



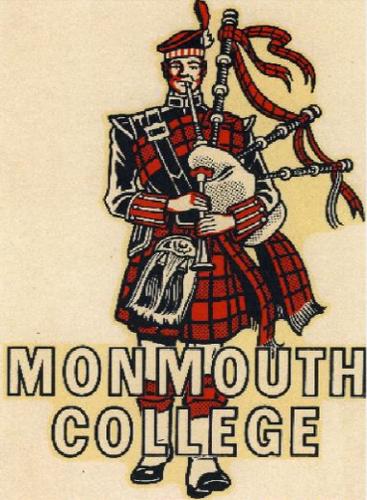
# 2025 Annual Security Report

(Information for the 2023-2024 Academic Year)



This information is provided for Monmouth College campus community. This information is provided in compliance with federal law, known as the Clery Act, HEOA, the Illinois Campus Security Enhancement Act and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

Read this Report Online at: [monmouthcollege.edu/offices/campus-safety/jeanne-clery-report/](https://monmouthcollege.edu/offices/campus-safety/jeanne-clery-report/)



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## Introduction

Monmouth College Campus is committed to promoting the safety and security of the campus community. The annual publication of the Annual Security Report (“ASR” or “Report”) fulfills the requirements of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (“Clery Act”). This report provides Monmouth College’s policies related to safety and security, alcohol and drugs, sexual misconduct, crime prevention, and the reporting of crimes. It also includes crime, arrest, and referral statistics for the previous three calendar years for crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Monmouth College, and on the public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from College property.

Each year, Monmouth College sends an email notification to all currently enrolled students, faculty and staff that provides the website link to access this report. Notice of the availability of the report is also made to all prospective students and employees.

The report is available at [monmouthcollege.edu/offices/campus-safety/jeanne-clery-report/](https://monmouthcollege.edu/offices/campus-safety/jeanne-clery-report/). In addition, anyone may obtain a physical copy of this report at the Office of Campus Safety.

All members of the Monmouth College community are encouraged to read this report. While the college takes measures to ensure a safe campus environment, safety is a shared responsibility. We hope that you will use the information in this report to help foster a safe environment for yourself and others.

# Preparing the Annual Security Report

Publication of this annual report is required by federal law. This report is prepared in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, the Monmouth College Office of Campus Safety, Monmouth College Title IX Coordinator and the Vice President and Dean of Equity and Well-being. These entities provide updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Clery Act.

Monmouth College's annual crime, arrest, and referral statistics for the previous three calendar years include Clery-reportable crimes that occurred on Monmouth College's Clery geography, which includes on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, or on public property, as those terms are defined in the Clery Act. The Clery Act defines those terms as follows:

- Campus — (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified above, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).
- Noncampus building or property — (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

- Public property — All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

To determine annual statistics, the Director of Campus Safety reviews all reports received by the Office of Campus Safety, as well as all reports filed with other College offices, such as Human Resource Services, the Office of Student Affairs, the Title IX Coordinator and the Office of Equity and Well-being. Information is also requested from identified Campus Security Authorities and numerous local law enforcement agencies, including:

- Monmouth Police Department.
- Warren County Sheriff's Office.
- Warren County States Attorney.
- Illinois State Police District 14.
- Other applicable local law enforcement agencies.

All the statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the Monmouth College community via this report, which is published by the College. Monmouth College submits the annual crime statistics published in this report to the U.S. Department of Education. The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public on its website. Incident information that appears in the Office of Campus Safety and in this report, as well as data that is sent to the U.S. Department of Education, does not contain personally identifiable information.

The policies in this report apply to all Monmouth College property(s), unless otherwise stated in a particular section of the report.



# Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

Campus safety depends upon the prompt reporting of crimes, public safety-related incidents and other emergencies by members of the Monmouth College community. Monmouth College encourages all members of the College community to report all crimes and emergencies to the Office of Campus Safety and/or local law enforcement.

Prompt reporting to the police or other Authorities as described below, allows the college to evaluate whether there is a serious or continuing threat to the College community for the purpose of issuing a timely warning or emergency notification and promotes accurate tracking and reporting of crime statistics.

## Reporting to Law Enforcement

Individuals are encouraged to promptly and accurately report all crimes and public safety-related incidents to the Office of Campus Safety and/or Monmouth Police Department or the appropriate local police agency, including when the victim elects to, or is unable to, make such a report. Such reports assist Monmouth College in compiling the annual statistical disclosure and making assessments about whether it is necessary to issue a timely warning to the campus community. A report with law enforcement may be made using one of the following options:

### Monmouth Police Department

Emergency	911
Nonemergency	Phone: 309-734-8383
	In person: 500 South Main Street

### Monmouth Off-Campus

Emergency	7911
Non-emergency	
Monmouth Police	309-734-8383
Warren County	
Sheriff's Office	309-734-8506

### Illinois State Police District 14

Emergency	911
Non-emergency	309-833-4046

### Monmouth Campus

Emergency	309-457-3456
Campus Safety Office	309-457-3456
Any Campus phone	3456

## Reporting to Campus Authorities

Monmouth College Campus Authorities (CA) are required to report in a timely manner Clery-reportable crimes they witness or become aware of that occurred on or within the College Clery geography. Clery-reportable crimes and Clery geography are defined on Pages 17-19. If an individual reports a Clery-reportable crime to any CA, the CA will report it to the College. If the reported crime or incident involves an emergency, the CA should immediately call 911. Such reports assist Monmouth College in compiling the annual statistical disclosure and making assessments about whether it is necessary to issue a timely warning to the campus community.

The Clery Act identifies four categories of individuals and organizations who may qualify as CAs:

1. A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
2. Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department, such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring entrance into institutional property.
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.
4. An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. If such an

official is a pastoral or professional counselor, they are not considered a CA when acting as a pastoral or professional counselor. However, they are encouraged to inform persons they are counseling of procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Because they are not CAs, the College is not required to issue a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to pastoral and professional counselors.

While Monmouth College has identified a multitude of CAs, examples of CAs at the College include:

- Leadership within the Office of Student Affairs.
- College deans and department chairs.
- Housing and residence hall staff (HR's, RA's, House Managers, etc.).
- Athletic department staff (including coaches and athletic trainers).
- Title IX Coordinator.
- Faculty and staff advisors to student organizations.
- Monmouth College Office of Campus Safety.
- All Monmouth College staff, faculty, employees.

The College trains all employees on the duties and responsibilities of reporting crimes and/or incidents.

## Reporting of Crimes to the Office of Campus Safety

The Monmouth College Office of Campus Safety personnel are trained to receive, document and investigate all crimes reported. An officer will work with individuals reporting a crime to obtain information and evidence, identify potential witnesses and conduct a thorough investigation in an effort to identify the responsible party. When appropriate, individual(s) may be adjudicated through the criminal justice system and/or Monmouth College conduct system.

Monmouth College has a good working relationship with the Monmouth Police Department. The Monmouth Police Department is trained in all aspects of law enforcement and are staffed with highly trained and professional police officers. For crimes that require an official report or investigation the police department will be promptly notified.

The Monmouth College Office of Campus Safety documents information concerning reported crimes, case numbers, classification of the crime, date reported, date and time occurred, general location and disposition of the crime.

### Campus Resources

Director of Campus Safety  
Christopher McLaughlin  
Wallace Hall (lower level), Room 11  
309-457-2245  
[cjmclaughlin@monmouthcollege.edu](mailto:cjmclaughlin@monmouthcollege.edu)

Office of Campus Safety  
Poling Hall (lower level), Room 21  
309-457-3456  
[campussafety@monmouthcollege.edu](mailto:campussafety@monmouthcollege.edu)

Office of Student Affairs  
Poling Hall (main level), Room 123  
309-457-2114  
[stuaff@monmouthcollege.edu](mailto:stuaff@monmouthcollege.edu)

Accessibility Services  
Hewes Library (main level)  
309-457-2257  
[access@monmouthcollege.edu](mailto:access@monmouthcollege.edu)

Director of Student Wellbeing  
Megan McGruder  
Center for Science and Business, Room 345  
309-457-2316  
[mmcgruder1@monmouthcollege.edu](mailto:mmcgruder1@monmouthcollege.edu)

TimelyCare  
833-484-6359  
TimelyCare

# Office of Campus Safety Authority and Jurisdiction

Monmouth College employs professionally trained Campus Safety Officers who work hard to ensure the Monmouth College Campus is a safe and secure environment to live, learn and work.

Our office serves the campus community with trust, support and safety. We are committed to maintaining the safety and increasing the campus community's sense of security while treating all members of the campus community with courtesy, fairness and dignity.

We offer round-the-clock safety coverage when College is in session. Our staff are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week during the academic year. Our vehicle is equipped to help our community. We provide escorts to students any time of the day or night to and from campus locations, including Monmouth College-owned parking lots. The Campus Safety Officers are unarmed and do not have the authority to enforce laws or make arrests. Campus Safety Officers have jurisdiction to enforce campus policies and violations of student conduct.

The Monmouth College Office of Campus Safety maintains intergovernmental agreements and working relationships with the City of Monmouth Police Department, Warren County Sheriff's Office, Illinois State Police, as well as other local, state and federal law enforcement agencies.

The Office of Campus Safety takes a proactive approach to preventing crimes and maintaining a safe environment. The goal of crime prevention and security awareness programs are to minimize or eliminate criminal opportunities whenever possible and to encourage students, faculty and staff to be responsible for both their own safety and the safety of others. During new student Summer Orientation, students and their families are informed about the types of crimes that occur on campus and prevention resources offered by the Office of Campus Safety.

## Sex Offender Registration

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted Oct. 28, 2000, went into effect Oct. 28, 2002. The law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a state to provide notice, as required, under state law, of each institution of higher education in that state at which a person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services or is a student. The Illinois Sex Offender Registration Act (730 ILCS 150/3) also requires a sex offender or sexual predator who is employed at or attends an institution of higher education to register (within three days of beginning school or employment) with the chief of police in the municipality in which they are employed or attend an institution of higher education; or the sheriff in the county in which they are employed or attend an institution of higher education located in an unincorporated area, or if incorporated, no police chief exists; and with the public safety or security director of the institution of higher education which they are employed or attend.

In Illinois, the Illinois State Police maintain a statewide sex offender database identifying persons who must register as sex offenders. The College campus community may obtain information regarding sex offenders in our area using this sex offender database, which can be accessed at [Illinois State Police Sex Offender Registry](#).

If you have questions about sex offender registration, please contact the Office of Campus Safety at 309-457-3456.





