period of suspension and has met conditions for return as outlined in the return agreement may seek reinstatement by complying with the registration requirements of Illinois College.

## Appeals

### Requests for Appeal

Requests for appeals must be submitted in writing to the Associate Provost for Student Development or designee within five (5) business days of receiving the resolution/outcomes notification, barring exigent circumstances as determined by the Associate Provost for Student Development or designee. The Associate Provost for Student Development will record the request for appeal and send the appeal request and all applicable case materials to the Provost who serves as the appeal officer.

The College's presumed position is that all sanctions will be implemented during the appellate process. The Associate Provost for Student Development or designee may consider, upon request in writing, to stay or modify a sanction during the appellate process. Any stay or modification should be exercised only under exigent circumstances.

The Associate Provost for Student Development or designee will review all requests to determine if the requests adequately meet the grounds for appeal. The appeal must meet one or more of the grounds below:

- **Procedural Error:** A procedural error or omission occurred that significantly impacted the outcome of the hearing (e.g. substantiated bias, material deviation from established procedures, etc.).
  - Any challenge for bias must include: a) what the bias was, b) how the bias manifested itself, and c) how the bias significantly impacted the outcome. A mere allegation or determination of bias will not be sufficient to meet this ground for appeal.
- **New Evidence:** New evidence is information that was unknown or unavailable during the original hearing or investigation that could substantially impact the original finding or sanction. A summary of this new evidence, how it was previously unknown or unavailable, and its potential impact must be included.
  - If a person or RSO/GLO representative refused to testify or participate in the investigation and now wishes to submit their testimony as new evidence at the appellate level, that testimony will not be considered "new evidence" under this ground. The Associate Provost for Student Development or designee serving as the reviewer of requests for appeal may determine if the matter will be sent back for further investigation based on this request for appeal.
- **Appeal of the Sanction:** The sanction(s) imposed is clearly outside the parameters for the violation(s) or are of such nature that the RSO/GLO could not reasonably complete them within the allotted time frame.

The burden is on the appealing RSO/GLO to show the grounds are met using the preponderance of the evidence standard.

If there is another party involved in the matter (e.g., in matters where the incident involves Title IX or other civil rights discrimination), the Associate Provost for Student Development or designee may share all or part of the appeal with the party to allow them to respond or submit their own request for appellate consideration. They will be required to respond within three (3) business days, barring exigent circumstances as determined by the Associate Provost for Student Development or designee.

If there is a challenge to any member of the process (e.g. a challenge of bias by an investigator or hearing officer), the Associate Provost for Student Development or designee may share all or part of the appeal with the party in question to allow them to respond. They will be required to respond within three (3) business days, barring exigent circumstances as determined by the Associate Provost for Student Development or designee. If any new grounds for appeal are raised in any response, the Associate Provost for Student Development or designee will determine whether to allow a short time for the RSO/GLO to submit a response.

The Associate Provost for Student Development or designee will issue their decision to allow the appeal to proceed in whole or in part or to deny the appeal within five (5) business days of receipt of all information and responses, barring exigent circumstances.

Once it is determined that the appeal can move forward, the Associate Provost for Student Development or designee will issue their appeal decision within five (5) business days of receipt of all information and responses, barring exigent circumstances. In instances where the Associate Provost for Student Development or designee needs additional time, the RSO/GLO representative will be notified within the allotted time for issuing a decision.

### **General Appellate Considerations**

The original finding and outcome(s) are presumed to have been decided reasonably and appropriately. Appeals are not intended to be full re-hearings of the original allegation(s). In most cases, appeals are confined to a review strictly limited to the matters being appealed. In cases where there are other parties involved, if the Associate Provost for Student Development or designee during the review phase or during the appellate phase, wishes to meet with a party or RSO/GLO representative, the other party will be notified and granted the same opportunity.

## **Appeal Conclusions**

- An appeal that affirms the finding of the original Investigation Procedures is final.
- An appeal that affirms the sanctions(s) are final.
- An appeal that is granted for the appellant (or other party, when appropriate) based on new evidence should be remanded to the Associate Provost for Student Development or designee for reconsideration, for rehearing, or for further investigation.
- An appeal granted for the appellant (or other party, when appropriate) based on other grounds should be remanded to the Associate Provost for Student Development with instructions to further investigate, clarify findings, or remedy errors.
- When an appeal is granted for the appellant (or other party, when appropriate) based on inappropriate outcome(s), the Associate Provost for Student Development or designee may alter the outcome or remand with recommendations, to the Director of Student Engagement and Belonging to modify the outcome(s). Such outcome determination shall be final.

Once an appeal is decided, the decision is final; further appeals are not permitted.

# ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

## Introduction

In compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA), Illinois College has developed an annual fire safety report. This report summarizes the reporting components required by the HEOA. This section only applies to student housing on the Illinois College campus. The Office of Residential Life is committed to providing students with fire safety training and a safe community for living and learning.

## Fire Reporting

If there is an active fire on campus, dial 911 then report to the Department of Public Safety at 217.245.3111.

If a member of the campus community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished and the person is not sure whether the police department or fire department has already responded, the community member should immediately notify the Department of Public Safety at 217-245-3111.

Fire incidents reported to any of these individuals which are found to have been actual fires will be included in the annual fire statistics.

## Fire Log

A log of all campus fires is maintained by the Department of Public Safety. Upon receiving a report of a fire in Campus Housing, that report is entered in the log within two business days of receipt of that information. The log for the most recent 60 days may be viewed at the Department of Public Safety office located on the ground level of Gardner Hall during the regular business hours of 8 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

## Fire Prevention Policies and Procedures

### Student Code Policies

The Following provisions of the General Housing Information section of the Student Handbook (Blue Book) are aimed at preventing fires in residence halls. The full handbook can be viewed at <https://catalog.ic.edu/student-handbook-blue-book>.

### Appliances

Residents may supply a refrigerator and microwave for their room. Refrigerators must conform to the size of 4 cu. ft. maximum. Microwaves must not consume more than 700 watts. Other appliances used for the cooking of foods that contain open heating elements are prohibited (ex.: regular coffee machines, hot plates, toasters, electric griddles, George Foreman grills, etc.). Malfunctioning residence hall equipment such as washers, dryers, vending machines, etc., should be reported to the residential life staff immediately.

### Emergency Exits

Stairways, corridors and doors are emergency exits and objects of any type cannot be kept in these areas at any time. Any objects left in these areas will be confiscated at the owner's risk and expense.

### Fire Equipment



Fire hoses, extinguishers and alarms are to be used only in case of fire (residential life staff may use the alarms for drills.) Tampering with fire equipment constitutes a serious breach of Illinois College policy and is a violation of the laws of the State of Illinois.

### **Fire Evacuation**

All students are to leave the building in a quick and orderly manner when a fire alarm is activated. In the case of non scheduled fire drills, residential life staff will attempt to inform students but will not go to every room in order to ensure safety. Students must therefore evacuate at the sound of every alarm. Only during scheduled fire drills will the residential life staff enter student rooms to ensure the hall is vacated. Failure to vacate during a fire alarm will result in campus conduct action.

### **Fire Hazards**

Due to the threat to safety, candles, incense, halogen lamps or any other device with an open flame or heating element are not allowed in the halls. In addition, gasoline operated machinery such as motorcycles and mopeds, and any other type of combustible items including live Christmas trees and wreaths are not allowed in the residence halls.

### **Fireworks**

The possession of fireworks of any kind on campus is prohibited.

### **General Evacuation Procedures**

1. All building evacuations will occur when a fire alarm sounds and/or upon notification by the Department of Public Safety or other College official.
2. Be aware of all the marked exits from your area or building. Know the routes from your work, living or class area.
3. In the event of a fire and the alarm is not activated, activate the alarm on the way out of the building.
4. Call the fire department (911) and give as much information as possible.
5. If time allows, take your belongings and proceed quickly and quietly to the nearest exit. Alert others to do the same. Close all doors behind you.
  - a. Before exiting a closed door, feel the door from top to bottom with the back of your hand. If the door is hot, do not open. Keep calm. If trapped in a room do the following if possible;
  - b. Place towels or clothing, preferably wet under the door to keep smoke out.
  - c. Clear the window of blinds, attract attention.
6. If you have a phone available contact 911 and report that you are trapped, give name and room.
7. Stay low; breathe fresh air near the ground.
8. Stay calm and await help.
9. If the door is cool, stay low and open the door slowly. Close the door quickly if smoke or fire is present. If it is clear, exit via the nearest stairwell. Stay low if smoke conditions exist. Report to your designated evacuation area if one is assigned.
10. If you encounter heavy smoke in a stairwell, go back and use an alternate route.
11. Never use elevators. Elevators will stop operating during a fire.
12. Assist handicapped in exiting the building.

13. Once outside, move to a clear area at least 200 feet away from the affected building(s). Keep streets and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and personnel.
14. Do not re-enter the building(s) until instructed by the fire department or the Department of Public Safety.

