Annual Security Report

PREPARED BY
THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY IN 2015

INTRODUCTION

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign prepares this report in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act and the State of Illinois Campus Security Enhancement Act. This report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from, the campus. The report also includes institutional
policies on campus security, such as policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and other matters.

The full text of this report is available online at police.illinois.edu/clery. This report is prepared in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies and the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs. These entities provide updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act.

Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported to the University of Illinois Police, designated campus security authorities as defined under the Act, and local law enforcement agencies. Each year, an email notification is sent to all enrolled students, faculty, and staff. The email provides information on how to access the Annual Security Report online. Copies of this report may also be obtained at the Division of Public Safety at 1110 W. Springfield Ave., Urbana.

All phone numbers use the area code (217) unless otherwise noted.

The commitment of the University of Illinois to the most fundamental principles of academic freedom, equality of opportunity, and human dignity requires that decisions involving students and employees be based on individual merit and be free from invidious discrimination in all its forms.

The University of Illinois will not engage in discrimination or harassment against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, age, order of protection status, genetic information, marital status, disability, sexual orientation including gender identity, unfavorable discharge from the military or status as a protected veteran and will comply with all federal and state nondiscrimination, equal opportunity and affirmative action laws, orders and regulations. This nondiscrimination policy applies to admissions, employment, access to and treatment in the university programs and activities.

University complaint and grievance procedures provide employees and students with the means for the resolution of complaints that allege a violation of this Statement. Members of the public should direct their inquiries or complaints to the Office of Diversity, Equity and Access.
Dear Campus Community:

At Illinois, it is a priority to provide our students, faculty, staff, and visitors with a safe, secure environment where they live, learn and work.

To ensure that we meet that goal, Chief of Police Jeff Christensen and the Division of Public Safety have continued to build on successful programs and establish new initiatives that let our community come together in ways that make us all safer.

• We worked with our own students (including student patrol officers) to develop a SafeWalks smartphone app so individuals become active partners in their own safety in an innovative, convenient way.

• We continue to take advantage of technology to augment the human component of our services. The security camera program expanded further this year on campus and we are working with the City of Champaign to extend that coverage throughout the entire neighboring area. Additionally, new staffing support allowed us to bolster our use of social media like Twitter, Facebook and Reddit to proactively engage students in the places where they converse.

• We continued our efforts to prevent drug-related criminal activity in the campus area. We engaged a community focus group to help guide our public educational programming and enforcement efforts.

• Increasing resources for prevention of campus sexual assault and also working with campus student and administrative groups to provide new support for survivors of assault continues to be a strong point of focus. In fact, the strong public awareness efforts of members of the Illinois Student Senate through the "It's On Us" campaign brought Vice President Joe Biden to campus to acknowledge this success.

• This year saw continued growth of the already established joint efforts between Urbana and Champaign police departments, the Champaign County Sheriff's Office and state and federal agencies to extend safety and prevention efforts beyond the campus into a more comprehensive, community-wide presence.

We have a very safe campus, but a community of our size will never be entirely crime-free. Chief Christensen has stressed to me that our most effective safety measures are found in the students, faculty and staff who are active partners with the police in preventing crime, taking appropriate precautions and alerting authorities of dangerous or suspicious behaviors.

Our attention and vigilance will play a significant role in supporting the outstanding efforts of our law enforcement officers to make this a safe and secure campus for the entire Illinois family.

Thank you for your help,

Barbara J. Wilson

Interim Chancellor
Dear Campus Community,

Thank you for taking the time to review this Annual Security Report, as your active participation in the public safety of our community is critical in responding to and preventing crime on our campus. An informed campus is a safer campus, and everyone has a role in the quality of campus life.

The police cannot do it alone. In partnership with our neighboring agencies, members of the University of Illinois Division of Public Safety engage in a proactive, community-based policing philosophy. This community-based approach requires your assistance and awareness. Armed with the knowledge contained in this report, you will be empowered to recognize, report and prevent crime.

We have a very safe campus, but societal forces affect our community just like they do any other. Crime can happen anywhere at any time — but by informing themselves, our community members can take steps to reduce the likelihood that they will be targeted by a criminal.