## Access to and Security of Campus Facilities and Residence Halls

The Monmouth College campus is located within the City of Monmouth and is generally open to the public. Except as restricted in individual cases, the academic and administrative buildings are open to the public, at a minimum, during normal business hours. Most facilities have individual hours, and the hours may vary at different times of the day and/or year. Access to some of these buildings is controlled by proximity card access after normal business hours, and all of these buildings have varied levels of access.

Campus Safety Officers patrol the academic and administrative buildings on a regular basis. For information about the access protocol for a specific building, contact the Office of Campus Safety at 309-457-3456.

Campus Safety Officers patrol the residence halls on a regular basis. Access to residence halls is restricted to residents, their approved guests and other approved members of the Monmouth College campus community. Residents gain entry into the Residence Halls by presenting their Identification Card (ID) proximity cards to the proximity card readers. Residents gain entry into their assigned room by using their college-issued residence hall room key. Residents are cautioned against permitting strangers to enter the buildings and are urged to require individuals seeking entry to use their own personal access cards. Head Residents (HR's) and Resident Assistants (RA's) also maintain security measures in the halls and work with residents to achieve a community respectful of individual and group rights and responsibilities.

## Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner designed to minimize the potential for hazardous conditions. The Campus Safety Officers regularly patrol the campus and report malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to Facilities Management and College Maintenance Department for correction. Campus lighting typically meets or exceeds the industry standard for pedestrian walkways, and parking lots are well-lit and routinely patrolled by the Campus Safety Officers. It is helpful when other members of the College community report equipment and/or facility problems to the Office of Campus Safety or the Maintenance Department. Safety concerns for lighting, locks and shrubbery blocking clear sight lines can be reported to the Maintenance office at [login.myschoolbuilding.com/msb?acct90975&productID=MD](https://login.myschoolbuilding.com/msb?acct90975&productID=MD) or calling 309-457-3333.

## Crime Prevention and Safety Programs

The Monmouth College Office of Campus Safety takes a proactive approach to preventing crimes. The goal of crime prevention and security awareness programs is to minimize or eliminate criminal opportunities whenever possible. Typically during new student summer orientation, students and their families are informed about the types of crimes that occur on campus and prevention resources offered by the Campus Authorities and the Office of Campus Safety.

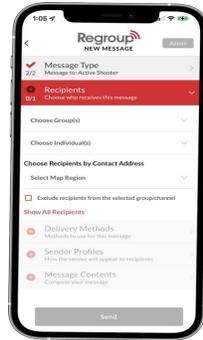
Programs are offered year-round. During the 2023 - 2024 academic year, the Monmouth College Office of Campus Safety, in conjunction with other offices across campus, conducted several programs including general crime prevention and safety awareness programs such as safety education forums, Campus safety education and tips, programs and discussions about topics such as drug and alcohol awareness, student mental health, fire safety/fire drills, emergency procedures & evacuation, Title IX and sexual assault, theft prevention, campus resources, vehicle theft prevention & working with Campus Safety Officers. In these programs, students and employees are encouraged to be responsible for their own safety and the safety of others.

The Office of Student Affairs and Campus Safety offer a variety of Safety Services and Training materials.

## Regroup Mass Notification App

The Monmouth College Regroup Mass Notification App, commonly known as **Scots Alert** provides an easy-to-use mass notification platform that's used by school districts, universities, and colleges across North America for day-to-day and emergency notifications.

Our innovative platform gives you the ability to keep students and faculty safer and more informed. With a single click, College authorities can notify the entire campus community if a crisis arises. Active shooter situations, severe weather, or public health threats can all be communicated quickly and efficiently with Regroup. Regroup Safe App provides another layer of security for the students, faculty and staff in the College campus area.



When a serious incident occurs on campus that causes an immediate threat to the campus community, the first responders to the scene will typically be Campus Safety Officers, with assistance as needed from the Monmouth Police Department, Monmouth Fire Department, Warren County Sheriff's Office and District 14 Illinois State Police.

These departments will typically respond and work together to manage the incident. Depending on the size, scale and seriousness of the incident, other College departments and other local, state or federal agencies could be involved in confirming and responding to the incident.

## Safety In Residence Halls and Campus Buildings

The College has implemented a structure with the protection of students in residence halls being a top priority. The elements of this system include:

- Campus Safety personnel.
- Trained Residence Life Staff.
- Door locks.
- Locked entrance doors.
- Lenel/S2 Key Card access 24/7 for residence halls.
- Information about steps students can take to maintain their safety, which is also discussed at floor meetings and outlined in the Student Handbook.
- Requirement that residents use only their proximity card for entry into any access areas.
- Placement of surveillance cameras at entryways.

The College places restrictions on guests, building access and actions that may have a detrimental effect on student security.

Such restrictions include:

- Building entrance only through designated areas.
- Prohibition on assisting others to gain unauthorized entry.
- Prohibition on propping doors open.
- Guest registration procedures when guests are permitted.
- Prohibitions on duplicating or giving a room key to another person.
- Prohibition on any activity that would endanger the safety of others.

If a student is found in violation of any of the above restrictions, the College may impose sanctions or fines on the student. Additional information can be found in the Student Handbook.

Among the app's many features are:

### Critical Alerts

- Notify staff, students, parents, and authorities of emergencies.
- Issue severe weather alerts and closures.
- Broadcast public health warnings.
- Enable staff and students to report their status.
- Alert staff of critical outages (IT, phone lines, etc.).

### Day-to-Day Alerts

- Schedule changes and closures
- Policy changes and updates
- Campus events and newsletters
- Faculty notices and updates
- Tuition reminders

## Emergency Preparedness

As required by state and federal law, Monmouth College has a comprehensive Emergency Response Plan that details immediate response and evacuation procedures. The Office of Campus Safety has the responsibility of responding to and summoning the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate and document any situation that may constitute an emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, the Office of Campus Safety has a responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does in fact pose a threat to the health and safety of the campus community.

Monmouth College Campus Safety Officers and Administrators have received training in incident command and the National Incident Management System.

# Safety Notifications

The purpose of College Safety Notifications is to notify the campus community of important information to enhance personal safety.

Monmouth College students have the ability to receive safety notifications that may be issued: Scots Alerts, Safety Warnings and Community Awareness Messages.

**Scots Alert** First responders will confirm with their supervisors that there is, in fact, a significant emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety to the campus community.

If the threat occurs within the primary jurisdiction of another law enforcement agency, the chief of police or designee will contact the respective department's designee to confirm the threat and draft the content of the notice in order to provide appropriate information; provided that the process does not impede the timeliness of the alert being issued as required by the Clery Act.

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, a **Scots Alert** will be issued to expedite emergency response and/or evacuation procedures. The goal of a **Scots Alert** is to notify as many people as possible, as rapidly as possible, through a variety of channels with adequate follow-up information as needed. The Office of Campus Safety has the ability to distribute information through a variety of methods as shown in the table below:

## Monmouth College Alerts (Scots Alerts)

- Text message and/or phone call to students and employees.
- Message broadcast by Room to Room announcements in campus buildings.
- Push notification via Regroup app.
- Local Media.
- Information posted on the Monmouth College webpage.
- Email sent to all monmouthcollege.edu email addresses.
- Monmouth College Social Media (i.e. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram).

Some or all of these methods of communication will be used to provide follow-up information to the campus community. Face-to-face communication may also be used in some circumstances. Updates and follow-up information will also be posted on [monmouthcollege.edu](http://monmouthcollege.edu). All Monmouth College email addresses are automatically enrolled in the college's emergency notification system. In order to receive text messages through Regroup (when that method of delivery is appropriate), you need to provide your mobile phone number through MyMC. You can also download the Regroup app to receive Alerts on your mobile device.

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 Monmouth College homepage and/or social media.

Monmouth College will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the emergency notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The entire campus community will be notified anytime a **Scots Alert** is disseminated. There will be a continuing assessment of the situation and follow-up information will be provided to the entire campus community as needed. **Scots Alerts** are issued for incidents such as an active threat/shooter, major hazardous materials release, major fire, infectious disease outbreak or a tornado that would directly impact campus.

Monmouth College has implemented a formal process that gives the President or designee, the authority to confirm a significant emergency/dangerous situation, to develop the content to determine the appropriate segment(s) of the campus community to receive the notification to initiate the Emergency Notification System to send a message to the campus community. Campus Safety and local first responders on the scene of a critical incident or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community will assist those preparing the emergency notification with determining the content and what segment or segments of the campus community should receive the **Scots Alert**.

## Safety Warnings

In the event that a Clery Act crime is reported to a Campus Authority (CA), local police agency, or Office of Campus Safety that has occurred within the Monmouth College Clery geography or extended patrol area and is considered by the College to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees, a Safety Warning will be issued to the entire campus community in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names and other identifying information of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. The President or designee will work with College Administrators to develop the content. Safety Warnings will be issued to the campus community via email blast to all [monmouthcollege.edu](http://monmouthcollege.edu) assigned email accounts. Safety Warnings may also be issued using some or all of the systems listed on the previous page. For a list of Clery Act crimes, see Definitions of Reportable Crimes and Other Associated Terms on page 18-19 of this publication.

All incidents are considered on a case-by-case basis by the President or designee after reviewing the facts, the amount of information known by the Office of Campus Safety and deciding whether there is a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no ongoing threat to other College community members, and a Safety Warning would not be distributed. Cases involving sexual assault are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a "timely" warning notice to the community.



Students and employees who provide their mobile phone number are automatically registered to receive alerts via text message.

