



ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT 2022

JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY
AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT



SIU SCHOOL *of* MEDICINE

CHIEF'S MESSAGE

Southern Illinois University School of Medicine is an innovative medical research institution. The university serves southern Illinois and the larger region. The university is recognized worldwide for its educational curriculum. SIU School of Medicine is part of Southern Illinois University Carbondale. The institution has facilities in Springfield, Carbondale, Decatur, Quincy, and West Frankfort.

The university is committed to providing comprehensive information regarding crime. The Annual Security Report (ASR) is published in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. The Act requires universities to report crimes on or near campus consistently and clearly and requires institutions to provide support for survivors of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Accordingly, the ASR provides a compilation of policies, procedures, and statistics intended to keep students, staff, and visitors to campus safe. Staff work to provide accurate statistical and service information among other law enforcement services. The ASR is an essential educational document that details safety and reporting resource information. Policies and programs contained within the ASR promote a safe and informed community.

Criminal activity should be reported to law enforcement. For incidents involving sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, reporting parties have additional reporting options. If a survivor does not wish to pursue criminal charges, the individual is encouraged to speak with any member of the faculty or staff who are trained as a Campus Security Authority (CSA). The CSA will assist the individual in filing a report with the university. Whether or not a police report is filed, the university offers assistance and will work to address factors that may have led to the crime.

SIU School of Medicine is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for employees, students, medical residents, fellows, patients, and visitors. Campus leadership and stakeholders partner to foster a safe learning atmosphere.

Benjamin Newman
Chief of Police

Introduction

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

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Chief of Police in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the University's campus security authorities and various other elements of the University. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Chief of Police Benjamin Newman, 801 N Rutledge Street Springfield, IL 62702 at bnewman@siu.edu.

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

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The SIU SOM Office of Police and Security is responsible for campus safety at the University.

The SIU SOM Office of Police and Security's mission is to provide the School of Medicine community with a continuous, year-round security/ law enforcement presence. Twenty-four-hour dispatch and patrol activity are provided with immediate access to municipal emergency services. The SIU SOM police officers are certified by the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board. The SIU SOM police officers are conservators of the peace, with their authority derived from Chapter 144, Section 685.10, Illinois Revised Statutes (1969).

Ongoing education and training are provided for SIU SOM Office of Police and Security personnel. SIU SOM police officers and security guards maintain communication with each other and local emergency services on a 24-hour basis to provide information and respond to service and emergency requests. SIU SOM police officers and security guards can directly communicate with the Springfield Police Department, the Sangamon County Sheriff's Office, and the Sangamon County Central Dispatch System to request assistance and communicate during an emergency situation by using the STARCOM21 radio system.

Authority

The authority of the Southern Illinois University police officers comes from the U.S. Constitution, the Illinois Constitution, and Illinois statutes. The three documents define the scope and limits of law enforcement authority as it pertains to the enforcement of laws, statutes, ordinances, and arrests. The Board of Trustees of University was given authority to employ police officers under Illinois Statute 110 ILCS 520/8. All police officers employed by SIU meet the standards established for police officers by the Illinois Law Enforcement Standards Board.

While on duty, SIU police authority and responsibilities come from Illinois Statutes 725 ILCS 5/107-2 and 110 ILCS 520/8, which gives SIU police officers full arrest authority. SIU police officers are given authority to make an arrest when: (1) the law enforcement officer has a warrant commanding that such a person be arrested; or (2) the law enforcement officer believes, on reasonable grounds, that a warrant for the person's arrest has been issued in this state; or (3) the law enforcement officer believes, on reasonable grounds, that a felony warrant has been issued in this state; or (4) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person is committing or has committed a crime.

SIU SOM police officers and security personnel protect the mission of the University. Police and security provide law enforcement, investigative, and protective services for students, staff, and visitors to campus. Department personnel are available 24 hours per day 365 days per year.

SIU SOM police officers possess the same powers as any other police officer in the state of Illinois in counties where University property and/or concern is located. Such powers include the power to make arrests for violations of state law, city or county ordinances, and enforce University rules and regulations. SIU SOM police officers work in cooperation with the Springfield Police Department, Sangamon County Sheriff's Office, and the Illinois State Police. The SIU SOM Office of Police and Security does not monitor local arrest records to determine if an SIU SOM employee or student has been arrested. If the Office of Police and Security is notified that an employee or student has been arrested, this information will be provided to the Office of Human Resources or the SIU SOM Office of Student Affairs.

The SIU SOM Office of Police and Security works closely with the Springfield Police Department, the Sangamon County Sheriff's Department, and the Illinois State Police. These agencies share resources and respond as necessary to all emergency situations on the SIU SOM campus without specific memorandums of understanding. The SIU SOM Office of Police and Security is a member of the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS). ILEAS "was formed in 2002 in response to the September 11th attacks as a joint venture of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, the Illinois Sheriffs' Association, and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)." The agency was "created to meet the needs of local law enforcement throughout the State of Illinois in matters of mutual aid, emergency response and the combining of resources for public safety and terrorism prevention and response. We are a consortium of over 900 local governments established pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Illinois (Ill. Const. Art. VII, sec. 10), the Illinois Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (5 ILCS 220/1 et seq.), the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act (745 ILCS 10/7-101 et seq.) and the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/11-1-2.1)."

Campus Security Authorities

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

- School of Medicine Deputy Chief Compliance Officer at (217) 545-4248
- Associate Dean for Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion at (217) 545-7334
- School of Medicine Executive Director of Compliance at (217) 545-8532
- School of Medicine Associate Dean for Student Affairs & Admissions at (217) 757-6655
- School of Medicine Associate Dean for Graduate Medical Education at (217) 545-8852
- School of Medicine Senior Associate Dean for Education and Curriculum at (217) 545-7932
- School of Medicine Associate Dean for Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion at (217) 545-7334
- School of Medicine Associate Provost of External Relations at (217) 545-7983
- Associate Dean for Research at (217) 545-2181
- School of Medicine Standardized Patient Program Chair at (217) 545-1020
- School of Medicine Y2-Y4 Curriculum Coordinator at (217) 545-4187

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the University, or on nearby

public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged even when the victim of a crime elects not to make a report or is unable to do so.

All crimes occurring on or near University property should be reported immediately to the Office of Police and Security. The number to contact is [217-545-7777](tel:217-545-7777). A police officer or security guard is available 24/7.

If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing 911.

Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to the campus security authorities listed above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a University staff member will assist in making the report to the police.

Anonymous incident reports can also be made by visiting the SAFE.SIU.EDU website.

Confidential Reporting

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

Pursuant to the University's Interim Policy and Procedures on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking, when an employee who is not a confidential resource becomes aware of alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is responsible for reporting that information, including the status of the parties if known, to the Title IX Coordinator. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the University disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. Upon the victim's request, a report of the details of the incident can be filed with the University without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the University take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the University.

The University does not have procedures that encourage its professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics. The University does not have pastoral counselors.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

General Access to University Facilities

SIU SOM is a public institution of higher education. Its facilities include areas open to the general public. Fundraisers, canvassers, solicitors, vendors and their agents may not use University property except with appropriate university approval.

While key control is a function of Facilities Management, approved authorization to obtain keys and access to departmental space on campus is the responsibility of the department chairperson or unit head.

Restricted/Security Areas: Only authorized persons shall be allowed access to restricted areas. These persons are to be verified for authorization and must provide a current SIU SOM identification card.

Key Control: Facilities Management is responsible for campus key control. Keys and key cards issued are on "loan status" and remain the property of the School of Medicine.

Lock Maintenance: For maintenance of locks and other closure repairs, direct your call to Facilities Management, [\(217\) 545-2769](tel:2175452769)

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

The Office of Police and Security work with Facilities to identify maintenance issues on campus that may be safety hazards. Safety checks are completed to identify street or safety lights that are not functioning properly, or to determine if shrubs or other landscaping might need trimming. Maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure there is adequate lighting on pathways and that egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The University seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be

responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. These programs are discussed below.

SIU SOM provides information for students and employees regarding the University's security procedures and practices. This information is in the form of posters and other displays, emails, and online articles. This information advises students and employees on the importance of reporting criminal activity, to whom crimes should be reported, being responsible for their own safety and the safety of others, and practices regarding timely warnings and emergency notifications. Emails are periodically sent to students and employees with crime prevention and other safety tips. Information on reporting crime is available at <http://safe.siu.edu>

Online training addressing campus security procedures and practices are mandated for all students annually. Students are notified of the need to complete the training via their SIU email accounts. This training advises students on crime prevention, the importance of reporting criminal activity, to whom crimes should be reported, and being responsible for their own safety and the safety of others.

All new employees participate in an in-person orientation including training on campus security procedures and practices. This training advises employees on crime prevention, the importance of reporting criminal activity, to whom crimes should be reported, being responsible for their own safety and the safety of others, and practices regarding timely warnings and emergency notifications.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

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

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

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

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

Alcohol, Illegal Drugs, and Substance Abuse

SIU is committed to maintaining a safe, healthy and productive environment for all of its employees, students and the campus community with established policies addressing alcohol and drug use. Those found to be in violation of these policies risk disciplinary actions up to and including expulsion or termination from SIU, as well as prosecution by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. Abuse of alcohol and controlled substances can seriously impair a student's health and ability to work and study. Southern Illinois University promotes an environment that rejects substance abuse as an acceptable lifestyle. The university shows commitment to the students and employees of SIU by providing resources for the prevention or treatment of substance abuse, and by helping them make healthy decisions about alcohol and other drug use.