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, a copy of this Annual Security Report is available online at police.illinois.edu/clery. A hard copy may be obtained by contacting the Division of Public Safety at 217-333-1216.

This report includes crime statistics for the previous three years concerning crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the University of Illinois; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. This report also includes institutional policies concerning campus safety and security in addition to other crime prevention information.

We hope that our students, staff and faculty will continue to take advantage of the resources we have made available to the campus community. Please take a moment to visit our website, police.illinois.edu, to learn more about what the Division of Public Safety does to prevent and respond to crime. You can also follow us on Twitter (@UIDP) or like us on Facebook (facebook.com/UIpolice) to receive regular updates and important public safety information.

The members of the Division of Public Safety are each passionately committed to having the Illinois campus a safe place to live, study, work and visit. Each member of the campus community is a valued partner in this endeavor. Together we will continue to make our community a safe place where excellence in education, research and public service can flourish.

All my best,
Jeff Christensen
Executive Director of Public Safety
Chief of Police
PROMPT REPORTING OF A CRIME OR EMERGENCY

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and visitors are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes and public safety-related incidents to University Police.

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

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<tr>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dial 911</td>
<td>Report emergencies or non-emergency criminal violations 911 from a public phone or cell phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dial 333-8911</td>
<td>Report non-emergency requests for police services 333-8911 from a public phone or cell phone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency phones</td>
<td>Direct access to University Police headquarters Use any of the blue emergency phones located in walkways, buildings, bus shelters, and elevators throughout campus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape Crisis 24-Hour Hotline, 384-4444</td>
<td>Report a sexual assault or request crisis services</td>
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<td>Crimestoppers</td>
<td>Report information about a crime anonymously</td>
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<td>217-373-TIPS</td>
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<td>OR</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.champaigncountycrimestoppers.com">www.champaigncountycrimestoppers.com</a></td>
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<td>OR Text message:</td>
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<td>send TIP397 plus the message to CRIMES (274637).</td>
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For general information, contact University Police at 333-1216 (non-emergencies), dial 911 (emergencies only), or use the emergency telephones located near residence halls, parking lots, and campus buildings. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings or around residence halls should be reported to police.

Crimes should be reported to the University Police Department for the purpose of making timely warning reports to the community and for inclusion in the annual statistical disclosure.

RESPONSE TO A REPORTED CRIME OR EMERGENCY

In response to a call of a reported crime or an emergency, University Police will take the required action, either dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to Public Safety Building to file an incident report. All university incident reports are reviewed by the Detective Bureau, and when appropriate assigned to a detective for follow-up investigation and/or forwarded to the State’s Attorney’s Office for prosecution. University incident reports are also forwarded to the Office of Student Conflict Resolution for review and referral for potential action, as appropriate.

Additional information obtained via the investigation will also be forwarded to the Office of Student Conflict Resolution, as deemed appropriate. If assistance is required from the local police or fire departments, University Police will contact the appropriate department. If a sexual assault or rape should occur, staff on the scene, including University Police, will offer the victim a wide variety of services.
CAMPUS RESOURCES

You can also seek help or additional information from the following:

**Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs**  
Swanlund Admin. Building, room 120  
333-1300

**Counseling Center**  
Turner Student Services Building, room 110  
333-3704

**Student Health Center**  
McKinley Health Center  
333-2701

**Office of the Provost, Human Resources**  
Swanlund Admin. Building, room 217  
333-4523

**Office of Diversity, Equity and Access**  
Police Training Institute, 1004 S. Fourth St.  
333-0885

**Student Conflict Resolution**  
Turner Student Services Building, room 300  
333-3680

**Dean of Students**  
Turner Student Services Building, room 300  
333-0050

**Housing and Residential Life**  
Clark Hall, room 200  
244-4663

**Women’s Resources Center**  
703 S. Wright, 2nd Floor  
333-3137

The University Police Department maintains a close working relationship with the Champaign and Urbana police departments and the Champaign County Sheriff’s Office. University Police and the Champaign County Sheriff’s Office, Champaign Police and Urbana Police have mutual aid agreements to provide each other routine and emergency police services including, if requested, assistance with criminal investigations. Each department augments the other within their jurisdictions during mutual investigations, arrests, and prosecutions. University Police personnel attend monthly meetings with local law enforcement agencies to exchange ideas and discuss problems that are of concern in the university community.
VOLUNTARY CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING

We encourage anyone who witnessed or has been a victim of a crime to immediately report the incident by calling 911, or for a non-emergency, 333-8911. Police reports in the state of Illinois are public records, and University Police cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Confidential reports for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can be made to other campus security authorities.