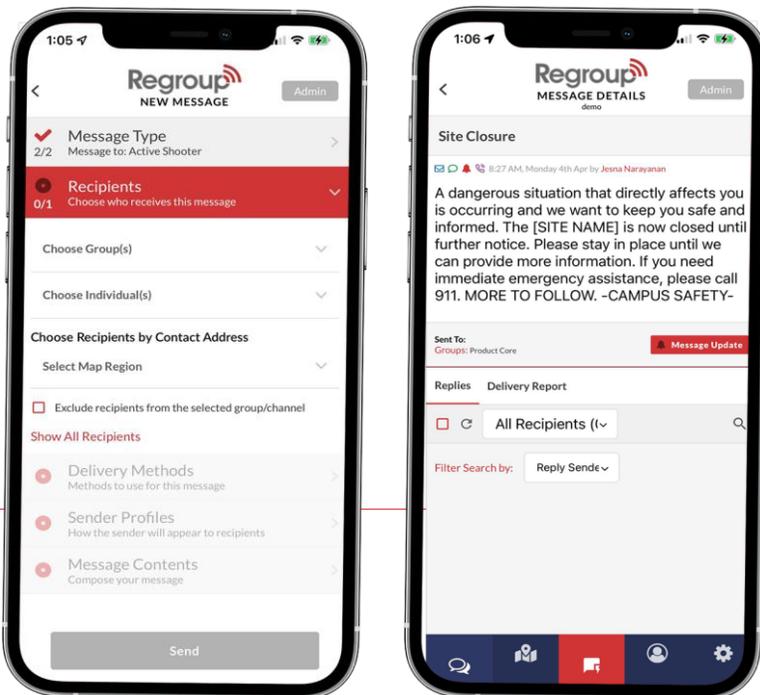
## Community Awareness Messages

The Office of Campus Safety or designee may issue Community Awareness Messages to the College campus community, for other incidents that may impact the Monmouth College campus. A Community Awareness Message is a notification that is initiated to disseminate information about important topics that are in the interest of the well-being of the community. The intent of a Community Awareness Message is to advise the campus community about health and safety issues from inclement weather advisories to crime prevention and safety tips. This may also include specific parking disruptions, parade parking, construction issues on/or around campus or traffic concerns, so people can make informed decisions. This information is shared with the College community to promote public safety. Community Awareness Messages are not required by law. The decision to issue a Community Awareness Message is at the discretion of the Office of Campus Safety or designee.

## Emergency Response Planning

Planned fire drills are conducted at least once per college year in each residence hall/living unit at the College campus, and participation is mandatory. Students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of an emergency. Evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants "practice" drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. In addition, the process provides the College an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components.



## Missing Student Notification Policies and Procedures

If a member of the College community has reason to believe that a friend, colleague, roommate, or acquaintance is missing they are encouraged to inform any of the following immediately:

- Office of Campus Safety at: 309-457-3456.
- Office of Residence Life at: 309-457-2114.
- Dialing 911 or calling the Monmouth Police Department nonemergency telephone number at 309-734-8383.

A student may be classified as missing if a student's absence is contrary to pattern of behavior and/or unusual circumstances may have caused their absence. Such circumstance could include, but are not limited to, a report or suspicion that the student is a victim of foul play, has expressed suicidal thoughts, has concerns about drug and/or alcohol use, is in a life-threatening situation, or has been with persons who may endanger the student's welfare.

After the report of a missing student is made, the police will investigate the report and, if the facts determine that student is missing, the police will generate a report and notify additional law enforcement agencies, if necessary. Parents/guardians will be notified.

All students are required to supply to the Office of Residence Life their emergency contact numbers. Students are also required to update their emergency contact number(s) every semester.

## Emergency Assistance Call Boxes

Monmouth College has an extensive network of emergency assistance call boxes located throughout campus. The call boxes are telephones and can be used to call any phone on campus or 911. Campus Safety is monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week, including all holidays.

The call boxes can be used to:

- Request help.
- Report a crime.
- Report suspicious activities.
- Request an escort.
- Report any other type of emergency.

If you need help, simply open the door and dial the number. As part of safety preparedness, individuals are encouraged to be aware of the locations of the nearest emergency call boxes around campus.

Phones are located at:

- Hewes Library
  - Stockdale Center
  - Wallace Hall
  - 9th Street Parking Lot
  - Fulton Hall
  - Bowers Hall
- Inside Campus Buildings:
- McMichael Hall (basement)
  - Stockdale Center (lower level)

## Sex Offender Registration

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires Monmouth College to inform the campus community where to find information on registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a state to provide notice, as required under state law, of each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services or is a student. Illinois law requires sex offenders to register with their local police or sheriff, which places their names in a statewide database. The State of Illinois Registered Sex Offenders database can be accessed at [isp.state.il.us/sor](http://isp.state.il.us/sor).

If you need more information, contact your local law enforcement (police or sheriff) office. Effective Jan. 1, 2012, the Sex Offender Registration Act (Public Act 97-0155) mandated any sex offender or sexual predator employed at or attending an institution of higher education register (within three days of beginning school or employment) with respective campus police department.

## Abuse and Neglect Reporting

Illinois Public Act 97-011 was signed into law with an immediate effective date on June 27, 2012. The Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act was amended to include institutions of higher education personnel, athletic program or facility personnel requiring a duty to report when they have "reasonable cause to believe a child known to them in their professional or official capacity may be an abused or neglected child..." The DCFS Hotline is 1-800-25ABUSE (22873). Paper-based and online training is implemented for all new hires and rehires to the college. For current employees, required compliance training sessions will include training on mandatory reporting, Title IX and sexual assault prevention.

### Emergency Contact Information

Put ICE (In Case of Emergency) in your cell phone, with a name and telephone number of an emergency contact to help emergency services personnel in the event of an emergency.

# Shelter-in-Place Procedures

## What it Means to "Shelter-in-Place"

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas around you become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it is usually safer to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose you to that danger. Thus, to "shelter-in-place" means to make a shelter of the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

## Basic "Shelter-in-Place" Guidance

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside in an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest university building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

## How You Will Know to "Shelter-in-Place"

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources: Office of Campus Safety, Residence Hall Staff members, other College employees or other authorities utilizing the College's emergency communications tools.

## How to "Shelter-in-Place"

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same. Should the need ever arise, follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

1. If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly and follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
2. Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
  - An interior room.
  - Above ground level.
  - Without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.
3. Shut and lock all windows (for a tighter seal and close exterior doors.
4. Turn off air conditioners, heaters and fans.

5. Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able. (College staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.)

6. Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (hall staff, faculty or staff) to call the list in to the Office of Campus Safety so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.

7. Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.

At the sound of a fire alarm or if you are instructed to evacuate, leave the area immediately and proceed to the nearest exit and leave the building. If you are the first to recognize a fire situation, activate the alarm, evacuate to a safe location using the nearest exit and notify Campus Safety and Public Safety at 911.

1. Remain calm.
2. Do **NOT** use elevators. Use the stairs.
3. Assist the physically impaired. If they are unable to exit without using an elevator, secure a safe location near a stairwell and immediately inform Campus Safety or the responding fire department of the individual's location.
4. Proceed to a clear area at least 150 feet from the building. Keep all walkways clear for emergency vehicles.
5. Make sure all personnel are out of the building.
6. Do not re-enter the building.



## Policies Pertaining to Alcohol and Illegal Drugs

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 as well as the policies of Monmouth College prohibit the unlawful possession, use and/or distribution of controlled substances and alcohol on property owned, operated or controlled by Monmouth College, or in association with any college-related duties or activities. The Monmouth College Office of Campus Safety enforces all state and federal drinking and drug policies, including underage drinking.

As an institution of higher education, Monmouth College is dedicated to maintaining an environment in which students can achieve their academic, personal and professional ambitions. The possession or use of illegal drugs, as well as the use or abuse of legal drugs such as alcohol, seriously undermines the goals of the College, as well as the goals of our students and staff. To mitigate the impact of drug and narcotic use, the college will enforce and follow all relevant local, state and federal laws; as well as college policies, including:

***The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and staff on College property, or at Monmouth College-related events.***

Monmouth College will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and staff consistent with local, state and federal laws. Sanctions may include, but are not limited to, academic suspensions or expulsions for students, and termination of employment for staff members. When appropriate, Monmouth College will also refer cases for criminal prosecution; or refer students and staff members to a rehabilitation program as a condition of an administrative or disciplinary sanction.

This policy will be reviewed no less than on an annual basis in an effort to determine the effectiveness of the policy and implement any needed changes; and to ensure that the sanctions imposed for violations of this policy are consistently and fairly enforced.

Monmouth College encourages students and staff to voluntarily obtain assistance for dependency or abuse problems before such conduct results in personal, professional or educational harm. Assistance for students and staff of Monmouth College is available from a wide range of resources, some of which are listed to the right. Monmouth College does not endorse any particular off-campus provider, and invites individuals seeking assistance to utilize local resources for additional providers.

Monmouth College may impose disciplinary sanctions upon any student or employee who is found to be in violation of laws or policies relating to the unlawful possession, use or distribution of drugs and alcohol.

Common sanctions imposed on students or employees for violations of this policy can be found below. Monmouth College may use, but is not limited to, any one or combination of the below listed sanctions.

For employees, such sanctions may include, without limitation, the following:

- Referral to an educational or rehabilitation program (employees who are convicted of drug or alcohol-related offenses can be required to demonstrate satisfactory completion of such a program).
- Referral for fitness for duty evaluation.
- Employee discipline (including suspension or dismissal) pursuant to provisions of the Monmouth College Standard of Conduct and personnel policies.
- Referral for criminal prosecution.
- Additional procedures pertain to employees in designated positions subject to the Federal Department of Transportation Alcohol and Drug Testing Program regulations.

## If You Need Help

The College encourages students and employees who may have a problem with the use of drugs or alcohol to seek professional advice and treatment. The College provides or can assist in arranging education, assessment, counseling, intervention, treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare. Some of these services may be without charge or the cost of others may be partially paid by student or employee health insurance programs.

**Director of Student Wellbeing**  
Megan McGruder  
Center for Science and Business, Room 345  
309-457-2316  
[mmcgruder1@monmouthcollege.edu](mailto:mmcgruder1@monmouthcollege.edu)

**Students**  
TimelyCare  
833-484-6359  
<https://timelycare.com/what-we-do/>

**Faculty and Staff**  
Employee Assistance Program  
888-293-6948  
[eapbda.com](http://eapbda.com)

**Community Resources**  
Alcoholics Anonymous  
866-920-0628  
[aa-meetings.com](http://aa-meetings.com)

**Bridgeway**  
309-734-9461  
[bway.org](http://bway.org)

**MonmouthAddiction and TreatmentResources** <https://www.addictions.com/rehabs/illinois/monmouth/>

## Illinois Laws on Drinking

The College draws the attention of its members to the Illinois laws on drinking, particularly to these statutes:

- Any person to whom the sale, gift or delivery of any alcoholic liquor is prohibited because of age shall not purchase or accept as a gift such alcoholic liquor.
- No person shall transfer, alter, or deface an identification card, use the identification card of another, carry or use a false identification, or obtain an identification card by means of false information.
- No person shall purchase, accept delivery of, or have possession of alcoholic liquor in violation of this section.
- The consumption of alcoholic liquor by any person less than 21 years of age is forbidden. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.
- Every person who is injured in person or property by any intoxicated person has a right of action in his/her own name, severally or jointly, against any person who, by selling or giving alcoholic liquor, causes the intoxication of such a person.
- The State provides penalties for offenders up to one year in jail and a fine of \$1000.
- The College will expect to discipline members who, on or in the immediate vicinity of the campus, violate State and or local law.