Wellness and Health Promotion Services, located within Student Health Services, helps students with substance abuse and addiction issues. Students at SIU who receive sanctions from Student Rights and Responsibilities may be referred to Wellness and Health Promotion Services for participation in an intervention program. The program was designed to help students reflect on their choices about alcohol use or drug use, and to reduce their risk of being harmed by their own or someone else's use.

Alcohol can be a prominent part of the social scene at colleges and universities across the country. Too often, college students are harmed by risky drinking, usually due to inaccurate information, misperceptions or lack of forethought about alcohol use. To help lower students' risks from drinking, this programming offers an opportunity to reflect on the role of drinking in social life, review the facts about how alcohol works, identify common alcohol-related risks and learn ways to keep themselves and their friends out of harm's way.

SIU Policies Pertaining to Alcohol

Southern Illinois University is committed to maintaining an alcohol-free environment for its students, employees, and the campus community. Through this commitment, the university continues to be compliant with state and federal laws. Students or employees who violate federal or state laws, along with SIU policies, concerning the possession, use, or sale of alcohol are subject to criminal prosecution and may also be subject to university sanctions. The use, sale, delivery, possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in or on any property owned or controlled by the university is strictly prohibited except as specifically provided in university policy. Police officers will enforce state and local laws which prohibit sale to or possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of 21.

The Alcoholic Beverages: Regulations Policy was revised in April 2017 and states:

The SIU Board of Trustees authorizes the chancellors of each university to promulgate policies, regulations, and procedures to regulate the possession, service, sale, or consumption of alcoholic liquors at facilities under control of the Board. Except as otherwise described in policy, the use, including but not limited to the sale, delivery, possession, and/or consumption of alcoholic liquor in or on any property owned or controlled by the university is strictly prohibited. Where permitted under SIU policy, the use of alcoholic beverages on university premises shall be considered a privilege and may be allowed only if consistent with state laws and university regulations, and only when it will not interfere with the decorum and academic atmosphere of the campus.

The possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus by persons of legal drinking age may be permitted in the following living areas in accordance with administrative guidelines developed by University Housing: in designated upper-class, graduate, or professional residence halls owned or controlled by the University and in faculty or family housing owned or controlled by the university. The chancellor or his/her designee may approve exceptions to these regulations to allow possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons of legal drinking age at designated events and locations on campus. These exceptions may take place only at times and places which will not interfere with the academic functions of the university, and only if all applicable requirements are met by the event sponsor. The event sponsor is responsible for filling out and submitting an Alcoholic Liquor Use Request form to the Vice Chancellor for Administration and Finance at least ten (10) business days before the start of the event. The event sponsor must receive written approval prior to selling or distributing alcohol at an event.

Responsibility for compliance with these regulations and with all applicable laws will be incumbent upon all members of the university community. ...Public Safety shall, when informed of activities and events involving alcoholic beverages, determine appropriate security measures to be taken and coordinate with the event sponsor and appropriate administrative staff of the university as may be necessary to assist with enforcement of state laws and university regulations. Persons who violate either applicable laws or these regulations may be subject to university disciplinary action and prosecution under state law.

The Drug and Alcohol Use by Employees Policy, approved in August 1995, identifies specific procedures for university employees who operate commercial motor vehicles during the course of their job duties. Employees who operate a commercial motor vehicle must participate in a comprehensive anti-drug and alcohol program, to include education and controlled-substance

and alcohol testing. Any employee in a safety-sensitive position, such as previously described, who violates the university policy on the use of controlled substances and alcohol will face disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment. Refusal to take or failure to complete a drug and/or alcohol test, as well as testing positive for drugs and/or alcohol, will constitute a violation of policy.

STUDENT CONDUCT CODE PERTAINING TO ALCOHOL

The Student Conduct Code governs the behavior of SIU students, both on and off campus.

Student Conduct Code definitions pertaining to alcohol (2.5.4) include the following:

- **Manufacture or Production** – The manufacture or production of alcohol on university premises or in ways not consistent with state or federal regulations, regardless of intended use. This policy does not prohibit the manufacture or production of alcohol for a valid educational purpose or as otherwise authorized in writing by the Chancellor.
- **Sale** – The sale of alcohol either directly or indirectly without a license.
- **Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol** – Operating any vehicle while impaired by the consumption of alcohol.
- **Providing Alcohol to a Minor** – Purchasing, serving, supplying or otherwise providing alcohol to a person under the legal age permitted by the State of Illinois.
- **Underage Possession or Consumption** – Possessing, carrying, consuming, or being under the influence of alcohol while under the legal age permitted by the State of Illinois.
- **Public Intoxication** – Any action taken under the influence of alcohol which requires intervention by members of the university community, law enforcement, medical staff, or other persons to ensure the health, safety, or physical well-being of the student in question, another individual, or property or to prevent disruption of normal operation of the university or another entity.
- **Public Consumption** – Consuming alcohol or possessing or carrying an open container containing alcohol in any public space, including anywhere on university premises, except as specifically authorized.
- **Drinking Games** – Games or activities occurring on university premises which encourage excessive or unsafe levels of consumption, require consumption as a component of participation, or use consumption as a component of winning, losing or keeping score, regardless of the presence of alcohol.

• **Common Sources** – Possessing, serving, supplying or otherwise making available to others a common source of alcohol on university premises except as specifically authorized by university policy. Common sources include, but are not limited to, kegs, party balls, punch bowls or other containers intended to distribute alcohol to multiple individuals. Commercial containers such as cans or bottles 1.75 liters or less are not considered common sources of alcohol.

The Alcohol/Drug Abuse Policy states the following: Southern Illinois University expects a standard of conduct regarding student safety and self-welfare. The University expects students to have a concern for their own safety, and the welfare of the university community. Alcohol/Drug Abuse constitutes a violation of the University's expectations regarding student safety.

A student will be subject to a mandated assessment in the event that the Wellness Center is presented with a credible report that a student

1. has been treated for alcohol/drug related injuries; or
2. has engaged in behavior that disrupted the university community while under the influence of alcohol or drugs; or
3. has engaged in acts of violence against others while under the influence of alcohol or drugs; or
4. has been found passed out or disoriented in a public forum due to alcohol or drug usage.

The student will be required to participate in three sessions of mandated assessment provided by Wellness Center staff employed by the SIU Student Health Center. The purpose of this assessment is to provide a comprehensive and in-depth inquiry of the precipitating incident, assess current usage of alcohol and drugs, and create an action plan for decreasing alcohol/drug usage. The assessment will also provide the student with resources to adhere to this standard of safety in the future and to monitor the student's willingness and ability to adhere to this standard.

SIU employees who observe or become aware of alcohol-related issues have an ethical obligation to complete an Alcohol/Drug Abuse Report located on the Student Health Center website. All reports are forwarded to the Student Health Center and Student Rights and Responsibilities. Staff members with the Student Health Center will follow guidelines to ensure referred students are attending scheduled counseling sessions. Failure to complete sessions or fulfill requirements of this policy may result in disciplinary action determined by Student Rights and Responsibilities.

The Drugs and Alcohol Disciplinary Sanctions Relating to Illicit Use Policy describes sanctions imposed upon staff members and university employees who are found to be in violation of university policies relating to drug and/or alcohol use.

Laws Pertaining to Alcohol

The following summary is not intended to be a definitive explanation of the law, but rather an overview of state and federal laws regarding the possession, use and distribution of alcohol. It is intended only to be generally representative of these laws. More information about Illinois' laws pertaining to alcohol can be found on the Illinois General Assembly website.

Summary

It is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess any alcoholic beverages while on campus or within the city. It is illegal for anyone under 21 to present false evidence of age to purchase any alcoholic beverage. It is illegal to sell or give away alcoholic beverages to a person who is, actually or apparently, under 21 or intoxicated. An underage drinking violation can result in loss of a driver's license for a full year. Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a criminal offense. In Illinois, the legal limit is .08% (BAC) and if you are under the age of 21, there cannot be any alcohol in your system. A driver who is intoxicated and causes someone's death in an accident may be charged with vehicular manslaughter. If a person is injured by someone who is intoxicated, he or she could have a right of action to recover damages against the person who unlawfully caused or contributed to such intoxication. All drivers have the right to decline taking tests to determine the level of alcohol in a driver's body; however, the state punishes those who use that right. The penalties of having a Breath of Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of .08 or higher, a trace of drugs, or declining the test may result in a minimum of a driver's license suspension for 6 months.

SIU Policies Pertaining to Drugs

Southern Illinois University is committed to maintaining a drug-free environment for its students, employees, and the campus community. Through this commitment, the university remains compliant with state and federal laws. Students or employees who violate federal or state laws, as well as SIU policies, concerning the possession, use or sale of drugs are subject to criminal prosecution and may also be subject to university sanctions. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession or use of controlled substances is prohibited on property owned or controlled by SIU. Public Safety patrol officers will enforce state laws which prohibit the sale or possession of controlled substances.

The Drug Free Workplace Policy was approved in 1989 and states:

All employees are notified that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances is prohibited on SIU property or in any site where duties of university employment are being performed. Violations of this prohibition will subject employees to disciplinary action in accordance with the applicable personnel policy, law, or regulations having the force of law.

Drug-free awareness programs must be established, which may be a component of already existing employee assistance programs, and that such program informs employees about the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace, the university's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace, any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs, and the penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations.