These authorities are defined by the Clery Act as University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign police, individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not work for the University Police Department, or officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including but not limited to housing, campus activities, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

The University Police Department collects these reports, if any, from reporting agencies that typically include (but are not limited to): McKinley Health Center, Office of the Dean of Students, and the Women’s Resources Center. Additionally, throughout the year, the Campus Security Authorities report Clery reportable crimes, if any were received. Each of these reports is reviewed by University Police to confirm that it meets the requirements under the Clery Act.

CAMPUS COUNSELORS

As a result of the 1998 amendments to 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f), clarification was given to people considered to be campus security authorities. Campus “Pastoral Counselors” and Campus “Professional Counselors,” when acting as such are not considered to be a campus security authority and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Counselors are defined as:

Pastoral Counselor
An employee of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has no pastoral counselors.

Professional Counselor
An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution’s community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

The staff of the Counseling Center at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign encourages clients to report crimes to University Police, which then compiles this information into aggregate statistics in accordance with the Clery Act.
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY:
OUR MISSION, VISION, AND VALUES

VISION
To continue to be a leader in policing and public service to strengthen our position as an integral part of the university and the extended community.

MISSION
Our duty is to promote a safe and secure environment where education, research, and public service can flourish.

VALUES
Our values are based on the ideal of community-based public safety:

Justice: We are committed to the administration of law and order based on the constitutional idea of justice where every person will be treated with dignity and fairness. We value our duty in safeguarding constitutional rights in serving and protecting our community.

Respect: We value human life, safety, and dignity and are committed to treating all persons with the utmost respect, compassion, and concern. As a foundation of our Division, we hold an attitude of respect, embracing the protection of worth, dignity, and the rights of those we serve.

Integrity: We value candor, honesty, and ethical behavior in our members and the trust of our community holding ourselves accountable to the highest degree.

Compliance with the Clery Act
The U.S. Department of Education created The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting to present step-by-step procedures, examples, and references for higher education institutions to follow in meeting the campus safety and security requirements of the amended Higher Education Act of 1965. This document can be accessed by going to http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/handbook.pdf

Campus Policy
The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Clery Act Policy addresses the campus’ obligations pursuant to the “Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act,” 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f) (the “Clery Act”). The policy can be found at http://www.cam.illinois.edu/v/V-C-16.htm

Clery Act Compliance Procedures
You can find the Compliance Procedures at police.illinois.edu/clery/Clery_Act_Compliance_Procedures.pdf

Clery Act website
Visit the Division of Public Safety’s Clery Act section at police.illinois.edu/cleryact
The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is the flagship campus of the University of Illinois system. With a population of approximately 55,000 people, including undergraduate students, graduate and professional students, faculty members, academic professionals and staff members, as well as our many visitors, criminal activity and emergencies may occur on campus.

Under 110 ILCS 305/7, University Police officers have full law enforcement authority, including the authority to affect arrests in any county wherein the university and any of its branches or properties are located. Their jurisdiction includes all property owned or controlled by the university, as well as streets adjacent to and running through the university campus. The University Police Department maintains mutual aid agreements with other local law enforcement agencies, and its 66 officers are trained just as all other public law enforcement officers in the State of Illinois are trained.

In 2012, the University of Illinois Police Department became the first Illinois Law Enforcement Accreditation Program (ILEAP) Accredited campus police department. Accreditation is the ongoing process whereby an agency evaluates policy and procedure against established criteria and has compliance with that criteria verified by an independent and authoritative body. This accreditation provides a promise to our community that we meet certain law enforcement standards to serve them well. The University of Illinois Police Department was successful in obtaining a Level Tier II status.