Students are subject to referral for action under the Student Code of Conduct and, without limitation, may include the following:

- First offense: \$100.00 fine
- Second offense: \$150.00 fine
- Third offense \$200.00 fine
- Kegs: \$300.00 fine

In addition, these sanctions may be amended at the college's discretion given the severity of the circumstances. Additional sanctions may be added including but not limited to, warnings, community service, alcohol abuse treatment, suspension and dismissal.

Sanctions received through the disciplinary hearing process may be appealed to the Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her designee.

Service	Phone Number
All Emergencies	911
Monmouth Police — Non-emergency	309-734-8383
Monmouth College Campus Safety	309-457-3456
Employee Assistance Program	888-293-6948
Counseling and Consultation Services (Students) - Timely Care	833-484-6359
Bridgeway Inc. (Off-campus Resource) Alcoholics Anonymous	309-734-9461 800-452-7990
Counseling and Consultation Services - Megan McGruder	309-457-2316

## Monmouth College Alcohol Policy

We seek to educate our students, consistent with State laws, to understand the use and abuse of alcoholic beverages. Providing an environment where students can accept privileges as well as responsibilities in the use of our educational role in giving guidance to the learning processes outside the classroom.

Thus the College provides educational programs, individual and group counseling, testing and referral information (page 14). The maintenance of an environment supportive of students depends on each member of the College's extended community of faculty, students, staff, parents, alumni, and guests exercising responsible behavior as well as holding other members of the community responsible for their behavior.

In all instances and for all occasions, the College expects those members who are of legal age and above who choose to use alcohol to observe the principle of moderation. The college reserves the right to change a student's housing assignment when a student is thought to need greater supervision or is a negative influence on other students. Indeed, the college reserves the right to require treatment, suspend or expel a student whose capacity to work has been eroded by excessive drinking.

- No person under-age may possess or consume alcoholic beverages on college property. Members of the college and visitors are particularly warned against making alcoholic beverages available to a person who is under age.
- A member of legal age may consume alcoholic beverages in his or her room, a room of another member of legal age, or in an approved social area.
- There can be no consumption of alcoholic beverages or the carrying of open containers in halls of residence or houses, in public rooms, or in any college building and public places.
- Alcoholic beverages may not be consumed or carried in open containers outdoors on the campus.
- Athletic teams, individuals and other groups traveling under the college's aegis must abide by the college's regulations.
- No organization may include in its budget funds for the purchase of alcoholic beverages.
- No organization may demand from its member's monies for the purchase of alcoholic beverages.
- Bars are not permitted on campus.
- A living group may petition the Office of Student Affairs at the beginning of each semester to establish that persons of legal age may consume alcoholic beverages in a lounge or social room. Such a petition must carry the signatures of three-fourths or more of the membership. In assessing the petition, the Office of Student Affairs will consider the prior behavior of the petitioning group.
- Parties and other social events at which alcohol is available may be open only to members of the hall, house, or to specifically invited guests. Food and non-alcoholic beverages must be made available when alcohol is present. Sponsors of social events where alcohol is present must clearly define the length of the events and provide adequate supervision in the form of chaperone's or social hosts.
- Advertising of alcohol related events is strictly prohibited. Advertising which promotes the excessive use of alcohol is strictly prohibited.
- Kegs are not permitted on campus.

## City of Monmouth Liquor Ordinances

### Public Drinking or Intoxication 132.60

#### Liquor in Public places

For the purpose of this sub-chapter, the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning:

- No person shall consume any alcoholic liquor while in or upon public streets, alleys, sidewalk, parking lots, or other public ways.
- No person shall be in possession of any glass, can, or open container containing alcoholic liquor on any thoroughfare, street, sidewalk, alley, parking lots or any other public way.
- No person shall have in his or her possession an open container containing alcoholic liquor within or on a motor vehicle including motorcycles, while parked or standing on a public street or public parking lot in the city, or while the vehicle is in motion.

#### 132.61 Public Intoxication

No intoxicated person or no person incapacitated by alcohol shall be in any public street, alley, walk, mall, building or other place owned or controlled by the city. This section shall not prohibit any person from traveling, without operating a motor vehicle, over the most convenient route to the person's home or to a place to seek treatment for alcoholism, or to seek medical treatment for any condition, to seek mental health treatment or to seek spiritual help.

#### Illinois Law on Drugs

Possession and delivery of illicit drugs are prohibited in Illinois through the Cannabis Control Act [740 ILCS 40/0.01 et seq.] and the Controlled Substances Act [720 ILCS 570/100 et seq. and 720 ILCS 570/401 et seq.]. Penalties vary with the amount of the drug confiscated; the type of drug found; the number of previous offenses by the individual; and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. A first-time conviction of possession of a controlled substance can result in a one to three-year prison sentence, the fine can be \$25,000 and charges permit the court to sentence the defendant to probation and substance abuse treatment. More severe penalties may be imposed for conviction of class 2, 3 or 4 felonies involving manufacture or delivery to a minor. Vehicles used with knowledge of the owner in the commission of any offense prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act or Controlled Substances Act can be seized by the government, and all ownership rights.

## Medicinal Cannabis (Marijuana)

Illinois allows for the use of cannabis for medicinal purposes. Individuals who are authorized to use cannabis must be registered with the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) and secure a written certification from a physician licensed in Illinois. The IDPH will issue a registry ID card and a notation will be made on the registrant's Illinois driving record, which will be available to law enforcement.

A driver may not operate a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis prescribed for medicinal purposes and may not transport medicinal cannabis in a vehicle unless it is contained in a tamper-evident container and kept in an area that is inaccessible while the vehicle is in motion. If a police officer stops a vehicle driven by a person who holds a medical cannabis registry card and the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe the person is impaired by the use of cannabis, the driver must submit to field sobriety testing. Refusal to submit to testing or failure of the field sobriety tests will result in the suspension of the person's driver's license. Driving while impaired by the use of medical cannabis or driving with an open container may result in the loss of driving privileges as well as revocation of the driver's medical cannabis card. The Student Handbook outlines the process under which all student conduct incidents are investigated and adjudicated as appropriate. Refer to the Student Code of Conduct ([monmouthcollege.edu/offices/student-affairs/disciplinary-procedures/](http://monmouthcollege.edu/offices/student-affairs/disciplinary-procedures/)) for further information on the process.

# Clery Act Reporting

Publication of this annual report is required by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act ("the Clery Act"), a federal law. The annual crime statistics were compiled by the Director of Campus Safety with information from the Monmouth Police Department, Student Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resource Services, Campus Authorities (CA) and relevant local and state police agencies. Requests for Clery-reportable crimes were made in good faith; however, some agencies did not respond or could not provide the statistics as requested. The College's yearly crime statistics are compiled on a calendar-year basis. The report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning crimes that occurred within the geography outlined by the Clery Act for the College campus and were reported to the Office of Campus Safety or designated campus officials. Additionally, these statistics include people referred for campus disciplinary action for categories required under the Clery Act. Referrals occur when a person is not arrested for weapons, drug abuse or liquor law violations, but is instead referred for campus disciplinary action. Statistical information for certain off-campus locations or property owned or controlled by the College, as well as public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus, are collected or requested from local police departments. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year in which the crime was reported.

The crime statistics tables are reflective of the requirements mandated by the Clery Act for compiling this report. Monmouth College reports the crimes required by the Clery Act that occurred on or within the College's Clery Geography that were reported to the Office of Campus Safety or local police agency.

## Classifying Crime Statistics

The statistics on the following pages are published in accordance with the standards and guidelines used by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the Clery Act.

The number of victims involved in a particular incident is indicated for the following crime classifications: murder/ non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape) and aggravated assault. For example, if an aggravated assault occurs and there are three victims, this would be counted as three aggravated assaults in the crime statistics.

The number of incidents involving a particular offense is indicated for the following crime categories (includes one offense per distinct operation): robbery, burglary and arson. For example, if five students are walking across campus together and they are robbed, this would count as one instance of robbery in the crime statistics chart.

In cases of motor vehicle theft, each vehicle stolen is counted.

In cases involving weapons, drug abuse or liquor law violations, each person who was arrested is indicated in the arrest statistics. The statistics captured under the "Judicial Referrals" section for weapons, drug abuse and liquor law violations indicate the number of people who were referred to Student Conduct for violating those specific laws.

Statistics for hate crimes are counted in each specific Clery-reportable crime category and therefore are part of the overall statistics reported for each year. The only exception to this is the addition of a bias-motivated larceny, simple assault, intimidation and destruction/ damage/vandalism of property; the law requires that this statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime in any other area of the compliance document.

## Off-Campus Crime

Campus Safety Officers routinely respond and if need be may call for the assistance of the Monmouth Police Department at off-campus locations. Off-campus student violations of the law or College policy may be addressed by Student Conduct Review Board (SCRB) or the Title IX Coordinator.

## Criminal Activity at Non-campus Locations of Student Organizations Officially Recognized by Monmouth College

Campus Safety Officers have primary jurisdiction over college-owned or leased properties within the city limits of Monmouth. The Monmouth Police Department routinely responds to calls if additional assistance is needed dealing with the incident. The Office of Campus Safety monitors and records criminal activity at non-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by Monmouth College. The Office of Campus Safety works diligently with the Student Conduct Review Board, the Title IX Coordinator, and the Office of Student Affairs to address problems as they arise. The Office of Campus Safety meets with local law enforcement frequently to exchange information and to address any issues that may arise.

Monmouth College may pursue disciplinary action for non-campus violations of College rules, regardless if the activity was criminal in nature.

## Definitions of Reportable Crimes and Other Associated Terms

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

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

**Sex Offenses:** Any sexual act directed against another person, without the 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.
- **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 their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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

**Aggravated Assault:** An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in a serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

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

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

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

**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, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

**Dating Violence:** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship 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.

**Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition: (i) 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;

(ii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim; (iii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

**Hate Crime:** A crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

**Larceny-Theft (except motor vehicle theft) (when motivated by bias):** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

**Simple Assault (when motivated by bias):** 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 (when motivated by bias):** 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 (when motivated by bias):** 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.

**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 Abuse 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.

**Illegal 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.

**Unfounded Crimes:** An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situation where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully

investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore "unfounded." Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may "unfound" a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not "unfound" a crime report.

**Campus:** Any building or property, owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographical area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area described above, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

**On-Campus Student Housing Facilities:** Property owned or controlled by the institution used to provide housing for the institution's students.