Residential Facilities Fire Safety					
Residential Facility Name/Address	Fire Alarm System	Sprinkler	Fire Extinguishers	Smoke/CO Detectors	Mandatory Fire Drills
1001 Edgehill Road	No	No	Yes	Yes	
1010 Edgehill Road	No	No	Yes	Yes	
1012 Edgehill Road	No	No	Yes	Yes	
407 Gladstone	No	No	Yes	Yes	
232 Park Street	No	No	Yes	Yes	
1051 W. College Avenue	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
1055 W. College Avenue	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
1059 W. College Avenue	No	No	Yes	Yes	
College Ave. Apts/1035 W. College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Crampton Hall/Off College Ave.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Ellis Hall/Off Mound Ave. and Park Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Fayerweather House/252 Park Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Gardner Hall/Off Mound Avenue (West end of Walkway)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Greene Hall/Corner of Edgehill Road and Park Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Mundinger Hall/Off Park Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Lincoln Hall/Corner of Edgehill Road and Park Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Pixley Hall/Corner of Mound Avenue and Park Street	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Turner Hall/Off Mound Avenue (East end of Walkway)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2

All Illinois College residence halls have fire alarm systems that are monitored by an off-campus monitoring company. When an alarm is activated, this company immediately notifies the fire department and then the Illinois College Department of Public Safety.

All bedrooms are equipped with a smoke detector.

College Avenue Apartments, Crampton Hall, Ellis Hall, Fayerweather House, Gardner Hall, Greene Hall, Munding Hall, Lincoln Hall, Pixley Hall, and Turner Hall have fire sprinkler systems.

There are currently no plans to equip the College houses with fire sprinkler systems. These houses have smoke detectors and occupy between 4 and 8 students.

All residence halls, apartments and houses are equipped with fire extinguishers, fire evacuation plans, and all residence life staff receive fire safety training each fall.

Each residence hall has one mandatory supervised fire drill each semester. Residents are advised of fire safety and evacuation procedures at hall meetings conducted by the residential life staff in coordination with the Jacksonville Fire Department.

### On-Campus Student Housing Fire Statistics

The fire statistics for the 2024, 2023, and 2022 calendar years are provided in the sections that follow. The category and cause of each listed fire follows the classifications used by the Department of Education. The estimated dollar values of damages for the events in each facility or complex area are also included utilizing the ranges required by the reporting criteria of the Department of Education. These statistics are reported to the Department of Education annually.

Fires in the following tables fall into one of three categories: (A) undetermined; (B) unintentional; or (C) intentional.

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2024					
Residential Facility Name/Address	Total Fires	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that required treatment at a medical facility	Number of deaths related to fire	Value of property damage caused by fire
1001 Edgehill	0		0	0	\$0
1010 Edgehill	0		0	0	\$0
1012 Edgehill	0		0	0	\$0
407 Gladstone	0		0	0	\$0
1051 W. College	0		0	0	\$0
1055 W. College	0		0	0	\$0
1059 W. College	0		0	0	\$0
232 Park Street	0		0	0	\$0
Baxter Hall	0		0	0	\$0
College Ave. Apts.	0		0	0	\$0
Crampton Hall	0		0	0	\$0

Ellis Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Fayerweather House	0		0	0	\$0
Gardner Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Greene Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Mundinger Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Lincoln Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Pixley Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Turner Hall	0		0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2023					
Residential Facility Name/Address	Total Fires	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that required treatment at a medical facility	Number of deaths related to fire	Value of property damage caused by fire
1001 Edgehill	0		0	0	\$0
1010 Edgehill	0		0	0	\$0
1012 Edgehill	0		0	0	\$0
407 Gladstone	0		0	0	\$0
1051 W. College	0		0	0	\$0
1055 W. College	0		0	0	\$0
1059 W. College	0		0	0	\$0
Baxter Hall	0		0	0	\$0
College Ave. Apts.	0		0	0	\$0
Crampton Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Ellis Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Fayerweather House	0		0	0	\$0
Gardner Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Greenbriar Apts.	0		0	0	\$0
Greene Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Mundinger Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Lincoln Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Pixley Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Turner Hall	0		0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Residential Facilities for 2022					
Residential Facility	Total Fires	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that required	Number of deaths	Value of property damage

			treatment at a medical facility	related to fire	caused by fire
1001 Edgehill	0		0	0	\$0
1003 Edgehill	0		0	0	\$0
1006 Edgehill	0		0	0	\$0
1010 Edgehill	0		0	0	\$0
1012 Edgehill	0		0	0	\$0
407 Gladstone	0		0	0	\$0
406 Park	0		0	0	\$0
1051 W. College	0		0	0	\$0
1055 W. College	0		0	0	\$0
1059 W. College	0		0	0	\$0
Baxter Hall	0		0	0	\$0
College Ave. Apts.	0		0	0	\$0
Crampton Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Ellis Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Fayerweather House	0		0	0	\$0
Gardner Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Greenbriar Apts.	0		0	0	\$0
Greene Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Mundinger Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Lincoln Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Pixley Hall	0		0	0	\$0
Turner Hall	0		0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>