University Police officers work with the City of Champaign Police Department, the City of Urbana Police Department, the Champaign County Sheriff’s Office, state and federal law enforcement agencies, and all appropriate agencies of the criminal justice system. These agencies routinely exchange crime-related reports and statistics and conduct cooperative patrols, special events, investigations, and special unit operations.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

Most campus buildings and facilities are accessible to members of the campus community, guests, and visitors during normal hours of business – Monday through Friday, and for limited designated hours on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. Facilities are maintained, and their security monitored, in the interest of the campus. Many cultural and athletic events held in university facilities, such as the State Farm Center and the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts,
are open to the public with the purchase of tickets. Other facilities such as the Illini Union Bookstore, libraries, and cafeterias are also open to the public.

Access to academic and administrative facilities on campus generally is limited to students, employees, and visitors for the purpose of studying, working, teaching, and conducting other university business. However, the academic buildings are open and accessible during normal business hours and often into the evening hours for classes and meetings and as such, visitors can gain access during those hours. Each academic building has established its hours based on the needs of specific academic departments. University Police provide random patrols of the non-residential facilities as time permits. All residential areas and exterior doors of university residence halls are locked 24-hours a day.

At the end of 2014, there were 1,028 cameras on the system. The majority of these cameras were funded by departments and units across campus. All of these cameras can be reviewed at the Division of Public Safety and Technology Services has completed a proposal to expand camera coverage into the greater Campustown area, especially focusing on areas such as the Green Street corridor and Sixth Street between Daniel Street and Green Street. This proposal includes maintenance and replacement costs that can stand as a standard across campus. The university is currently working with the cities of Urbana and Champaign in order to make this proposal a reality, both through policy and cost sharing. A second phase will aim to expand camera coverage to parking lots and parking structures that are determined to be “hot spots” for crime and traffic flow.

MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. University Police regularly patrol the campus and report malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to Facilities and Services for correction. Other members of the university community are helpful when they report equipment problems to the University Police or to Facilities and Services.
SECURITY AWARENESS AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The University Police Department attempts to prevent crimes from occurring rather than react to them after the fact. The goal of crime prevention is to eliminate or minimize criminal opportunities whenever possible and to encourage students, faculty, and staff to be responsible for both their own safety and the safety of others. During New Student Summer Orientation, and periodically throughout the year, students and their parents are informed about the types of crimes that occur on campus and prevention resources offered by University Police. In 2014, University Police, McKinley Health Center, Women’s Resources Center, Alcohol and Other Drug Office, Housing Division and other campus organizations provided 904 presentations/workshops on personal safety, sexual assault prevention, residence hall security, bike/pedestrian safety, alcohol abuse prevention, and self-defense. Information about presentations/workshops provided by University Police is listed on our website at police.illinois.edu. We encourage you to take time to browse the website for further information regarding other public safety resources available to the campus community.

The following are some specific examples of crime prevention and security awareness programs and initiatives.

CRIME PREVENTION UNIT

In addition to the overall department’s commitment to preventing crime as part of policing efforts, the department supports a crime prevention unit with sworn staff holding an increased level of expertise and training. This unit supports the overall department’s efforts in crime prevention, including coordinating presentations and serving as a resource on facility issues using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) concepts. The unit is also responsible for analyzing crime trends so that the department can better respond to safety issues facing campus.

RAPE AGGRESSION DEFENSE (R.A.D.)

The Rape Aggression Defense System consists of realistic, self-defense tactics and techniques—a comprehensive course for women. It begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction and avoidance, and basic hands-on defense training. R.A.D. is now offering a course for men called Resisting Aggression with Defense.

R.A.D. is not a martial arts program. Our courses are taught by certified R.A.D. instructors and provide a workbook/reference manual, which outlines the entire physical defense program for continuous personal growth. We have systems for both women and men.

The R.A.D. System of physical defense is taught at many colleges and universities. The growing, widespread acceptance of this system is primarily due to the ease, simplicity and effectiveness of our tactics, solid research, legal defensibility, and unique teaching methodology.

POLICE FOCUS AREAS

Each patrol officer has ownership of a specific focus area on campus as part of the department’s community-based philosophy. Officers build partnerships with members of their focus areas and address safety and quality of life issues with the community. These efforts include working with the community to remove the opportunity for crime to occur. Officer focus area assignments can be found at police.illinois.edu/universitypolice/focusofficer.html.
EMERGENCY PHONES
The University of Illinois has an extensive network of blue emergency phones located in all campus buildings, parking garages and in numerous bus shelters. They are also located on streets and walkways across campus in the familiar lighted emergency kiosks.