The Drug and Alcohol Use: Standards of Conduct Policy was approved in 1992 and states:

Faculty, staff, and students must adhere to a code of conduct that recognizes that the unlawful manufacture, sale, delivery, unauthorized possession, or use of any illicit drug is prohibited on property owned or controlled by the SIU Board of Trustees or as part of any university activity.

Student Conduct Code Definitions Pertaining to Drugs

The following information can be found in the Student Conduct Code on the university policies website.

Definitions pertaining to controlled substances (2.5.3) include the following:

- **Manufacture or Production** – The manufacture or production of any controlled substance, regardless of intended use.
- **Sale or Distribution** – The sale or distribution of any controlled substance, with or without the exchange of money, goods or services.
- **Possession with the Intent to Sell or Distribute** – The possession of controlled substances for the purposes of sale or distribution. Intent may be established by the presence of paraphernalia commonly associated with distribution, by the manner in which the substances are packaged, or by the volume of the substance possessed.
- **Driving Under the Influence of a Controlled Substance** – Operating any vehicle while under the influence of any controlled substance except as prescribed and directed by a medical professional.

- **Use or Possession** – The use or possession of any controlled substance without legal authorization.
- **Misuse of Medication** – Knowingly misusing legally prescribed medications or using nonprescription medications in a manner other than their directed use.
- **Possession of Paraphernalia** – The possession of any item primarily intended for, designed for, or which can be demonstrably linked to, the manufacture, sale, distribution, use, or possession of a controlled substance. Such items include, but are not limited to, bongs, bowls, grinders, pipes, scales and vaporizers.

Laws Pertaining to Drugs

This summary is not intended to be a definitive explanation of the law, but rather an overview of state and federal laws regarding the possession, use and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. It is intended only to be generally representative of these laws. More information about Illinois' laws pertaining to drugs can be found on the Illinois General Assembly website.

Summary

Illinois drug laws prohibit possession of even small amounts of a controlled substance (e.g., cocaine, LSD, PCP, hallucinogenic substances, stimulants, narcotics) and possession of drug paraphernalia. The following infractions are punishable according to federal law: first conviction of illegal possession of a controlled substance; subsequent convictions for illegal possession of a controlled substance; federal trafficking of marijuana (depends on the form of the substance, quantity and record of the violator); federal trafficking of controlled substances such as heroin, cocaine, PCP and LSD (depends on the substance, quantity, and record of the violator). The following are specific statutes associated with Illinois laws pertaining to drugs:

(720 ILCS 570/) Illinois Controlled Substances Act

(720 ILCS 550/) Cannabis Control Act

(720 ILCS 600/) Drug Paraphernalia Control Act

(720 ILCS 646/) Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act

(410 ILCS 620/) Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act

CONSEQUENCES FOR UNIVERSITY POLICY VIOLATIONS

Alcohol-related incidents

Employees who are found to be in violation of a university policy pertaining to alcohol may be subject to disciplinary action. Individuals or groups who violate university policy or the Student Conduct Code are subject to sanctions. Students who are found to be in violation of the Student Conduct Code pertaining to alcohol may be subject to disciplinary action. Organizers of events are responsible for compliance with all applicable laws and regulations at their events. If student organizers do not exercise responsible control over the conduct of their guests, they may be held accountable in student conduct proceedings, in addition to any applicable civil or criminal process. Individuals who engage in dangerous or destructive behavior involving unlawful possession, use or distribution of alcohol, either on or off campus, may also be subject to disciplinary action under the Student Conduct Code. Violators risk disciplinary actions up to and including expulsion or termination from the university, as well as prosecution by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

Drug-related incidents

Employees who are found to be in violation of a university policy pertaining to drugs may be subject to disciplinary action. Students who are found to be in violation of the Student Conduct Code pertaining to drugs may be subject to disciplinary action. Individuals or groups who violate university policy and the Student Conduct Code are subject to sanctions. Organizers of events are responsible for compliance with all applicable laws and regulations at their events. If organizers do not supervise responsible control over the conduct of their guests, they may be held accountable in student conduct proceedings, in addition to any applicable civil or criminal process. Individuals who engage in dangerous or destructive behavior involving unlawful possession, use, or distribution of controlled substances, either on or off campus, may also be subject to disciplinary action under the Student Conduct Code. Violators risk disciplinary actions up to and including expulsion or termination from the university, as well as prosecution by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

Consequences for Criminal Violations

Alcohol-related incidents

Individuals who violate Illinois law for utilizing a false identification to obtain alcohol illegally can lose their driver's license. Infractions of the state's alcohol laws can be punishable by fines, probation, and/or jail time.

Drug-related incidents

Violations of the state's drug laws are punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment. Penalties depend on the quantity involved, the criminal record of the violator, and other factors. A Class A misdemeanor may result in a \$1,000 fine and/or up to one year in jail. A felony conviction for possession of marijuana is punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000 and up to \$200,000 for possession of a controlled substance. Penalties for manufacturing and sale of a controlled substance are more severe, resulting in fines and imprisonment. Penalties for infractions of the federal drug law include imprisonment for up to one year and/or a fine of up to \$100,000. Subsequent convictions carry stiffer criminal penalties. Other penalties may apply, such as forfeiture of property used in connection with the crime, denial of certain federal benefits, and revocation of certain federal licenses. A first offense violation may result in five years to life imprisonment (depending on the quantity) and/or a fine of \$250,000 to \$4 million. Penalties range from five years to life imprisonment and/or fines of up to \$8 million.

Burden of Proof

The burden and standard of proof for the SIU Student Conduct Code and violations of city ordinance is a "preponderance of the evidence." A showing of a preponderance of the evidence means it is more likely than not that the violation was committed by the person charged. This standard is less than that of the criminal court, which is "beyond a reasonable doubt." SIU Wellness and Health Promotion Services, located within Student Health Services, presents educational and preventative programs throughout the school year. SIU police officers work with the students while on patrol, educating them about alcohol, the effects of alcohol on the body and responsibilities pertaining to the use of alcohol. Programs provided to the students include, but are not limited to: alcohol safety and awareness, alcohol and drug abuse, decision making, spring break safety and general campus safety. The alcohol awareness programs teach students ways to positively influence others while avoiding the negative consequences that result from excessive drinking. Students also receive information and skills training on self-awareness, decision making, bystander interventions, alcohol, consent, marijuana and prescription drug use.

Students who are found in violation of the Student Conduct Code for an incident involving alcohol or drugs are referred to Wellness and Health Promotion Services as part of their sanction. Wellness programs serve to address a broad spectrum of student health concerns, in addition to the specific issue identified by Student Rights and Responsibilities. This single-purpose program empowers students to take control of their health around multiple risk factors. Students receive information and skills training on self-awareness, decision making, bystander interventions, alcohol, consent, marijuana and prescription drug use.

Adverse health effects from alcohol and drug use can range from nausea and anxiety to coma and death. There are risks associated with the chronic use of all psychoactive drugs, including alcohol. A pregnant woman who uses alcohol, cigarettes or other drugs exposes her fetus to serious risks, including miscarriage, low birth weight and brain damage. Substance abuse may involve controlled substances, illegal drugs and alcohol—all of which pose a health risk. When drugs are used in combination with each other, their negative effects on the mind and body are often multiplied beyond the effects of the same drugs taken on their own.

Alcohol is the drug most frequently abused on college campuses and in our society. Even small amounts of alcohol significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car. Consumption of alcohol may be a factor in the incidence of aggressive crimes, including date rape and domestic abuse. Moderate to large amounts of alcohol severely impair your ability to learn and remember information.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.04.2022)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction. Federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions, successful completion of a drug treatment program, including periodic testing, and appropriate community service, or any combination of the three.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB, or flunitrazepam, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university (**21 U.S.C. § 860**) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

| Category | Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes) |
|-------------------------|--|
| Possession of Marijuana | Illinois' Cannabis Control Act can be found at 720 ILCS 550/1 <i>et seq.</i> With certain exceptions, it is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess cannabis. Possessing no more than 10 grams is a civil violation punishable by a minimum fine of \$100 and a maximum fine of \$200. Possessing more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams is a Class B misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 6 months and a fine of up to \$1,500. As the amount of cannabis increases, the |

| Category | Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes) |
|-----------------------|---|
| | <p>crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase.</p> <p>Possession of less than 2.5 grams of any substance containing cannabis with intent to deliver on school grounds with persons under the age of 18 present or reasonably expected to be present is a Class A misdemeanor, with penalties and classification increasing with amount possessed. <i>See</i> 720 ILCS 550/5.2.</p> <p>Illinois residents age 21 and older may legally purchase recreational cannabis and possess up to 30 grams of cannabis flower. The possession limit is 15 grams of cannabis flower for non-Illinois residents. 410 ILCS 705/10-10. It is unlawful for individuals under the age of 21 to purchase, possess, use, transport, grow, or consume cannabis, except where otherwise authorized for medical purposes. 410 ILCS 705/10-15.</p> |
| Controlled Substances | <p>Illinois Controlled Substances Act covers a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. <i>See</i> 720 ILCS 570/401 et seq. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines. These vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. Trafficking controlled substances will result in more severe penalties.</p> <p>There are higher penalties and different crime classifications when the offender possesses the controlled substance with the intent to manufacture or deliver on school grounds or within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school. <i>See</i> 720 ILCS 570/407.</p> <p>As an example, possession of more than 15 grams but less than 100 grams of heroin, cocaine, morphine, or LSD is punishable by a fine of up to \$200,000 and 4 to 15 years in prison.</p> |
| Alcohol and Minors | <p>With very limited exceptions, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess or consume alcohol, and it is also illegal to use fake identification for the purpose of obtaining alcohol. <i>See</i> 235 ILCS 5/6-20. A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. Courts have discretion to also impose other penalties like probation, community</p> |

| Category | Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes) |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| | <p>service, driver's license suspension, and alcohol education or treatment when a minor violates the state's alcohol laws.</p> <p>No person, after purchasing or otherwise obtaining alcoholic liquor, shall sell, give, or deliver such alcoholic liquor to another person under the age of 21 years, except in the performance of a religious ceremony or service. <i>See</i> 235 ILCS 5/6-16(a)(iii). A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, and the sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500 for a first offense and not less than \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense.</p> |
| Driving Under the Influence (DUI) | <p>Driving while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is prohibited. <i>See</i> 625 ILCS 5/11-501. A violation occurs when a person is driving or physically controlling a motor vehicle with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater. A violation may also occur when driving is impaired due to the driver being under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs (even if BAC is not 0.08 percent or greater). A DUI is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. Increased penalties are available for subsequent offenses and other aggravating circumstances (i.e., getting a DUI while transporting a person under the age of 16).</p> |

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The University has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness. For more information, see below.