**Non-campus Building or Property:** Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is being used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

**Public Property:** All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

# Monmouth College Clery Act Crime Statistics

2024 Criminal Offenses	ON CAMPUS		ON CAMPUS (TOTAL)	NON CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
	Student Housing	Other			
<b>CRIMINAL HOMICIDE</b>					
MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SEX OFFENSES</b>					
SEX OFFENSE: FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSE: INCEST	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSE: RAPE	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSE: STATUTORY RAPE	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	1
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES TOTAL: 0					

2023	Criminal Offenses	ON CAMPUS		ON CAMPUS (TOTAL)	NON CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
		Student Housing	Other			
<b>CRIMINAL HOMICIDE</b>						
	MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0
	NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SEX OFFENSES</b>						
	SEX OFFENSE: FONDLING	0	1	1	0	0
	SEX OFFENSE: INCEST	0	0	0	0	0
	SEX OFFENSE: RAPE	0	0	0	0	0
	SEX OFFENSE: STATUTORY RAPE	0	0	0	0	0
	ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0
	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0
	BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0
	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0
	ARSON	0	0	0	0	0
	UNFOUNDED CRIMES TOTAL: 0					

2022	Criminal Offenses	ON CAMPUS		ON CAMPUS (TOTAL)	NON CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
		Student Housing	Other			
<b>CRIMINAL HOMICIDE</b>						
	MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0
	NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SEX OFFENSES</b>						
	SEX OFFENSE: FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0
	SEX OFFENSE: INCEST	0	0	0	0	0
	SEX OFFENSE: RAPE	0	0	0	0	0
	SEX OFFENSE: STATUTORY RAPE	0	0	0	0	0
	ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0
	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0
	BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0
	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0
	ARSON	0	0	0	0	0
	UNFOUNDED CRIMES TOTAL: 0					

2024	Arrest and Judicial Referrals	ON CAMPUS		ON CAMPUS (TOTAL)	NON CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
		Student Housing	Other			
<b>ARRESTS</b>						
	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0	0
	DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0	0
	ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0
<b>JUDICIAL REFERRALS</b>						
	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2	8	10	0	0
	DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS	12	5	17	0	0
	ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0

2023	Arrest and Judicial Referrals	ON CAMPUS		ON CAMPUS (TOTAL)	NON CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
		Student Housing	Other			
<b>ARRESTS</b>						
	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	1	1	0	0
	DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS	2	0	2	0	0
	ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0
<b>JUDICIAL REFERRALS</b>						
	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	29	13	42	0	0
	DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS	27	10	37	0	0
	ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0

2022	Arrest and Judicial Referrals	ON CAMPUS		ON CAMPUS (TOTAL)	NON CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
		Student Housing	Other			
<b>ARRESTS</b>						
	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	0	0
	DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS	2	0	2	0	0
	ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0
<b>JUDICIAL REFERRALS</b>						
	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	7	12	19	0	0
	DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS	12	17	29	0	0
	ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION	1	0	1	0	0

**ON CAMPUS**

**Clery Hate Crime Statistics**

2024 Clery Act Reportable Offenses	ON CAMPUS Category of Hate Crime							National Origin	Gender Identity
	Race	Gender	Religion	Sexuality	Ethnicity	Disability			
MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: STATUTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ANY OTHER CRIME INVOLVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LARCENY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

2023 Clery Act Reportable Offenses	ON CAMPUS Category of Hate Crime							National Origin	Gender Identity
	Race	Gender	Religion	Sexuality	Ethnicity	Disability			
MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: STATUTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ANY OTHER CRIME INVOLVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LARCENY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

<b>2022</b>	<b>ON CAMPUS</b>	<b>Category of Hate Crime</b>							
		<b>Clery Act Reportable Offenses</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>Sexuality</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Disability</b>	<b>National Origin</b>
	<b>MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>SEX OFFENSE: FONDLING</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>SEX OFFENSE: INCEST</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>SEX OFFENSE: RAPE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>SEX OFFENSE: STATUTORY</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>ROBBERY</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>BURGLARY</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>ARSON</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>ANY OTHER CRIME INVOLVING</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>SIMPLE ASSAULT</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>INTIMIDATION</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>LARCENY</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

# NON CAMPUS

# Clery Hate Crime Statistics

2024 Clery Act Reportable Offenses	NON CAMPUS Category of Hate Crime							National Origin	Gender Identity
	Race	Gender	Religion	Sexuality	Ethnicity	Disability			
MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: STATUTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ANY OTHER CRIME INVOLVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LARCENY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

2023 Clery Act Reportable Offenses	NON CAMPUS Category of Hate Crime							National Origin	Gender Identity
	Race	Gender	Religion	Sexuality	Ethnicity	Disability			
MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: STATUTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ANY OTHER CRIME INVOLVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LARCENY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

2022 Clery Act Reportable Offenses	Category of Hate Crime						National Origin	Gender Identity
	Race	Gender	Religion	Sexuality	Ethnicity	Disability		
MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSE: FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSE: INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSE: RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSE: STATUTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANY OTHER CRIME INVOLVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LARCENY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

# PUBLIC PROPERTY

# Clery Hate Crime Statistics

2024 Clery Act Reportable Offenses	PUBLIC PROPERTY Category of Hate Crime							National Origin	Gender Identity
	Race	Gender	Religion	Sexuality	Ethnicity	Disability			
MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: STATUTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ANY OTHER CRIME INVOLVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LARCENY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

2023 Clery Act Reportable Offenses	PUBLIC PROPERTY Category of Hate Crime							National Origin	Gender Identity
	Race	Gender	Religion	Sexuality	Ethnicity	Disability			
MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEX OFFENSE: STATUTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ANY OTHER CRIME INVOLVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LARCENY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

2022 Clery Act Reportable Offenses	PUBLIC PROPERTY Category of Hate Crime							
	Race	Gender	Religion	Sexuality	Ethnicity	Disability	National Origin	Gender Identity
MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSE: FONDLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSE: INCEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSE: RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSE: STATUTORY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANY OTHER CRIME INVOLVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIMPLE ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INTIMIDATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LARCENY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

2024	VAWA	ON CAMPUS		ON CAMPUS (TOTAL)	NON CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
		Student Housing	Other			
<b>VAWA Crimes</b>						
	Dating Violence	2	2	4	0	0
	Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0
	Stalking	0	0	0	0	1

2023	VAWA	ON CAMPUS		ON CAMPUS (TOTAL)	NON CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
		Student Housing	Other			
<b>VAWA Crimes</b>						
	Dating Violence	1	0	1	0	0
	Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0
	Stalking	1	0	1	0	0

2022	VAWA	ON CAMPUS		ON CAMPUS (TOTAL)	NON CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
		Student Housing	Other			
<b>VAWA Crimes</b>						
	Dating Violence	3	0	3	0	0
	Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	1
	Stalking	0	0	0	0	0

# Annual Fire Safety Report

The Office of Campus Safety compiles and maintains a fire safety log and Annual Fire Safety Report for the College, in compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

The Annual Fire Safety Report for the 2023-2024 academic year (2024 Calendar year) can be found at: [monmouthcollege.edu/live/files/152-annual-safety-security-report](https://monmouthcollege.edu/live/files/152-annual-safety-security-report). Copies may also be obtained by calling 309-457-3456 or at the Office of Campus Safety located in Room 21 of the Poling Hall (basement) located at 700 East Broadway, Monmouth Illinois 61462.



Name of Facility	Address of Facility	2024			2023			2022		
		Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
Alpha Tau Omega House	803 East Broadway Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alpha Xi Delta House	833 East Broadway Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bowers Hall	221 North 6th Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Champion Miller Center	727 East Broadway Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleland Hall	410 North 9th Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton Hall	310 North 7th Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternity Complex	500 North 9th Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graham Hall	730 East Clinton Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grier Hall	320 North 9th Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kappa Kappa Gamma House	915 East Broadway Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liedman Hall	424 North 9th Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMichael Hall	316 North 9th Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pattee Hall	710 East Clinton Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peterson Hall	315 North 6th Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phi Delta Theta House	925 East Euclid Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pi Beta Phi House	924 East Euclid Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Presbyterian House	815 East Broadway Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sigma Phi Epsilon House	1032 East Broadway Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winbigler Hall	400 North 9th Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zeta Beta Tau House	1032 East Broadway Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>								

## Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking

Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are all prohibited by the College's Harassment Policy and may also be crimes in Illinois. This section of the ASR provides the definitions of these offenses and other relevant terms, College procedures when one of these offenses is reported, and College programs designed to prevent the occurrence of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

### Monmouth College Sexual Misconduct Policy and Complaint Procedures

The students, faculty, administration and staff of Monmouth College respect the rights and privileges of each individual on our campus and will not condone behavior violating those rights and privileges. The College particularly deplores harassment of any member of the College community that uses race, age, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, mental or physical disability, ethnicity or religion in a derogatory manner. This prohibition is consistent with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq. ("Title IX"), which provides in part:

*No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.*

The Sexual Misconduct Policy is consistent with Title IX and its implementing regulations, along with applicable state law, to include the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act, 110 ILCS 155/1 et seq., and the Illinois State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, 5 ILCS 430/1-5 et seq., to the extent that state law does not conflict with federal laws and regulations. To review the complete Sexual Misconduct Policy, please visit: Equal Opportunity, Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy for All Faculty, Students, Employees and Third-Parties ([monmouthcollege.edu/offices/personnel/monmouth-college-eoe-nondiscrimination-statement/](http://monmouthcollege.edu/offices/personnel/monmouth-college-eoe-nondiscrimination-statement/)).

Below are the definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and consent, as contained within the *Sexual Misconduct Policy*:

**Dating Violence:** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the complainant. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, type of relationship, and 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 complainant;
- By a person with whom the complainant shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the complainant as a former or current spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Illinois;
- By any other person against an adult or youth complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Illinois.

**Sexual Assault:** Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the complainant, including instances where the complainant is incapable of giving consent. Sexual assault also includes the following:

**Rape** — 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 complainant.

**Sodomy**—Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will (non-consensually) in instances where the complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Sexual Assault With An Object**—To use an object or instrument to penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will (non-consensually) in instances where the complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Fondling** — The touching of the private body parts of another person (buttocks, anus, groin, breasts) for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will (non-consensually) or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Incest** — Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by Illinois law.

**Statutory Rape** — Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent of 17.

**Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person on the basis of their sex that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Course of conduct means two or more acts in which a person directly, indirectly or through third parties: follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, communicates to or about a person, or interferes with another's personal property. Substantial emotion distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

**Consent:** Clear, unambiguous, informed, voluntary and freely given agreement between all participants to knowingly engage in sexual activity. Consent must demonstrate that all individuals understand, are aware of and agree to the "who" (same partners), "what" (same acts), "where" (same location), "when" (same time), and "how" (the same way and under the same conditions) of the sexual activity.