The phones are connected directly to the University Police Department and are monitored 24-hours a day, 7-days a week, including all holidays.

The phones can be used to request help, report a crime in progress, report suspicious activities, request an escort, or for any other type of emergency you may encounter.

If you need help, press the button on the emergency phone. The call will be answered by an on-duty staff person. They will ask you to explain your situation and will send the appropriate help to your location.

As part of your safety preparedness you should be aware of the locations of the nearest emergency phones as you move around campus.

Locations of the exterior emergency phones are located here: [http://illinois.edu/map/view?categoryId=8](http://illinois.edu/map/view?categoryId=8).

LIGHTING COMMITTEE
The Campus Lighting Committee is an important component of our efforts to provide a safe and secure environment, underscoring our commitment to the safety and well-being of students, faculty, staff, and the public. The committee is responsible for determining areas where supplemental lighting will enhance security and safety, developing recommendations for the placement of lighting and emergency telephones, and studying the campus’ long-term needs related to upgraded security lighting policies and practices.

PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
This committee was established to serve in an official advisory capacity at the university. The mission of the PSAC is to ensure that the Division of Public Safety remains responsive to the needs of the campus and local communities, and to provide administration and the executive director of Public Safety with regular input on issues surrounding crime and fear abatement, law enforcement, public safety, and emergency preparedness. The role of the PSAC is advisory and consulting, and should enhance Public Safety’s community-oriented public safety philosophy.
ADMINISTRATIVE CLERY COMMITTEE

This committee is comprised of the following campus officials who meet to review the campus’ Clery Act compliance efforts and make recommendations to the Clery Compliance Officer regarding the campus’ Clery Act obligations: the Chancellor or his/her designee; the Dean of Students; the Associate Provost for Human Resources; the Director of Student Conflict Resolution; the Associate Director of Campus Code Compliance and Fire Safety; the Associate Chancellor for Public Affairs; the Executive Director of Public Safety; the University Counsel or his/her designee; the Director of Housing; the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs; the Vice Provost for Academic Affairs; and the Assistant Director for International Health and Safety.

BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION TEAM

This team consisting of university professionals from the Counseling Center, the Office for Student Conflict Resolution, the Office of the Dean of Students, McKinley Health Center, University Housing, and University Police review and intervene in cases where students have been harmful or disruptive to themselves or the university community. This team reaches out to students to provide supportive resources, as necessary, in an attempt to have them manage their problematic behavior.

BIAS INCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND RESPONSE TEAM

The Bias Incident Investigation and Response Team is convened within 48 hours of the Office for Student Conflict Resolution receiving a report of an Act of Intolerance. This team contacts people involved in a report and, if necessary devises and implements a comprehensive response plan. Action plan may include interviewing relevant parties, mediation, facilitated discussions/meetings between parties, programming, mass notice, or any other action deemed appropriate to addressing and remediying incident.

INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE STAFFING GROUP

The Interpersonal Violence Staffing Group meets once a month to review recent and ongoing cases of interpersonal violence (defined as unwanted attention, harassment, stalking, domestic battery, and sexual assault) among students. Represented offices include the Office of the Dean of Students, Office for Student Conflict Resolution, Women’s Resource Center, University Police, University Housing and the Counseling Center.
PERSONAL SAFETY TIPS

- Trust your instincts. If you feel uncomfortable in a place or situation, leave right away and go immediately to an area with lights and people; call police if something seems odd — officers are happy to assist.

- Keep your doors locked, even if you are in the room.

- Do not allow people to follow you into secure locations. Request that a “tailgater” use his or her key or swipe card to gain entry.

- Report any unusual or suspicious activity you witness. Even the smallest bit of information could prevent a crime and help protect yourself or others.

- Use well-lit, high-traffic routes when walking around campus, especially at night. The shortest route isn’t always the safest.

- Do not walk alone at night. Use SafeWalks or SafeRides instead.

- Stay aware of your surroundings. Listening to music or using your phone can distract you from people or vehicles around you.