- Student Alcohol/Drug Policy: <https://srr.siu.edu/student-conduct-code/>
- Employee Alcohol/Drug Policy: <https://policies.siu.edu/personnelpolicies/chapter4/ch4-all/cmvregs.php>
- Employee Alcohol/Drug Services: <https://www2.illinois.gov/cms/benefits/StateEmployee/Pages/EmployeeAssistanceProgram.aspx>
- Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act Policy: https://dos.siu.edu/_common/documents/drug-free.pdf
- Biennial Review of the University's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program: <https://dos.siu.edu/>

Alcohol and Drug Resources

Southern Illinois University has many resources and educational programs on substance abuse for students and employees. Many of these services are free and taught through programming by the staff at Wellness and Health Promotion Services and Public Safety, within registered student organizations. Services provided at the Student Health Center are provided at the cost of \$6 per session. There are opportunities for walk-in sessions and scheduled appointments, as well as long-term and short-term services.

Wellness and Health Promotion Services provides education and information on harm reduction methods. Various workshops are held throughout the academic year. Individual and group appointments are available, as well as appointments for students referred by Student Rights and Responsibilities. Call 618/536-4441.

Counseling and Psychological Services are provided for individuals, groups and couples. Crisis intervention services and various workshops are held throughout the academic year. Call 618/453-5371.

Student Health Services provides integrated medical care for students, including those dealing with alcohol and other drug abuse or dependency. Call 618/453-3311.

Employee Assistance Program (EAP) offers support and information during difficult times for active SIU employees. The EAP is a free, voluntary and confidential program that provides problem identification, counseling and referral services. Call Employee Benefits: 618/453-6668.

Alcohol and Drug Programming

AOD Intervention Class

This program offers an opportunity to reflect on the role of drinking and marijuana use in your social life, review the facts about how these substances work, identify common alcohol and marijuana-related risks and learn ways to keep yourself and your friends out of harm's way. Students; 1/25/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Intervention Class

This program offers an opportunity to reflect on the role of drinking and marijuana use in your social life, review the facts about how these substances work, identify common alcohol and marijuana-related risks and learn ways to keep yourself and your friends out of harm's way. Students; 2/11/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction

Alcohol 101 Presentation

This presentation discusses ways to make positive decisions and avoid negative consequences from excessive drinking.

Students; 2/19/2021; Alcohol and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Intervention Class

This program offers an opportunity to reflect on the role of drinking and marijuana use in your social life, review the facts about how these substances work, identify common alcohol and marijuana-related risks and learn ways to keep yourself and your friends out of harm's way.

Students; 2/24/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Intervention Class

This program offers an opportunity to reflect on the role of drinking and marijuana use in your social life, review the facts about how these substances work, identify common alcohol and marijuana-related risks and learn ways to keep yourself and your friends out of harm's way.

Students; 3/1/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

Alcohol 101 Presentation

This presentation discusses ways to make positive decisions and avoid negative consequences from excessive drinking.

Students; 3/1/2021; Alcohol and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Intervention Class

This program offers an opportunity to reflect on the role of drinking and marijuana use in your social life, review the facts about how these substances work, identify common alcohol and marijuana-related risks and learn ways to keep yourself and your friends out of harm's way.

Students; 3/16/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Basic Class

This program is designed to help you reflect on your choices about alcohol or marijuana and to reduce your risk of being harmed by your own or someone else's use.

Students; 3/22/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Intervention Class

This program offers an opportunity to reflect on the role of drinking and marijuana use in your social life, review the facts about how these substances work, identify common alcohol and marijuana-related risks and learn ways to keep yourself and your friends out of harm's way.

Students; 3/31/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Intervention Class

This program offers an opportunity to reflect on the role of drinking and marijuana use in your social life, review the facts about how these substances work, identify common alcohol and marijuana-related risks and learn ways to keep yourself and your friends out of harm's way.

Students; 4/5/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Intervention Class

This program offers an opportunity to reflect on the role of drinking and marijuana use in your social life, review the facts about how these substances work, identify common alcohol and marijuana-related risks and learn ways to keep yourself and your friends out of harm's way.

Students; 4/13/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Basic Class

This program is designed to help you reflect on your choices about alcohol or marijuana and to reduce your risk of being harmed by your own or someone else's use.

Students; 4/21/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Basic Class

This program is designed to help you reflect on your choices about alcohol or marijuana and to reduce your risk of being harmed by your own or someone else's use.

Students; 5/4/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Intervention Class

This program offers an opportunity to reflect on the role of drinking and marijuana use in your social life, review the facts about how these substances work, identify common alcohol and marijuana-related risks and learn ways to keep yourself and your friends out of harm's way.

Students; 5/4/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Training to Residential Advisors

This training provides an overview of facts related to alcohol, marijuana, and other substances, as well as risks and ways to intervene to reduce harm. Campus laws and resources are provided.

Student Staff; 8/10/21; Alcohol, Drugs, and Bystander Intervention

AOD Tabling at "Light up the Lake"

Information on the effects of alcohol per service size, as well as strategies to keep yourself and others safe are provided.

Students; 8/12/21; Alcohol and Safety

AOD Tabling at "Dawgs Night Out"

Information on the effects of alcohol per service size, as well as strategies to keep yourself and others safe are provided.

Students; 8/14/21; Alcohol and Safety

AOD Tabling at "Chancellor's Welcome Fest"

Information on the effects of alcohol per service size, as well as strategies to keep yourself and others safe are provided.

Students; 8/15/21; Alcohol and Safety

AOD Tabling at "Involvement Fair"

Information on the effects of alcohol per service size, as well as strategies to keep yourself and others safe are provided.

Students; 8/19/21; Alcohol and Safety

AOD Tabling at "Family Carnival"

Information on the effects of alcohol per service size, as well as strategies to keep yourself and others safe are provided.

Students; 8/21/21; Alcohol and Safety

AOD Tabling at "Greek BBQ"

Information on the effects of alcohol per service size, as well as strategies to keep yourself and others safe are provided.

Students; 8/23/21; Alcohol and Safety

AOD Intervention Class

This program offers an opportunity to reflect on the role of drinking and marijuana use in your social life, review the facts about how these substances work, identify common alcohol and marijuana-related risks and learn ways to keep yourself and your friends out of harm's way.

Students; 9/27/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Tabling at "Fresh Check Day"

Information on the effects of alcohol per service size, as well as strategies to keep yourself and others safe are provided.

Students; 9/28/21; Alcohol and Safety

AOD Basic Class

This program is designed to help you reflect on your choices about alcohol or marijuana and to reduce your risk of being harmed by your own or someone else's use.

Students; 10/1/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Basic Class

This program is designed to help you reflect on your choices about alcohol or marijuana and to reduce your risk of being harmed by your own or someone else's use.

Students; 10/14/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Basic Class

This program is designed to help you reflect on your choices about alcohol or marijuana and to reduce your risk of being harmed by your own or someone else's use.

Students; 11/1/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Tabling at "Dawgs Night Out"

Information on the effects of alcohol per service size, as well as strategies to keep yourself and others safe are provided.

Students; 11/3/21; Alcohol and Safety

Alcohol 101 Presentation

This presentation discusses ways to make positive decisions and avoid negative consequences from excessive drinking.

Students; 11/17/2021; Alcohol and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Basic Class

This program is designed to help you reflect on your choices about alcohol or marijuana and to reduce your risk of being harmed by your own or someone else's use.

Students; 11/18/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

AOD Intervention Class

This program offers an opportunity to reflect on the role of drinking and marijuana use in your social life, review the facts about how these substances work, identify common alcohol and marijuana-related risks and learn ways to keep yourself and your friends out of harm's way.