Consent must be mutually understandable by words or actions (i.e., a reasonable person would consider the words or actions to indicate mutual agreement to engage in the sexual activity). Consent is active and cannot be based on the absence of an affirmative statement or act of denial. Silence or lack of resistance does not constitute consent.

Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated (including but not limited to a person or someone with a physical or mental disability and/or level of intoxication that causes impairment resulting in incapacitation), asleep, or unconscious; and the respondent knew or should have known that the person was incapacitated, asleep, or unconscious.

Consent cannot be the result of force (violence, physical restraint or the presence of a weapon); threats (indications of intent to harm, whether direct or indirect); intimidation (extortion, menacing behavior, bullying); coercion (undue pressure); or fraud (misrepresentation or material omission about oneself or the situation in order to gain permission for sexual or intimate activity).

Seeking and receiving consent is the responsibility of the person(s) initiating the sexual act(s) regardless of whether the person initiating the act(s) is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.

Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual activity between or with any party does not in and of itself constitute consent to any other sexual act. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another.

Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time. Consent cannot be inferred by an individual's manner of dress, the giving or acceptance of gifts, the extension or acceptance of an invitation to go to a private room or location, or going on a date.

Consent must be given to engage in the act of

activity, and consent must also be given to any person who records or photographs any aspect of the sexual activity as well as third parties who wish to view the sexual activity either in person or via any electronic equipment, methods or devices.

The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.

## Relevant Illinois Criminal Law Definitions

Many of the acts prohibited by College policy are also crimes under Illinois State law. Excerpted below are relevant parts of the Illinois criminal laws related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Also included is the statutory definition of consent. Because laws are always changing, and because only excerpts of the laws are included below, individuals should read the full language of these laws on the Illinois General Assembly web-page found at <https://www.ilga.gov> or consult with an attorney.

### Definitions Related to Consent

Pursuant to 720 ILCS 5/11-0.1, "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.

"Unable to give knowing consent" includes when the accused administers any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance causing the victim to become unconscious of the nature of the act and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions:

- (1) Was unconscious or asleep;
- (2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred;
- (3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact; or
- (4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

Additionally, pursuant to 720 ILCS 5/11-1.70,

- a) It shall be a defense to any offense under Section 11-1.20, 11-1.30, 11-1.40, 11-1.50, or 11-1.60 of this Code where force or threat of force is an element of the offense that the victim consented.
- b) It shall be a defense under subsection (b) and

subsection (c) of Section 11.150 and subsection (d) of Section 11-1.60 of this Code that the accused reasonably believe the person to be 17 years of age or over.

- c) A person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct.

**Criminal Sexual Assault:** (720 ILCS 5/11-1.20) A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and: (1) uses force or threat of force; (2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent; (3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or (4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a 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.

**Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault:** (720 ILCS 5/11-1.30)

(a) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense:

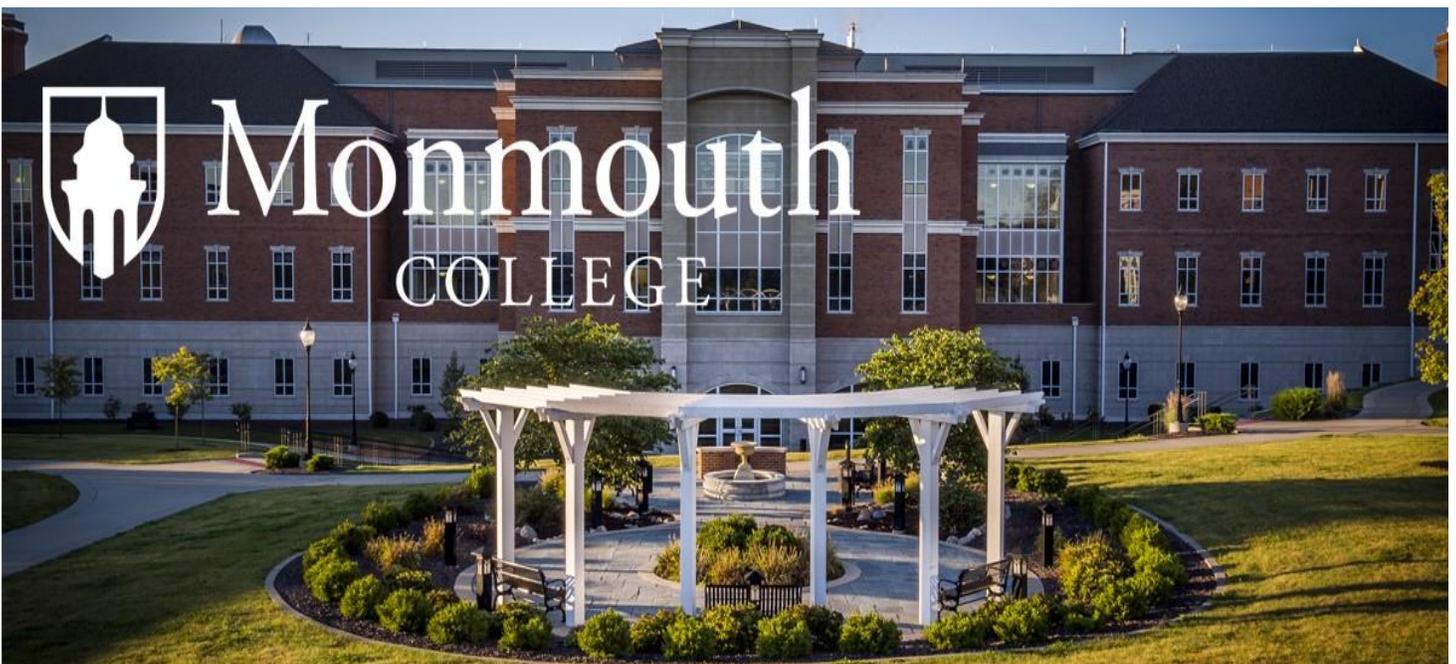
- (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon;
- (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10);

- (3) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person;
- (4) the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony;
- (5) the victim is 60 years of age or older;
- (6) the victim is a person with a physical disability;
- (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes;
- (8) the person is armed with a firearm;
- (9) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or
- (10) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.

(b) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.

(c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.

**Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child:** (720 ILCS 5/11-1.40) A person commits predatory criminal sexual assault of a child if that person is 17 years of age or older, and commits an act of contact, however slight, between



the sex organ or anus of one person and the part of the body of another for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or the accused, or an act of sexual penetration, and: (1) the victim is under 13 years of age; or (2) the victim is under 13 years of age and that person: (A) is armed with a firearm; (B) personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; (C) causes great bodily harm to the victim that: (i) results in permanent disability; or (ii) is life threatening; or (D) delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception, for other than medical purposes.

**Criminal Sexual Abuse:** (720 ILCS 5/11-1.50) (a) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person: (1) commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or (2) commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent. (b) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person is under 17 years of age and commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age. (c) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is less than 5 years older than the victim.

**Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse:** (720 ILCS 5/11-1.60) (a) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits criminal sexual abuse and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist (i) during the commission of the offense or (ii) for purposes of paragraph (7), as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense:

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

(b) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 18 years of age and the person is a family member.

(c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if:

- (1) that person is 17 years of age or over and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 13 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act; or
- (2) that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.

(ci) 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.

(cii) 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.

(ciii) 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 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim.

**Dating Violence:** The Illinois Criminal Code does not define this term.

**Domestic Violence:** (750 ILCS 60/103)

(1) "Abuse" means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis.

...

(3) "Domestic violence" means abuse as defined in paragraph (1).

...

(6) "Family or household members" includes 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.

(7) "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.

(9) "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.

(10) "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 as defined in this Act, regardless of whether the abused person is a family or household member.

(14) "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.

(15) "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.

**Domestic Battery:** (720 ILCS 5/12-3.2) (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.

**Aggravated Domestic Battery:** (720 ILCS 5/12-3.3) (a) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, knowingly causes great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement commits aggravated domestic battery. (a-5) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, strangles another individual commits aggravated domestic battery. For the purposes of this subsection (a-5), "strangle" means intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of an individual by applying pressure on the throat or neck of that individual or by blocking the nose or mouth of that individual.

**Stalking:** (720 ILCS 5/12-7.3) (a) A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress. (a-3) A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person. (a-5) A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion: (1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and (2) transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm,

sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person.

(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.

Definitions — For purposes of Stalking:

(1) "Course of conduct" means two 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, step-parent, 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-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 this 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.

**Aggravated Stalking:** (720 ILCS 5/12-7.4) (a) A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and: (1) causes bodily harm to the victim; (2) confines or restrains the victim; or (3) violates a temporary restraining order, an order of protection, a stalking no contact order, a civil no contact order, or an injunction prohibiting the behavior described in subsection (b)(1) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986. (a-1) A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Act or has been previously required to register under 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.

(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 this 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.

**Cyberstalking:** (720 ILCS 5/12-7.5) (a) A person commits cyberstalking when he or she engages in a course of conduct using electronic communication directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress.

(a-3) A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions, harasses another person through the use of electronic communication and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the

commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.

(a-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.

(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.

Definitions – For purposes of Cyberstalking:

(1) "Course of conduct" means two 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.

(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 this 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.

## Procedures to Follow if Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking has Occurred

If a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred, the below procedures are encouraged for victims to follow.

### 1. Go to a Safe Place

- Call 911 to connect with local law enforcement agencies or medical professionals.

### 2. Talk to Someone you Trust

### 3. Seek Medical Attention and Evidence Preservation

- It is recommended that you seek medical attention as soon as you are able to do so. Seeking medical attention allows for the treatment of injuries and allows evidence to be preserved. It is important to preserve evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. For immediate medical attention and evidence preservation, go to the OSF Holy Family Medical Center at 1000 West Harlem Avenue, Monmouth, IL, 309-734-3141. Completing evidence preservation/forensic examination does not require you to file a police report.

- To best preserve evidence, it is advisable not to bathe, wash your hands, use the restroom, drink, smoke, change clothing or brush your teeth after a crime occurs. If you do change clothes, you may bring them unwashed to the hospital in a paper bag. Under Illinois law, the cost of a forensic examination for a sexual violence survivor that is not covered by private insurance or public aid will be covered by the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services, and should not be billed to the patient. Therefore, you will not have to pay out-of-pocket for the exam. You are also encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, phone call logs, other communications, pictures, and other copies of documents related to what occurred.