- Do not display valuables openly, and be cautious around ATMs.

- Seek training in viable self-defense techniques. Do not allow the opportunity for a crime to occur—avoid placing yourself in environments in which it’s easier for criminals to commit a personal crime.

- If possible, let a friend or roommate know where and with whom you’ll be and when you’ll be back when you go out.

- Learn the locations of emergency phones on campus.

- Carry a cell phone, whistle, or a personal alarm to alert people that you need help.

- Park in an area that will be well lit and heavily traveled when you return.

- Lock your car doors and roll up the windows completely – even if you’re only parking for a moment. Do not leave valuables in plain view.

- If you choose to drink, drink legally and responsibly. Remember that your ability to respond is diminished by over-consumption of alcohol.


- Utilize crosswalks at all times and obey the signals at intersections when walking. Under Illinois law, as a pedestrian, you do not have the right of way until you establish yourself in the crosswalk. If you are crossing at any location other than a crosswalk, you must yield to vehicular traffic.

- When driving, be aware of pedestrians and bicyclists and yield to them when required by law.

- Register your contact information with “Illini-Alert” at emergency.illinois.edu to receive messages about critical safety issues on campus.
University Police do not provide primary law enforcement services to off-campus residences—or to sororities and fraternities, which are also considered non-campus locations. The University Police Department maintains partnerships with both the Urbana and Champaign Police Departments and regularly respond to Student Code and law violations, regardless of the geographic location of the offense. Off-campus student violations of the law or Student Code are addressed by the Office for Student Conflict Resolution.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OFF CAMPUS
The Office for Student Conflict Resolution maintains close contact (daily during the academic year) with the Champaign, Urbana, and University Police Departments and the Champaign County Sheriff’s Office to monitor criminal activity involving students and student organizations. Administrative reports from the police departments are recorded in a memorandum format and copies of these memoranda are, if needed, forwarded to appropriate units for further action.

The university may pursue disciplinary action for off-campus violations of university rules in those instances in which it is substantially affected, whether or not the activity was criminal in nature. Reports of violations by students may be referred to the appropriate Subcommittee on Student Conduct, the Boards of Fraternity or Sorority Affairs, or the Office of Registered Student Organizations.
TIMELY WARNING NOTICES:

Campus Safety Notices are issued whenever a serious crime or series of crimes – in the core campus– poses a continuing risk to students and employees. Campus Safety Notices may be issued for Clery crimes such as: murder, manslaughter, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and arson. The decision to issue a Campus Safety Notice will be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the University Police. Such notices shall be provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no on-going threat to university community members and a Campus Safety Notice would not be distributed. In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no opportunity to distribute a “timely” warning notice to the community. In addition, the University Police may also post Community Safety Notices – at the discretion of the Executive Director of Public Safety/Chief of Police - for non-Clery crimes occurring within the core campus; at the request of another law enforcement agency for a serious crime or series of crimes which occur within a reasonable proximity of the core campus; or when appropriate to share public safety related information where there maybe investigatory value in releasing the information. The Executive Director of Public Safety/Chief of Police, Deputy Chief of Police, Police Captain, and Police Lieutenants are authorized to create and disseminate Campus Safety Notices and Community Safety Notices.

When issuing a Campus Safety Notice or Community Safety Notice, University Police send a mass email to all students, faculty, and staff indicating a crime has occurred. This email also provides a link to the Division of Public Safety website for more information.
EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

University of Illinois Police officers and supervisors have received training in the Incident Command System and the National Incident Management System. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to campus, the first responders to the scene are usually members of the University of Illinois Police Department, Champaign Police Department, Urbana Police Department, Champaign Fire Department, Urbana Fire Department, Arrow Ambulance Service and/or Pro Ambulance Service and they typically respond and work together to manage the incident. Depending on the size, scale and seriousness of the incident, other university departments and other local or state or federal agencies could also be involved in responding to the incident. The local police and fire agencies work in cooperation and communicate with the university when situations reported to them may warrant an emergency response from the university.