Students; 12/3/2021; Alcohol, Drugs, and Harm Reduction Safety

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the University prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The University's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Student Conduct Code: <https://safe.siu.edu/policy-information/student-conduct-code.php>; and/or SIU School of Medicine Student Progress System
- Workplace Violence Policy: <https://safe.siu.edu/policy-information/workplace-violence.php>
- Policies and Procedures on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking: https://equity.siu.edu/_common/documents/title-ix-policies.pdf

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

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

The University conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the University prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
|--|--|
| Dating Violence | The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define the term dating violence. |
| Domestic Violence | Illinois' Domestic Violence Act indicates that "domestic violence" means "abuse", which means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but |

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
|--|---|
| | <p>does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis. (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 60/103).</p> <p>In addition, Illinois law includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-3.2): A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification: (1) Causes bodily harm to any family or household member; (2) Makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member. Aggravated Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 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. For purposes of the above crimes, "family or household members" is defined at 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-0.1 as: "Family or household members" include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren, and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers as defined in Section 12-4.4a of this Code. For purposes of this Article, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship. |
| Stalking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
|--|---|
| | <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 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 person commits stalking when he or she knowingly makes threats that are part of a course of conduct and is aware of the threatening nature of his or her speech. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.4): 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. • Cyberstalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.5): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. |

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 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 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, |

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
|--|--|
| | <p>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.</p> |
| Sexual Assault | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 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 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.30): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
|--|---|
| | <p>discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.</p> <p>b. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.</p> <p>c. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 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. |
| Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape | For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define these terms. |
| Other "sexual assault" crimes | Other crimes under Illinois law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following: |

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.50): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.60): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 18 years of age and the person is a family member. c. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if: (1) that person is 17 years of age or over and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 13 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act; or (2) that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act. d. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is at least 5 years older than the victim. e. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability. f. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age and the person is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Relations Within Families (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-11): A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she: (1) Commits an act of sexual penetration as defined in Section 11-0.1 of this Code; and (2) The person knows that he or she is related to the other person as follows: (i) Brother or sister, either of the whole blood or the half blood; or (ii) Father or mother, when the child, regardless of legitimacy and regardless of whether the child was of the whole blood or half-blood or was adopted, was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iii) Stepfather or stepmother, when the stepchild was 18 years of age or over when |

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
|--|---|
| | the act was committed; or (iv) Aunt or uncle, when the niece or nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (v) Great-aunt or great-uncle, when the grand-niece or grand-nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (vi) Grandparent or step-grandparent, when the grandchild or step-grandchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed. |
| Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. §5/11.70) | <p>"Consent" means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent.</p> <p>A person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct.</p> |

University Definition of Consent

The University uses the following definition of consent in its Interim Policy and Procedures on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

Consent means a clear, affirmative, unambiguous and freely given agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity. Consent is demonstrated verbally or through actions that clearly indicate a willingness to engage in the specific sexual activity. Lack of verbal or physical resistance does not constitute consent. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another person, and consent for a specific activity does not imply consent for any other activity. Use of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants does not diminish one's responsibility to obtain consent.

Consent must be knowing and voluntary. To give consent, a person must be awake, of legal age, and have the capacity to reasonably understand the nature of his/her actions. Consent cannot be given by an individual who is mentally or physically incapacitated through the effect of drugs,

alcohol or other intoxicants or for any other reason. Consent cannot be given when it is coerced, forced, or obtained by use of duress, fear, threats, or violence. Consent is not implied by the existence of a prior or current relationship or participation in prior sexual activity. A person's manner of dress does not constitute consent. Consent to engage in sexual activity may be withdrawn at any time and is automatically withdrawn by a person who is no longer capable of giving consent.

Risk Reduction

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

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

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

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don't make assumptions about the other person's consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider "mixed messages" a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.

- Don't take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don't be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; "playful" use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

The University also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and

to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The primary prevention and awareness program (PPAP) and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns (OPAC) are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the University. Methods include, but are not limited to presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, emails, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- All students receive education and training on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a required, annual online training module.
- All new employees are required to complete an online training module on these topics upon hire and are required to retake the online training each year.
- As part of its ongoing campaign, the University uses a variety of strategies, such as in-person presentations by sexual assault organizations, emails with pertinent information, portal announcements, etc. While programming occurs throughout the year, the University also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the SIU SOM Office of Police and Security at (217) 545-7777. You may also contact the University's Title IX Coordinator at (618) 453-4807.

WHAT ARE MY OPTIONS FOR REPORTING SEXUAL HARASSMENT, SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?

If you are the victim of gender-based violence, including being a victim of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, you have options. You may choose where, if and how to report the violations, and you may request University assistance and advisement in reporting. The University has a variety of options to assist you and will work to address any factors that may have led to this crime. If you choose to report or are a witness of gender-based violence, you may choose any of the following options:

- **REPORT ONLY TO LAW ENFORCEMENT** You may contact the police department directly to initiate a criminal investigation. They will collect important evidence that may be critical in a criminal process and assist you with seeking medical treatment. SIU Police will notify the Office of Equity and Compliance of your report.
- **REPORT ONLY TO THE UNIVERSITY** Even if you do not wish to pursue criminal charges, you are encouraged to speak with the Office of Equity and Compliance, the Confidential Advisor, or any member of the faculty and staff who can assist you in filing a report with the university. The Office of Equity and Compliance has individuals who are trained to investigate gender-based violence crimes and the Confidential Advisor can assist you in seeking supportive measures through the university. These offices will not report the crime to the police unless you want them to do so.
- **REPORT TO BOTH THE UNIVERSITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT** University staff members are available to assist you in filing a report with law enforcement or the Office of Equity and Compliance. If you would like assistance and support in contacting the police department and/or the Office of Equity and Compliance, you may contact the university's Confidential Advisors. These individuals have been trained to accompany and support you through the process of filing a report. Any faculty or staff member you feel comfortable speaking with can also accompany you through the process of filing a report.

DID YOU KNOW? SIU has Confidential Advisors to help students with academic supportive measures if they are survivors of gender-based violence.

HOW CAN I REPORT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?

- **ELECTRONICALLY:** Complete a report on the SAFE website at safe.siu.edu. Although you may file a report at safe.siu.edu, this is not considered a formal complaint or a police report.
- **IN PERSON OR BY TELEPHONE:**
 - School of Medicine Office of Police and Security (217) 545-7777 801 N. Rutledge Street Springfield, IL
 - Confidential Advisor Student Health Center Wellness and Health Promotion Services (618)453-4429
 - Office of Equity and Compliance Woody Hall, Room 478, C wing (618)453-4807
 - Any member of the University faculty or staff.

TO WHOM CAN I SPEAK CONFIDENTIALLY?

Confidential Advisor: The University employs Confidential Advisors to guide you in seeking supportive measures. The Confidential Advisor may be required to report certain statistical information to the Jeanne Clery Act compliance officer for campus safety purposes and supportive measure information to the Title IX Coordinator. **Student Health Services Medical and Mental Health staff:** Student Health Services employs licensed medical providers, mental health counselors, and a psychiatry team who are trained to provide trauma informed, comprehensive medical and psychological care. These individuals are not required to report any information regarding gender-based violence to anyone else on campus while working in their official capacities. We encourage you to seek assistance from the professional staff at Student Health Services.

WHAT INFORMATION WILL BE SHARED WITH THE UNIVERSITY?

Except for the medical and counseling personnel from Student Health Services, all other faculty and staff members are required to disclose information on gender based violence issues they are aware of to the Office of Equity and Compliance or to safe.siu.edu. The Confidential Advisor is required to report to the Title IX Coordinator supportive measures, but is not required to report details of the offense. After a report from any other faculty or staff, you may be contacted by an investigator from the Office of Equity and Compliance to discuss the report as the university works to investigate and prevent any additional gender-based crimes. Under the Jeanne Clery Act, campus personnel must maintain accurate statistical data on crimes that occur on university property and they must report this information anonymously as aggregate data to the federal government and campus community. This information for the University is collected by the Jeanne Clery Act compliance officer.

WHAT IF I DO NOT WANT THE UNIVERSITY TO INVESTIGATE?

If you are a victim of gender-based violence, you may request that the University not investigate the case even after it has been reported to the Office of Equity and Compliance. However, the Office of Equity and Compliance may not be able to honor this request if doing so might put other members of the campus community at risk. You are not required to speak to the University's investigators.

HOW DO I ASSIST IN AN INVESTIGATION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?

Report promptly: The sooner the University receives a report of gender-based violence, the easier it is to investigate and provide support to a victim of gender-based violence. We encourage everyone to report any acts of gender-based violence. **Preserve evidence:** Following an act of gender-based violence: sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, or stalking, the

collection of evidence is critical and must be done in a timely manner. Evidence can help to determine what happened during the incident, how it happened and, possibly, who perpetrated the incident. The sooner the evidence is collected, the more likely it is to be useful in an investigation. In a criminal investigation, evidence is stored for a period of time at the Illinois State Police Crime Lab, and it can be used if you choose to press charges either immediately or at a later date.

WHAT SHOULD I EXPECT DURING A UNIVERSITY INVESTIGATION?

When a report is made to the University, the Office of Equity and Compliance (OEC) will be notified and the complaint resolution procedures will be enacted. An investigator from OEC will contact the person named as the complainant (survivor) for an interview to discuss the incident, as well as refer that person to available resources. The complainant will have the opportunity to request the complaint procedures begin in a prompt and timely manner. If the complainant decides to proceed with the grievance process or if the University determines it must investigate based on the potential ongoing threat to the campus community, the investigator will document the complaint in writing and notify the respondent (accused) of the investigation. The respondent will be made aware of available resources and have the opportunity to read the complaint and respond. Both parties will be asked to submit names of potential witnesses and any relevant evidence. OEC may also independently identify witnesses and other evidence. Witnesses will be interviewed and any available evidence will be reviewed. The investigator will write a report of the investigation and submit it to the parties. The parties will review the report and may offer additional information. After the investigation is complete, a hearing will be scheduled. All parties and witnesses are expected to participate in the hearing to determine if SIU policy has been violated. If a party or witness does not participate in the hearing, any information they provided to investigators during the investigation cannot be used at the hearing. If a violation of policy is found, sanctions will also be determined by the hearing officer(s). Sanctions may include, but are not limited to: probation, counseling, censure, suspension, expulsion, or termination. Parties may appeal this decision.