### 4. Report the Incident:

You have several options for reporting the incident, if you choose to do so. You may directly notify one of the following:

- Monmouth College Office of Campus Safety (for on-campus crimes), Poling Hall, Room 21 (lower level), 309-457-3456.

The Campus Safety Officers are trained to receive, document and investigate all reported crimes. An officer will work with individuals to obtain information and evidence, identify potential witnesses and conduct a thorough investigation in an effort to identify the responsible party. When appropriate, crime suspects may be adjudicated through the criminal justice system and/or College system.

- Monmouth Police Department (for off-campus crimes), 500 South Main Street, Monmouth, IL, 309-734-8383 or 911 for emergency.

In addition to contacting local law enforcement, you may also file a complaint with the College. A College complaint (Sexual Misconduct Complaint) may be submitted electronically at [monmouthcollege.edu/offices/harassment-non-discrimination/policies/](http://monmouthcollege.edu/offices/harassment-non-discrimination/policies/) or by contacting the Title IX Coordinator at 309-457-2115. More information about the College's procedures for investigating and resolving a Sexual Misconduct Complaint are found later in this Report.

If you would like assistance in notifying a law enforcement agency or filing a complaint with the College, you may contact the College's Office of Campus Safety at 309-457-3456.

The following resources can receive a confidential complaint wherein disclosure of a crime does not result in an official investigation and communications are considered privileged, i.e. not disclosed to others including law enforcement or the Title IX Coordinator, unless you consent to a disclosure. The following are

entities designated to assist you in making reports to law enforcement or university offices:

- Western Illinois Regional Council Community Action Agency (WIRC-CAA) Victim Services, 223 Randolph, Macomb, IL 61455,

**988 Lifeline** is free to call, text, or chat, your conversation is confidential. The 988 Lifeline provides you judgment-free care. Talking with someone can help save your life.

- Counseling Services free for students Counseling and Consultation Services, 833-484-6359. (TimelyCare)
- Employee Assistance Program free and for employees 888-293-6948 [eapbda.com](http://eapbda.com)

Ultimately, it is your choice whether or not to make a report and to decline to notify any of the above-described entities.

5. Obtain Supportive Measures: If you have experienced sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, the College can provide supportive measures such as changes to your academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. Examples include:

- Transferring to a different section of a class, or withdrawing and taking a class at another time.
- Moving to a different residence hall room.
- Issuance of a campus no-contact order.
- Changing your working hours or location.
- Parking in a different location or getting a safety escort.

The College must provide supportive measures if the victim requests them, if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to Campus Safety or local law enforcement. The College will maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to a student or employee, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the College to provide the supportive measures. To request supportive measures, contact the Title IX Coordinator at 309-457-2115 or [monmouthcollege.edu/offices/harassment-non-discrimination/policies/](http://monmouthcollege.edu/offices/harassment-non-discrimination/policies/).

If you wish to receive assistance in requesting a supportive measure, please call the Office of Student Affairs at 309-457-2114 to be referred to the College Confidential Advisor or the Employee Assistance Program at 888-293-6948.

6. Consider obtaining a protection order. Victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking have the right to request a protection order, whether through the College or the court system.

College “no contact” orders. The College may issue a campus “no contact” order between members of the campus community. A “no contact” order may be issued

regardless of whether a formal sexual misconduct complaint has been filed with the College. If the College receives a report that an campus no contact order has been violated, the university will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and will impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the no contact order.

To request a “no contact” order, contact the Title IX Coordinator at [titleix@monmouthcollege.edu](mailto:titleix@monmouthcollege.edu), 309-457-2115, or stop by the Title IX Coordinators Office on the 1st floor of the Hewes Library.

Court protection orders. An order of protection, restraining order, stalking no contact order, and other similar protection orders may also be petitioned for in criminal, civil or tribal court. Monmouth College complies with Illinois law in recognizing such protection orders by providing the resources to comply with protection orders and assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. Any person who obtains a protection order from Illinois or any reciprocal state should contact the Office of Campus Safety at 309-457-3456 for more information on or to be referred to an advocate who can work with police and the Title IX Coordinator to coordinate services and additional assistance to the victim. This information will be shared with additional persons only at the request of the victim.

To learn more about protection orders and how to obtain one through the court system, there are several options:

1. Contact the Office of Campus Safety or the Title IX Coordinator to learn more about different protection orders and how to obtain one. The College cannot apply for a protection order for a victim.
2. Contact Western Illinois Regional Council and an advocate can discuss if you qualify to file a protection order, how you can go about obtaining the order, and talk about additional resources and support that the agency offers.
3. It is advised that the individual work with the a Confidential Advisor for assistance with filing the order. Contacting an advocate is not mandatory to obtain an order but is strongly advised.
4. Go to the Warren County State’s Attorney’s Office and an advocate in their office will provide options for filing the order.
7. Consider developing a Safety Action Plan. You can meet with the Title IX Coordinator or advocate and/or the Campus Safety Office to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for Campus Safety and you to have in place to provide you options and resources to travel to and from campus safety.

This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, providing accommodations, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments in safe environment, etc.

## College Procedures When Sexual Misconduct is Reported

The College's Title IX Coordinator receives reports and complaints alleging sexual misconduct. There are important differences between what happens when a report or a complaint is filed. All employees of the College, unless deemed confidential, are considered responsible employees, and are required to report actual or suspected sexual misconduct (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking). Additionally, any third-party who witnesses or learns of actual or suspected sexual misconduct may submit a report. Individuals who have experienced sexual misconduct may submit a formal sexual misconduct complaint, which initiates the university's formal grievance process.

Upon receipt of a sexual misconduct report or complaint, regardless of if the conduct occurred on or off campus, the identified victim will receive written notification of the following via email:

- Their rights and options;
- Information about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community (see page 14 for this list of resources);
- Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures; and
- An explanation of the College's formal grievance process and procedures.

The Title IX Coordinator, or designee, then contacts the complainant via email within two business days offering to confidentially meet with the victim to discuss their right and options, to include the availability of supportive measures.

If a formal complaint is submitted, the College's formal grievance process is initiated. This includes an investigation and live hearing. The complainant (victim) and respondent (accused individual) will separately and simultaneously receive notice of the sexual misconduct complaint and investigation within several business days of the complaint being filed unless a delay is necessary pursuant to policy. The notice will provide specific information, including but not limited to, the date and location of incident, identities of parties involved, conduct allegedly constituting a policy violation, ability to have advisor of choice, availability of supportive measures, and statement that the determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of a hearing.

The Title IX Coordinator, or designee, reviews the complaint to determine jurisdiction and if the complaint requires a dismissal or referral to an alternative process. If the Title IX Coordinator does not have jurisdiction over the matter, the complaint is dismissed or referred. The complainant and respondent will receive notice of this decision and will have an opportunity to appeal the decision. Absent a dismissal or referral, or if an appeal is granted, the investigation will proceed.

If an investigation proceeds, it will be conducted in as timely of a manner as possible. The complainant and respondent will have the opportunity to provide a statement as to what occurred and may also suggest questions to the investigator to be asked of the other party, at the discretion of the investigator. Witnesses may then be interviewed and a collection of inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, to include text messages, photos, emails, etc., will occur. Periodic updates about the grievance process will be provided to the complainant and respondent throughout the investigation. Interviews and the gathering of evidence typically take several weeks or longer, depending on the number and availability of witnesses and complexity of the facts alleged.

After gathering all reasonably available evidence, the investigator will prepare an Evidentiary Report to be distributed to the complainant and respondent. This report will contain all relevant statements and evidence obtained during the investigation. The complainant and respondent are given a minimum of ten days to provide a written response to the report. After a review of submitted written responses, the investigator will incorporate the additional information into a final Investigative Report, which is provided to both parties, their advisors, and the hearing officer prior to the hearing. The complainant and respondent are given a minimum of ten days to review the Investigative Report and provide a written response. The final Investigative Report serves as a basis for the hearing. Before the hearing takes place, both parties and their advisors will separately meet with the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, to discuss the rules and procedures of the hearing. The party's advisor must attend this meeting and failure to attend may result in their disqualification from participating in the hearing.

The hearing typically occurs within two weeks after the deadline for written responses to the Investigative Report. The hearing will be conducted by a neutral hearing officer to determine by a preponderance of evidence ("more likely than not") whether the respondent violated the Sexual Misconduct Policy and, if so, appropriate sanctions. The respondent is presumed not responsible until this decision is made. During the hearing, both parties are required to have an advisor of their choice present and if they do not have one, a university-advisor will be appointed, at no cost. The parties are not allowed to question participants at the hearing. However, the parties advisors will have the

opportunity to question all participants. The hearing officer may also ask questions of all the participants. Within two weeks after the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing officer will separately and simultaneously issue a written determination to the complainant and respondent regarding responsibility and if appropriate, sanctions. The complainant and respondent have the right to appeal the decision regarding responsibility and/or sanctions within five days of the hearing decision being issued. The individual who did not file the appeal is provided a copy of the appeal and given an opportunity to respond. The appeal process generally takes up to two weeks. The hearing officer's decision becomes final either on the date that the appeal response is provided (if an appeal has been filed), or the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely. Sanctions will be in effect after the decision is final.

At any time before the hearing begins, the complainant and respondent may elect to resolve the complaint by means of informal resolution. Resolving the complaint through informal resolution does not require a full investigation or hearing.

Any student found responsible for violating the College's Policy may receive the following sanctions:

- Anger intervention assessment.
- Abuse intervention program.
- Banishment from part or all College property, functions, etc.
- Community service to Campus community.
- Discretionary sanction-required work assignments, written assignments, service to College or other related discretionary assignments.
- Educational sanctions including, but not limited to, the completion of an educational assignment.
- Fines.
- Formal written warning.
- Loss of privileges (e.g., inability to have visitors/guests, etc.).
- No contact (direct or indirect) with the complainant or involved party.
- Parental notification.
- Probation.
- Termination of residence hall contract.
- Restitution.
- Restorative justice participation.
- Revocation of admission.
- Revocation of degree.
- Substance use intervention and education program.
- Training on sexual misconduct.
- College expulsion.
- College suspension.
- 

Any employee found responsible for violating the Sexual Misconduct Policy may receive the following corrective action/sanctions:

- Letter of warning.
- Official reprimand.
- Referral to a required counseling program.
- Referral to College disciplinary process, to include tenure revocation.
- Suspension from employment with or without pay.
- Termination from employment.
- Training on sexual misconduct.