If a situation arises that poses a verified, imminent, or ongoing potential threat to the safety, security, or health of students or employees, an Emergency Notification will be issued to expedite emergency response and/or evacuation procedures. The goal of an Emergency Notification is to notify as many people as possible, as rapidly as possible, with adequate follow-up information as needed. Follow-up information will be available via use of the Illini-Alert emergency notification system (use of text, email, web alert, Twitter and Facebook) on a case-by-case basis. If follow-up information is critical to members of the larger community, it may be disseminated using additional mechanisms at the discretion of the Executive Director of Public Safety or designee. Additional mechanisms may include public media outlets, NOAA emergency alert radios, Comcast Cable channel 7 (UI-7), #265-UIPD and/or the telephone alert directory. Emergency Notifications are issued for incidents such as an active threat, major hazardous materials release, major fire, extended power outage, infectious disease outbreak, or a tornado that would directly impact campus.

The university has implemented a formal process that gives the on-duty University Police shift commander, Executive Director of Public Safety, and/or designee the authority to do the following:

- Confirm a significant emergency or dangerous situation;
- Develop the content and determine the appropriate segment(s) of the campus community to receive the notification; and
- Initiate some or all of the emergency notification systems to send an emergency message to the campus community.

The process also stipulates that an immediate emergency message will not be sent if, in the professional judgment of authorities, the message would compromise efforts to assist a victim, or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. It also authorizes the on-duty University Police shift commander, Executive Director of Public Safety, and/or designee to create and initiate the Emergency Notification. The Executive Director of Public Safety and/or designee may also consult directly with Public Affairs to ensure an immediate, timely notification to the campus via the emergency notification mechanisms described here.

MECHANISMS TO DISSEMINATE AN EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION INCLUDE:

**Illini-Alert** (Text/Email/Emergency Web Alert/Facebook/Twitter)
**Public Media Outlets** (radio, television, and web-based print sources)
**NOAA Emergency Alert Radios** (delivers an automated, recurring message to any NOAA weather radio programmed to receive alerts in Champaign County)
**UI-7** (a scrolling message board on cable TV channel 7)
**265-UIPD** (delivers an automated phone message to anyone who calls this number)
**Telephone Alert System** (a pyramid telephone call schedule to all or portions of the campus faculty, staff, and students)
**Digital Signage**

All students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to register for the Illini-Alert emergency notification service by going to emergency.illinois.edu. For questions or problems concerning the Illini-Alert service, please contact the CITES Help Desk at 244-7000 or consult@illinois.edu. Others can receive Illini-Alert messages on their phones by sending a text message to 40404 with the text “follow IlliniAlert” (without the quotation marks).
EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

As required by federal and state law, the University of Illinois has a comprehensive emergency operation plan that details immediate response and evacuation procedures, including the use of electronic and cellular communication. The university’s Campus Emergency Operations Plan includes information about Incident Management Teams, university operating status parameters; incident priorities; shelter-in-place and evacuation guidelines and overall command and control procedures.

University departments are responsible for developing their own building emergency action plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility.

As a part of the comprehensive emergency operation plan for the university, regularly scheduled drills, exercises, and follow-through activities are conducted annually. All tests are documented with description of exercise, date, time, whether announced or unannounced, and appropriate after-action-reports are completed and submitted to the State of Illinois for review pursuant to the Illinois Campus Security Enhancement Act. After-action-reports that are completed detailing lessons learned, and follow-up items are identified with responsibilities assigned to appropriate campus entities. The university’s Basic Emergency Operation Plan, which is compliant with the Illinois Campus Security Enhancement Act, is posted on the Division of Public Safety website to be used in conjunction with campus exercises. The university conducts an annual announced test centering on procedures to test the university’s emergency response and evacuation procedures. A follow-up communication to the campus community will publicize the results of this test.

Evacuation drills are coordinated by University Housing, Code Compliance and Fire Safety and local fire departments each semester for all University Residence Halls to ensure that emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year. Students living in University Residence Halls are provided the locations of emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. Residents are not told in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat.