During the investigation, both the complainant and the respondent shall have the following rights:

- To be notified of an investigation by the university.
- To request a substitution of an investigator if the complainant or the respondent believes that a conflict of interest exists.
- To have an advisor of their choice present during the grievance process.
- To participate in the investigation and hearing to the extent they choose.

- To share any information that may be relevant to the investigation with the investigator.
- To be notified of the findings of the hearing.
- To appeal the finding. The university's complete procedures for conducting the investigation may be found online at equity.siu.edu/_common/documents/Title-IX-policies.pdf.

HOW DO I PROTECT MYSELF AFTER AN INCIDENT OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?

If you are a survivor of gender-based violence, you may pursue several alternatives to protect yourself, both internal to the university and through community resources.

University Options: You have the right to request interim safety measures at the University. Here are a few options that the University may utilize based on the facts and circumstances of your particular situation: No-contact order. The University may impose a temporary "no contact" order restricting contact between individuals during of a grievance process. Interim suspension. The University may remove one or more students who are suspected of violating policy from the University prior to a hearing on the issues if there is a potential for risk of harm to one or more members of the University community. Modification of living and/or dining arrangements. The University can provide a temporary modification of living and/or dining arrangements or provide temporary emergency on-campus housing to students living off campus if the situation warrants, as available. Security escorts. The University may provide temporary security escort options for ensuring your safety as you travel to and from specific locations on and off campus. Modification of class and campus employment schedules. The University can review temporary reassignment of classes and on-campus employment duties within the university during the course of the grievance process. The university may also review the assigned duties of students who are alleged to have violated University policy.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.

4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at Springfield Memorial Hospital, 701 N. 1st Street, Springfield, IL 62781 (217)788-3000 or at HSHS St. John's Hospital, 800 E. Carpenter St., Springfield, IL 62769 (217)544-6464.

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- School of Medicine Office of Police and Security (217) 545-7777 801 N. Rutledge Street Springfield, IL. Police officers on staff M-F from 7am until 11pm. Security on staff 24/7.
- Springfield Police Department (217) 788-8311 800 E Monroe Street, Springfield, IL
- If you are in an emergency situation, dial 911 from anywhere for immediate assistance. Reporting to law enforcement is an option available to you if you have experienced any crime, including but not limited to, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. Reporting to law enforcement may allow for a criminal investigation to be conducted and criminal charges to follow. If you call 911 on campus, the School of Medicine's Office of Police and Security will respond. For non-emergency situations, call local law enforcement or the Office of Police and Security non-emergency number, 217-545-7777 to speak with an officer. All reports will be submitted to the appropriate University department for further follow-up if necessary. If you are not ready to file a report with law enforcement, you can still call and speak with an officer about what would happen if you file a report and the protective orders that are available. What happens when I report to law enforcement? If police are called and you are not ready to file a report for criminal charges, police can initiate an informational report and explain what happens

when a criminal report is completed. You can meet with an officer at the police department or a place of your choosing. A support person of your choice can come with you to make a police report. Police will take an initial statement and begin follow up interviews with all parties involved: victims, witness, suspects, and others who may have been identified. Police will collect any evidence that may be available, Evidence is not always available in all cases. Police will review video, if available. Police will complete a written report that will be submitted to the State's Attorney's Office.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

COMMUNITY OPTIONS Obtain an order of protection through the court: You may contact one of the community victim advocates listed below to assist with the process and completion of paperwork. Advocates can make the process easier to navigate and are available to answer any questions. Orders of protection are heard in the Sangamon County Courthouse Monday through Friday at 8:30 a.m. Emergency orders of protection must be filed with the circuit clerk's office by 8:15 a.m. Community resources to assist with orders of protection:

Victim advocates available in Sangamon County:

- Prairie Center Against Sexual Assault, Springfield, Illinois (217)744-2560
<https://prairiecasa.org/about-us/>
- Sangamon County States Attorney's Office, Springfield, Illinois, (217) 753-6690.
- Sangamon County Sheriff's Office, Springfield, Illinois, (217) 753-6666.
- Springfield Police Department, Springfield, Illinois, (217) 788-8311
- Sojourn Shelter and Services, Inc. Springfield, Illinois, (217) 726-5100.

For assistance with the legal process:

- Domestic Violence Clinic, SIU School of Law, Carbondale, Illinois (618)536-4423.
- Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance, Carbondale, Illinois (877)342-7891.

Health and support resources in the community:

- Springfield Memorial Hospital, 701 N. 1st Street Springfield, IL is a full-service medical center serving the Springfield community that has a sexual assault nurse examiner on staff trained in the collection and preservation of evidence in cases of sexual assault.

• The Sojourn Shelter and Services, Inc. provides crisis support, advocacy, and legal assistance to men and women who are victims of gender-based violence. Contact information for the Sojourn Shelter and Services, Inc. is listed above. Additional information regarding the Sojourn Shelter and Services, Inc. may be found on its website: <http://springfieldunitedway.org/member-agencies/sojourn-shelter-services-inc/#.YyfwdnbMJPY>

DID YOU KNOW SIU does not require a survivor to make a formal complaint in order to receive supportive measures from the Confidential Advisor?

When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

The University will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the University will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The University does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the University may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The University may also issue a “no trespass warning” if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services:

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the University and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

University Resources

- SIU School of Medicine Human Resources (217)545-5646 at 327 W. Calhoun, Springfield, IL 62701
- SIU Student Health Services (618)453-3311 at 374 E. Grand Ave., Carbondale, IL 62901

- Counseling and Psychological Services (618)453-5371 at 374 E. Grand Ave., Carbondale, IL 62901
Counseling is available by appointment. Emergency walk-ins can be seen by the counselor on duty during business hours.
- Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The [University's] financial aid website can be found at: <https://www.siumed.edu/studentaffairs/financial-aid>

State/Local Resources

- IL Legal Aid [\(833\)411-1121](tel:(833)411-1121)
- Sangamon County Director of Victim/Witness Services (217) 747-5134
- Memorial Behavioral Health Center in Springfield 710 N 8th St, Springfield, IL 62702 [\(217\) 525-1064](tel:(217)525-1064)
- Springfield Memorial Hospital 701 N. First St. Springfield, IL 62781 [\(217\) 788-3000](tel:(217)788-3000)

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

The University will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available the University is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator:

478 Woody Hall Mail Code 4316
Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Carbondale, Illinois 62901
618/453-4807 or 618/453-1395 (fax),

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the University may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the University's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the University in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the University will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

General Misconduct Administrative Conference Procedures.

1. Once it is determined that administrative conference proceedings will be initiated, all allegations along with the date, time and location of the administrative conference will be issued to the student in writing. All allegation and conference notices will be emailed to the student's University email account and will be presumed to be delivered unless returned as undeliverable. Students are responsible for checking their University email account and ensuring they can access any attached links or documents provided in the notice. Students will be given at least three (3) days from time of notification of allegations to time of scheduled conference. Students needing to reschedule their meeting must do so at least twenty-four (24) hours before the scheduled administrative conference. Failure to do so will be considered electing not to appear and the conference shall proceed without their participation (see *Section 4, Article D*)
2. Students will meet with the designated Administrator(s) assigned to the case in a closed administrative conference. The University will exercise control over the conference to avoid needless consumption of time, avoid repetition of information, call a recess if needed, and ensure the proper treatment of all participants.
 - A. If the possible outcome of a finding of responsibility could result in a sanction of suspension or expulsion, an Administrative Panel will be convened. Administrative Panel conferences will follow these same general administrative conference procedures.
 - i. The conference Administrator will facilitate the Administrative Panel conference and the Administrative Panel will determine responsibility and assign sanctions if a there is a finding of responsibility.
3. During a conference, the student is entitled to:
 - i. Appear in person and be an active participant in the conference;
 - ii. Have an advisor present for the conference.
 - iii. Have relevant witness statements considered as part of the proceeding. The student may provide a list of firsthand witnesses to the event or actions in question to the Administrator in writing. The University reserves the right to set a reasonable limit to a number of witnesses. Witnesses may submit written statements in lieu of attendance at the administrative conference. A witness must be a

person who has direct knowledge of the event or actions in question. Character witnesses are generally not necessary as allegations are a question of a student's behavior, not a question of a student's character;

iv Elect not to appear at the conference, in which case the conference shall be conducted in the student's absence with the information available at that time;

v Refuse to answer any questions or make a statement. The refusal to participate shall not be presumed to be an admission of responsibility; the Administrator shall make a decision on the basis of all information available at the time of the conference;

4. At the conclusion of all conference proceedings, the conference administrator will have up to three (3) days to notify the student of a finding.
5. If found not responsible for any violations of the Code, the case will be considered closed.
6. If found responsible, students may receive sanctions at the conclusion of the administrative conference at the discretion of the Administrator(s). Otherwise, all sanctions will generally be sent within three (3) days and in the same fashion as the notification of allegations.
7. When responsibility is acknowledged or determined, prior to the determination of the sanction(s), the administrator may allow the introduction of written or oral statement(s) which detail the impact on any victim(s) the violation caused;
8. Students shall have the right to appeal the outcome of this administrative conference in accordance with the timelines and procedures outlined in the *Appeals* section of this Code.