Any third-party (visitor, guest, contractor, subcontractor, vendor, partner or business affiliate) who violates the College Policy will receive a sanction ranging from a written warning to banishment from any College property, activities and/or programs, including the termination of any business contract with the College.

### **Rights of Parties during College Investigation and Resolution**

During the formal grievance process of a Sexual Misconduct Complaint, both the complainant and respondent are provided the following rights:

- A prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. This means the formal grievance process will be:
  - Completed within reasonably prompt time-frames, including a process that allows for the extension of time-frames for good cause with written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the delay and the reason for the delay.
  - Conducted in a manner that is consistent with the university policies and transparent to the complainant and respondent, includes timely notice of meetings at which the complainant or respondent, or both, may be present; and provides timely and equal access to the complainant, the respondent, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
  - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or respondent.
- Officials conducting the formal grievance process will, at minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
- The same opportunity to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice.

# Know Your Rights

- There will be no limitations on the choice of advisor, or whether or not an advisor may be present for any meeting or proceeding; however, the university may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties.
- Simultaneously notification, in writing, of the result of the formal grievance process, the procedures to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when such results become final.

## Confidentiality Statement

The College protects the identity of individuals who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking to the best of its ability. All reports and information concerning conduct related to the College Conduct Policy will be handled with privacy and shared when there is a need-to-know basis within the College or investigation or adjudication of a report/complaint.

A victim or reporter can choose to seek CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES to cope with effects of sexual misconduct. This DOES NOT constitute filing a complaint and DOES NOT officially notify the College.

The confidential advisors are appointed by the College to maintain confidentiality. They provide CONFIDENTIAL emotional support and assistance in making decisions important to the well-being of the victim. They can help you with transportation to the hospital.

### Megan McGruder

Director of Student Wellbeing  
309-457-2316

Center for Science and Business, Room 345  
[mmcgruder1@monmouthcollege.edu](mailto:mmcgruder1@monmouthcollege.edu)  
[counselingcenter@monmouthcollege.edu](mailto:counselingcenter@monmouthcollege.edu)

### Reverend Dr. John Huxtable

309-457-2380

Room 104, Weeks House  
[jhuxtable@monmouthcollege.edu](mailto:jhuxtable@monmouthcollege.edu)

Call WIRC-CAA Victim Services Crisis Line at 309-837-5555.  
Call National Domestic Violence Hotline at 800-799-SAFE.  
Call 988 LIFELINE - Suicide Hotline

## Education and Prevention Programs

The College engages in comprehensive, intentional and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies and campaigns intended to prevent or end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that:

- Be informed of all reporting options.
- Be free from pressure to make a criminal report.
- Have any allegations of sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, harassment, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, investigated and adjudicated by the appropriate campus, criminal and/or civil authorities.
- Be notified of existing campus and community medical services, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration support, student financial aid assistance, order of protection support, counseling and mental health services, whether or not the incident is reported to campus, criminal and/or civil authorities.
- Receive, when required, the full prompt cooperation of campus personnel when obtaining, securing and preserving evidence.
- Be informed of options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, dining, transportation and working situations as well as protective measures offered.

- A. 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,
- B. Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

The College provides programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, which include primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees, along with ongoing prevention and awareness training. Programs include information and strategies that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur. Through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions. The College provides a variety of programming strategies that increase student and staff knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety and reduce perpetration. A list of Training seminars and classes that have been conducted and/or offered to students, staff and faculty in this reporting period can be accessed at:

[monmouthcollege.edu/offices/harassment-non-discrimination/policies/](http://monmouthcollege.edu/offices/harassment-non-discrimination/policies/).

Ongoing prevention programs include the following:

- A. Identify domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct.
- B. Definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- C. Definitions of consent to sexual activity under campus policy and in the State of Illinois.
- D. Descriptions of safe and positive options for bystander intervention.
- E. Information on risk reduction.
- F. Procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred.
- G. Information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties.
- H. A statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community.
- I. A statement that the institution will provide written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. The institution must make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus authority or local law enforcement.
- J. An explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- K. A statement that, when a student or employee reports to the institution that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the institution will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options.

The Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act, 110 ILCS 155 et seq, requires all institutions of higher education in Illinois to provide sexual violence primary prevention and awareness programming for students, staff and faculty.

## Retaliation Prohibited

No person may intimidate, threaten, coerce or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by the Sexual Misconduct Policy or Title IX, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy. Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination for the purposes of interfering with any right or privilege secured by the Sexual Misconduct Policy constitutes retaliation. Retaliation should be reported immediately to the Title IX Coordinator at [TitleIX@monmouthcollege.edu](mailto:TitleIX@monmouthcollege.edu) or call 309-457-2115.

## External Agencies

At any time during a pending investigation, hearing, and/or appeal, students and employees with questions about Title IX or those who believe they have been subjected to sexual misconduct or retaliation may file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights (OCR):

### Office for Civil Rights (Chicago Office)

(312) 730-1560  
U.S. Department of Education  
Citigroup Center TDD (800) 877-8339  
500 W. Madison Street, Suite 1475 OCR.Chicago@ed.gov  
Chicago, IL 60661-4544  
[www.ed.gov/ocr](http://www.ed.gov/ocr)

At any time during the pendency of the above described investigation and/or appeal, employees who believe they have been subjected to sexual misconduct or retaliation based thereon in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq., may file a complaint with the Illinois Department of Human Rights (IDHR) or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC):

### Illinois Department of Human Rights

100 West Randolph Street  
10th Floor – Intake Unit  
Chicago, Illinois 60601  
(312) 814-6200  
TTY: (866) 740 3953  
[www.illinois.gov/dhr](http://www.illinois.gov/dhr)

### Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Chicago District Office  
500 West Madison Street, Suite 2000  
Chicago, Illinois 60661  
(800) 669-4000  
TTY: (312) 869-8001  
[www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov)

## 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 where there is the potential for violence for potential escalation of violence. With no intent of victim blaming and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of becoming the victim of violence:

- **Be aware of your surroundings.** Especially if you are new to campus it is important to know where you are and who is around you. This may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- **Avoid giving out your contact information too soon.** Take time to get to know people before giving out private information.
- **Try to avoid isolated areas.** It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- **Walk with purpose.** Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- **Trust your instincts.** If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be. If you see something suspicious, call 911 immediately.
- **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- **Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged.** It is a good idea to program emergency numbers into your phone, so you can contact help quickly if necessary.
- **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- **When you go to a social gathering,** go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had or is acting out of character, get them to a safe place immediately.
- If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
- If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
  - **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You are not to blame; it is the person who is making you uncomfortable who is to blame.
  - **Be true to yourself.** Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" or "no" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
  - **Have a code word** with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call or text them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
  - **Lie.** If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
- **If you and/or the other person have been drinking,** you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

## How to be an Active Bystander

A safe and healthy community requires the commitment of everyone, and each of us can play an important role in preventing harassment, sexual violence and relationship violence (including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking). Being an active bystander doesn't mean you have to risk your own safety. It does mean you should be aware, have a sense of responsibility about the welfare of others, have confidence, make decisions about how you can be helpful to others and act to see to it that we all treat one another fairly and well.

Individuals can be confused about when, where and how to respond in a given situation. Often we look to others to see how to react when we are unsure about what we may be experiencing. This is especially true when we are in a large group and we are not sure if what we are seeing is dangerous or not. Waiting for others to react is problematic especially if everyone is feeling the same uncertainty. Being the one to act by saying something can change the way others are viewing the situation and assist the community in creating a climate that makes speaking up and helping others in need the norm.

## Examples of Bystander Intervention:

- Speaking up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person
- Watching out for your friends and if you see someone who looks like they might be in trouble, asking if he or she is okay
- Refusing to leave the area (or call police) if a person is trying to get you to leave so they can take advantage of another
- Confronting people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated
- Speaking up when people use racist, sexist, homophobic, or other harmful language
- Offering to drive an incapacitated friend home from a party
- Ensuring friends who are incapacitated do not leave the party or go to secluded places with others
- Interjecting yourself in a conversation where another person seems unsafe to cause a distraction
- Referring someone who needs help to Victim Services at 309-837-5555, the police or other resources off campus.

Note when confronting others you should avoid being antagonistic or being violent yourself. Always keep yourself safe and remember to contact Campus Safety or the local police if necessary (Campus Safety: 309-457-3456 or local police: 911).

Active Roles of assisting as an active bystander:

- **The Director:** directly intervene or directly address the inappropriate behavior; "Hey, that is not okay to say."
- **The Distractor:** draw attention away from the situation; fake being sick, tell a joke, ask if they completed the homework assignment.
- **The Delegator:** get help from friends, classmates, coworkers, or call 911.



## Safety Tips

- Always keep your doors and windows locked. Never leave personal property unattended.
- If possible, let a friend or roommate know where and with whom you'll be and when you'll return.
- Trust your instincts! If you feel uncomfortable about someone near you on the street, in an elevator or getting off a bus, head for a populated place or yell for help.
- Use well-lit and busy sidewalks.
- Avoid walking alone or walking near vacant lots, alleys, construction sites and wooded areas. Use the Campus Safety transport or Safe Walk.
- Learn the locations of all call boxes on campus.
- Carry a cell phone, whistle or a personal alarm to alert people that you need help.
- Attend an educational course and learn what can be done to avoid vulnerability to crimes like sexual assault, relationship violence and stalking.
- Try to park in an area that will be well-lit and heavily traveled when you return.
- Lock your car doors and roll up the windows completely, even if you're only running a quick errand. Do not leave valuables in plain view.
- If you choose to drink, drink legally and responsibly. Remember that your ability to respond is diminished by over-consumption of alcohol.
- Stay alert at all times and call the police immediately to report suspicious activity.
- Follow all rules of the road when driving a car, riding a bike or using other forms of personal transportation such as rollerblades, skateboards or scooters.
- Put ICE (In Case of Emergency) in your cell phone, along with a name and telephone number of a loved one, to enable emergency services personnel to contact your family in the event of an emergency.
- Listening to loud music, wearing headphones or using your cell phone distracts you from being alert to potential safety issues. Unplug yourself and tune in to your immediate environment.
- Utilize crosswalks at all times and obey the signals at intersections when walking. Under Illinois law, as a pedestrian, you DO NOT have the right of way until you establish yourself in the crosswalk. If you are crossing at any location other than a crosswalk, you MUST yield to vehicular traffic.
- When driving, be aware of pedestrians and bicyclists and yield to them when required by law.