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, sexual harassment, and sexual misconduct are processed through the University's Title IX Policy, Sexual Misconduct Policy, or other relevant policy as appropriate to the allegations and the related complaint resolution procedures. Information is available at <https://safe.siu.edu>.

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

Paul Frazier, Ed.D.
Title IX Coordinator
478 Woody Hall Mail Code 4316
Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Carbondale, Illinois 62901
618/453-4807 or 618/453-1395 (fax)

Reports may be made in-person, electronically, and by phone, etc. An electronic form available at safe.siu.edu can also be used to file a report.

Once a formal complaint is made, the Title IX Coordinator, or other University employee as appropriate, will provide notice to the parties of the investigation, including a description of the process to be utilized, the identities of the parties, the conduct at issue, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses, including both fact and expert witnesses, and other supporting evidence. The investigator(s) will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, both parties will be provided an opportunity to review the evidence gathered during the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the formal complaint. Upon completion of the investigation, both parties will be given a copy of an investigation report, via electronic read-only format.

In Title IX cases, a live hearing will be conducted to make a determination as to whether any allegations in the complaint were found to be substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence. During the hearing, each party's advisor will be permitted to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions including those bearing on credibility. The decision maker(s) will issue a written determination of responsibility, a statement of any disciplinary sanctions and whether any remedies will be provided to the complainant, and a description of the procedures and permissible grounds for appeal. The parties will be notified of this determination in writing within 7 business days of it being made. The University strives to complete investigations of this nature within ninety (90) business days.

A complaining party may file a formal complaint but request an informal resolution, instead of a formal complaint process. This can be done at any time during the formal complaint process. The Respondent may also request an information resolution. This process enables the parties to agree to a resolution, without a hearing. Both parties must agree to the informal resolution by signing an agreement. Once an informal resolution is agreed to, the formal complaint process will be terminated. An informal resolution is not appealable.

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal the determination of the hearing panel by filing a written appeal with the Title IX Coordinator 7 business days after being notified of the outcome of the investigation. The non-appealing party will be notified of the appeal and permitted to submit a written statement in response. The Appeals Chair will resolve the appeal within 7 business days of receiving all necessary information needed to make a determination. The Appeal Chair may dismiss the appeal for failing to meet the grounds for appeal. The Chair may only make changes to a finding only when there is a clear error and/or there is a compelling reason to do so.

The full Title IX policy and procedures and other applicable information can be accessed at <https://equity.siu.edu/title9.php>

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

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

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - o The Formal Grievance Process relies on a pool of administrators (“the Pool”) to carry out the process. Members of the Pool are identified on the Office of Diversity and Equity website. The list of Pool members and a description of the Pool can be found at <https://equity.siu.edu/>. Members of the Grievance Process Pool may be involved whether an Informal or Formal Resolution method is used. Members of the Pool are trained annually, and can serve as advisors, panel members, or investigators, at the direction and discretion of the Title IX Coordinator.

Such training addresses topics such as the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the University’s education programs and activities; how to conduct investigations, hearings, and appeals and informal resolutions (as applicable); relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding; proper techniques for questioning witnesses; basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding; and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest.

3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the University May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a

sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include: warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; suspension or expulsion/termination; activity restriction; restriction on eligibility to represent the University at any official function. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee, faculty or staff, may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Labor Relations. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with Student Affairs (student) or Labor Relations (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

The University can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include: determining if the accused poses an immediate or on-going threat to the physical health and safety of any student or employee and implement the least restrictive emergency safety plan from restrictive activity including no communication with the victim, up to and including temporary removal from campus, forbidding the accused from entering the victim's residence hall and from communicating with the victim, as well as other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc. Additionally, SOM will offer and implement appropriate and reasonable supportive measures to the victim to protect the victim and others' safety and prohibit conduct. Supportive measures may include, but are not limited to: counseling, referral to medical/healthcare services, transportation, academic supports or working modifications; no contact orders; and/or adherence to state issued orders of protection. Violations of no contact orders will be referred to appropriate student or employee conduct processes for enforcement, and to the Department of Public Safety.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

The University will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the University to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

When a student or employee reports to the University that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the University will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to

advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the University of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Chief of Police Benjamin Newman at bnewman@siu.edu. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: <https://isp.illinois.gov/Sor/Disclaimer>

Standards of Academic Conduct (SOM)

Should the Title IX Coordinator determine that the alleged conduct does not fall within the Title IX jurisdiction, such conduct may be a violation pursuant to SIU SOM's Student Progress System for unprofessional conduct.

Section 3-102 - Professional Conduct

- A. Students are required to conform to standards of Professional Conduct. The SIU School of Medicine Honor Code (See Appendix 1 below) describes those attributes and behaviors that all physicians and medical students should exhibit. Any deviation from these behaviors may be viewed a Professional Conduct failure. Violations of the standards of Professional Conduct include, but are not limited to:
1. Representing the work of another as one's own work, or participating in plagiarism by preparing a writing with the knowledge that it is to be used by another as that person's own work.
 2. Cheating by any method or means.
 3. Furnishing false information to officials of the University or the School of Medicine.
 4. Restricting the use of generally available resource materials in a manner prejudicial to the interest of other students.
 5. Falsifying or manufacturing scientific or educational data and representing the same to be the result of scientific or scholarly experiment or research.
 6. Falsifying by omission or commission any information pertinent to patient care.
 7. Disclosing confidential or privileged information inappropriately or unethically.

8. Failing to comply with federal and/or state laws, rules and/or regulations applicable to or promulgated by the University or the School of Medicine, affiliated hospitals, or other medical institutions, and/or other applicable rules, regulations, or guidelines either stated or published.
 9. Failing to demonstrate behavior consistent with the standards of the profession, including personal and professional integrity and honesty.
 10. Failing to abide by the terms and conditions of the School of Medicine Honor Code.
- B. When, after due consideration, it has been determined that a student has failed to conform to standards of Professional Conduct, the student may be given Formal Warning, placed on Probation, Leave of Absence, or Special Student Status, or dismissed from the School of Medicine. Any of these actions may be taken based upon the severity of the Professional Conduct violation in question, as well as prior Professional Conduct violations. Progressive implementation of the above actions shall not be required.

Matters of Unprofessional Conduct

Charges of unprofessional conduct shall be forwarded to the SPC Chair as part of the regular educational evaluation process or may be forwarded as separate charge from other medical students, SIU staff or faculty. Charges submitted outside of the regular educational process should be sent in signed, written form to the Chair of the Student Progress Committee (SPC) within twenty (20) working days (barring unusual circumstances) of the alleged misconduct. Any member of the School of Medicine community or the Student Advisory Committee may file such written charges. Only under extraordinary circumstances shall any action be taken on unwritten or unsigned charges.

- A. Within five (5) working days of receipt of a written charge, the Chair of the SPC will review the charge and either include it on the agenda of the next regularly scheduled SPC meeting or may elect to forward a copy of the written charge to an Investigatory Team. The Investigatory Team shall consist of two (2) full-time faculty members (one (1) of whom shall be designated Chair) and one (1) student, who shall be appointed by the SPC Chair. These persons shall not be members of the SPC. A copy of the written charge shall promptly be forwarded by the Chair to the student named in the charge if it is forwarded to an Investigatory Team.
- B. Upon referral of the charge, the Investigatory Team shall conduct a preliminary investigation which shall include, but not be limited to, a conference with the student

named in the charge and a conference with the person(s) who filed the charge, if known. The student shall be informed in writing of the right to select and be accompanied by an adviser at the conference. The student's adviser shall be permitted to counsel the student and may be given reasonable opportunity to speak in the student's behalf by the Chair of the Investigatory Team.

- C. In the event the student admits to the charge, the Investigatory Team shall so inform the Chair of the SPC, in writing. Upon receipt of such written notification, the Chair of the SPC shall request the named student to submit a written response to the charge, including the admission given to the Investigatory Team. Any written response must be provided to the SPC Chair within five (5) working days. The Chair of the SPC shall present the matter to the entire SPC Committee at the next regularly scheduled SPC meeting. Subsequently, the Committee shall forward a report consisting of findings of fact and a recommendation as to sanction, if any, to the Dean of the School of Medicine. The Dean shall consider the report of the SPC, as well as the entire record in the matter, and render a decision as promptly as possible. Barring compelling reasons to the contrary, the decision of the Dean shall reflect the recommendation of the SPC. Copies of the SPC's recommendation and the Dean's decision shall be forwarded to the student. The Associate Dean for Student Affairs shall implement the decision of the Dean.
- D. In the event the student denies the charge and the Investigatory Team decides the charge is frivolous or has no merit, the Chair of the Investigatory Team shall promptly forward written notification to the Chair of the SPC. The charge shall be dismissed and all records relating to the charge shall be forwarded to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. The Chair of the SPC shall then forward written notice of the dismissal to the student named in the charge and the person(s) filing the charge, if known.
- E. In the event the student denies the charge and the Investigatory Team decides the charge is not frivolous or has merit, the Chair of the Investigatory Team shall promptly forward written notification to the Chair of the SPC. The Chair of the Investigatory Team shall proceed with a formal investigatory meeting.

Students of Southern Illinois University School of Medicine Honor Code

Students of Southern Illinois University School of Medicine are accepted into the School of Medicine after due consideration and evaluation and are expected to understand and accept the responsibilities of their profession. Recognizing that all persons have their own beliefs and values, the Faculty explicitly state their belief that medicine as a profession demands the highest level of competence with regard to knowledge, skills, attitudes and behavior in the

care of patients and/or in the generation and dissemination of knowledge. The essence of medicine is embodied in the concept of professionalism.

Professionalism requires the physician to serve the interests of the patient above his or her self-interest. Professionalism aspires to altruism, accountability, excellence, duty, service, honor, integrity and respect for others.

Altruism is the essence of professionalism. The best interest of patients, not self interest is the rule.

Accountability is required at many levels - individual patients, society and the profession. Physicians are accountable to their patients for fulfilling the implied contract governing the patient/physician relationship. They are also accountable to society for addressing the health needs of the public and to their profession for adhering to medicine's time-honored ethical precepts.

Excellence entails a conscientious effort to exceed ordinary expectations and to make a commitment to life-long learning. Commitment to excellence is an acknowledged goal for all physicians.

Duty is the free acceptance of a commitment to service. This commitment entails being available and responsive when "on-call", accepting inconvenience to meet the needs of one's patients, enduring unavoidable risks to oneself when a patient's welfare is at stake, advocating the best possible care regardless of ability to pay, seeking active roles in professional organizations, and volunteering one's skills and expertise for the welfare of the community.

Honor and integrity are the consistent regard for the highest standards of behaviors and the refusal to violate one's personal and professional codes. Honor and integrity imply being fair, being truthful, keeping one's word, meeting commitments, and being straight-forward. They also require recognition of the possibility of conflict of interest and avoidance of relationships that allow personal gain to supersede the best interests of the patient.

Respect for others (patients and their families, other physicians and professional colleagues such as medical school faculty, nurses, medical students, residents, and subspecialty fellows) is the essence of humanism, and humanism is both central to professionalism, and fundamental to enhancing collegiality among physicians.¹

The process of becoming a physician is long, arduous, and often overwhelming. During its course, some students may be tempted to compromise standards. Certain events may lead students to perform at less than their best. We must not accept such behavior in ourselves or our colleagues, as it may lead to compromises in patient care.

The same personal integrity that promotes honesty should also promote reporting any infraction of the School of Medicine Honor Code. Students are encouraged to take concerns, conditions or situations which may lead to violation of the School of Medicine Honor Code to the Student Advisory Committee.

A student who violates the School of Medicine Honor Code may be subject to dismissal or to lesser disciplinary actions as the facts of the situation warrant.

Explicit components of the SIU School of Medicine Honor Code include the following:

1. Students, as well as faculty and all other members of the SIU community, recognize the right of all individuals, including one's peers, to be treated in a respectful manner, without regard to race, age, gender, disability, national origin, religion, or sexual orientation. Unacceptable behavior includes (but is not limited to) racial, sexist or religious slurs, racial or sexual harassment, physical violence, or threats of violence, or suppression of rights and intellectual freedom in any way.
2. All property, both intellectual and physical, must be respected and never plagiarized, defaced, or treated in a disrespectful manner. Property refers to cadavers, other instructional materials, any school or personal property and any written or electronically stored material other than a student's own.
3. Any form of cheating is a violation of the trust placed in future physicians and a serious infraction of the School of Medicine Honor Code. Each examination must represent the student's own efforts. Except as directly and specifically authorized by a faculty member, no student shall be permitted, at any time prior to, during, or following an examination, to give to or receive from any other person, information relating directly or indirectly to an examination; nor shall any student be permitted to communicate in any manner whatsoever, with another person regarding such examination. The term "examination" is defined to include but not be limited to any test, evaluation, or other form of academic or nonacademic performance assessment. Likewise, plagiarism, forgery, falsification of records, and/or tampering with examination material is prohibited.
4. The SIU Student Conduct Code will be followed, except when portions of the above School of Medicine Honor Code express a higher degree of responsibility.

Timely Warnings and Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Office of Police and Security constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued.

Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

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

- Executive Director of Facilities Management, (217)545-0543
- Associate Provost for Finance and Administration, (217)545-2773
- School of Medicine Dean, (217)545-3625
- Chief of Police, (217)545-7777

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

Emergency Response

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

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Office of Police and Security at Office of Police and Security of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

Emergency and Evacuation Procedures

Procedures are provided for fire, tornado warning, earthquake, and bomb threats in the School's All Hazards Emergency Operations Plan. These procedures are updated periodically and are available in each department and online. An on-site Emergency Group Leader has been designated for each department or area.

Students, faculty, and staff must be prepared to react to a variety of potential emergencies and disasters. While the response, regardless of incident, will likely involve one of the three activities; evacuation, shelter-in-place, or lockdown, certain events may require unique response activities. This section addresses actions to take in the event of these pre-identified emergencies or disasters.

Evacuation - Evacuation is initiated whenever it is necessary to move occupants out of a building in order to avoid a dangerous situation. Building evacuations may be necessary in response to a fire, an internal hazardous material release, bomb threat, building damage, or other situation that renders a building dangerous to occupants.

Shelter-In-Place - Shelter-In-Place is initiated to protect campus occupants from dangerous conditions occurring outside their building. It is generally activated in response to tornadoes and severe weather. However, this may also be an appropriate response for other emergencies such as an external chemical release or a civil disturbance. When activated, building occupants are relocated to shelter areas within a building, such as a basement, internal hallway, or room/area without exterior windows or doors. Emergencies that require Shelter-In-Place will affect the entire campus.

Lockdown - Lockdown is initiated in response to the presence on, or near, campus of an individual, or group of individuals, who are seeking to harm others. During a lockdown, the campus occupants conceal themselves as best they can from an intruder by locking/ barricading themselves in an office or room, and concealing themselves from detection. Lockdowns may range from one or more buildings, up to the entire campus.

Campus Emergency Warning Systems

Emergency warnings are communicated via telephone voice message, text message, email, pager, in person, and by utilizing an intercom system, which is installed in specific buildings on campus. SIU SOM has a guideline that details the emergency notification system.

For telephone voice message, text messages, landline, pager, and email alerts, SIU SOM utilizes the RAVE Mobile Safety MedAlert emergency notification system. This system sends emergency

crime, weather, and disaster alert notifications to the campus community that may impact SIU SOM operations.

All SIU SOM faculty, staff, and students are automatically registered with their siumed.edu email address. They can add additional email addresses and telephone numbers by updating their RAVE account, which is highly encouraged. Three email addresses and three telephone numbers can be registered. Contractors and outside agency employees who work on the SIU SOM Springfield campus can also subscribe to SIU Med Alert if they so choose. When members of the SIU SOM campus community receive an emergency notification, they are asked to inform other staff, faculty, students, and visitors in the immediate area of the situation to ensure their safety.

The Office of Police and Security will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating the institution's response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other University departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Chief of Police will consult with other appropriate University officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the University community to be notified.

The Chief of Police in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also, as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

The Chief of Police will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

If deemed necessary, the University's Chief of Police will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the University issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

| Method | Sign Up Instructions |
|--------------|---|
| Phone | https://www.getrave.com/login/siumed |
| Text Message | https://www.getrave.com/login/siumed |
| Email | https://www.getrave.com/login/siumed |

Testing & Documentation

OPS must once per calendar year conduct at least one test of the campus emergency response and evacuation procedures. OPS must publicize in advance the information regarding the test, including the date and time, and should send to the entire campus community via a mass-mail, follow-up information regarding the results of the test, in summary form. The Chief of Police maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the University will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Crime Statistics

The following statistics are provided to students, parents and the rest of the SIU SOM community as required by the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990. The SIU SOM Office of Police and Security prepares monthly, quarterly, and annual reports reflecting all criminal, University incidents and service activity. Information from these reports and from various special research projects is available to the public.

The SIU School of Medicine does not have residence halls. The following crime statistics are compiled from the following SIU School of Medicine locations:

SIU School of Medicine buildings located in Springfield

St. John's Hospital (Springfield)

Memorial Medical Center (Springfield)

Decatur Family Medicine

Decatur Memorial Hospital

Memorial Hospital of Carbondale

Southern Illinois Family Practice (Carbondale)

East Adams County Rural Health Clinic (Golden Clinic)

Blessing Hospital (Quincy)

Quincy Family Medicine

| Campus Security Reporting Act – Crimes Reported January 1—December 31, 2019-2020-2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----|----|---------------------------------|----|----|-----------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|-------------|----|----|
| Crimes | Total On-Campus Property | | | Non-Campus Building or Property | | | Public Property | | | Total Property | | | Hate Crimes | | |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter-Negligent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Violence | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forcible Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfounded Crimes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | Total On-Campus Property | | | Non-Campus Building or Property | | | Public Property | | | Total Property | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----|----|---------------------------------|----|----|-----------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|
| Arrests | 19 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Liquor Law | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Law | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Illegal Weapons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disciplinary Referrals | | 20 | 21 | | 20 | 21 | | 20 | | | 20 | 21 |
| Alcohol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drugs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* SIU SOM does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

Hate crimes:

2021: No hate crimes reported.

2020: No hate crimes reported.

2019: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the University:

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

2019: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

2020: 0 unfounded crimes.

2019: 0 unfounded crimes.

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the University's Clery Geography.
- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the University's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the University's request for crime statistics.