In these cases, University Housing staff and/or first responders on scene will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

On February 20, 2014, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign became the first higher education institution in the state to receive the Ready to Respond Campus designation from the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA). UIUC is one of nine campuses in Illinois that participated in a pilot of the Ready to Respond Campus program, an initiative aimed at enhancing campus safety, preparedness and response efforts. To achieve Ready to Respond Campus status, a college or university must meet criteria that address hazard identification, risk assessment and/or consequence analysis, operational planning, incident management, training and exercise. In addition, the campus must develop and maintain a violence prevention plan and implement a campus outreach and education campaign.
The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. At the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. Prior to conducting drills, University Housing residents are provided a brochure with emergency evacuation information. Additionally, evacuation routes are posted on the doors of resident hall rooms. During drills, occupants practice procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarms. In addition to educating occupants about the evacuation procedures during the drills, the process also provides the university an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components.

Evacuation drills are evaluated by University Housing staff, Code Compliance and Fire Safety and local fire departments to review egress and behavioral patterns. Reports are prepared by participating departments that identify deficient equipment so that repairs can be made immediately. Recommendations for improvements are also submitted to the appropriate departments/offices for consideration.

Students who reside in University Residence Halls receive information about evacuation and shelter-in-place procedures during their first floor meetings and during other educational sessions they can participate in throughout the year. University Housing staff members are trained in these procedures as well and act as an on-going resource for the students living in residential facilities.
SHELTER-IN-PLACE PROCEDURES

There may be emergencies that arise that do not afford individuals the opportunity to evacuate. During these types of emergency situations, sheltering-in-place may be necessary. Sheltering-in-place means to stay inside a known, safe area to avoid adverse conditions in an exterior environment. Examples of emergencies where the shelter-in-place option may be necessary and/or preferred include severe weather (tornado) or an active threat situation. This may also include a fire emergency for persons with disabilities that are not able to leave the building on their own or if the elevator is recalled during a fire.

BASIC SHELTER-IN-PLACE GUIDANCE

If an incident occurs that does not present a safe opportunity to evacuate, find an immediate place of safety and stay there until it is safe to come out. This may include locking the door(s) or barricading the ingress/egress point(s) of the area you are occupying. It may also include covering the windows to decrease visibility of the occupied area.

If an incident occurs where a shelter-in-place option is not possible, leave the area immediately following the evacuation procedures for your building. Follow the directions of police and/or fire personnel if they are on scene of the incident.

HOW YOU WILL KNOW TO SHELTER-IN-PLACE

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, including the University of Illinois Police Department (via the Illini-Alert emergency notification system), the Office of Public Affairs, other university employees, or other authorities utilizing the university’s emergency communications tools.

HOW TO SHELTER IN-PLACE

If an incident occurs where sheltering-in-place is the best option, follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by emergency personnel:

These steps should only be followed if safe to do so:

• Once aware of the emergency, seek or remain in a location deemed safe from the affected area.

• Once within a safe area, attempt to secure the space in whatever reasonable manner is applicable.

• Stay in the area of safety and remain quiet, unless making noise would be beneficial to your safety (i.e. rescue or recovery).

• Stay away from objects which may lead to an injury.

• Do not leave the area of safety until you are notified that the emergency is no longer a threat to personal safety.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

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

Register your contact information with “Illini-Alert” at emergency.illinois.edu to receive messages about critical safety issues on campus.
NOTIFICATION OF A MISSING STUDENT

If a member of the university community has reason to believe that a student is missing, he or she should immediately notify University Police at 333-1216. They will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

After investigating the missing person report, should University Police determine that the student is missing and has been missing for more than 24 hours, the university will notify the student's missing person emergency contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18, and is not an emancipated individual, the university will notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after law enforcement has determined that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours. University Police will notify the appropriate local law enforcement agency(s) within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the university in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If you wish to identify a confidential contact, you can do so any time at https://apps.uillinois.edu/selfservice. After logging in, go to “Emergency Contacts” under the “Personal Information” tab.

A student's missing person contact information will be registered confidentially and will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement in the case of a missing person investigation.

Note: Although the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 requires a system for allowing students residing in on-campus housing to identify a confidential contact if they are reported missing, the university has created a system where all students may register a confidential contact through the Office of the Registrar as noted above.

For the full text of the Missing Student Notification Policy, visit studentcode.illinois.edu.
ALCOHOL, ILLEGAL DRUGS, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE EDUCATION

The information in this section is in accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989.

The University of Illinois is concerned about your health and safety. Abuse of alcohol and controlled substances can seriously impair your health and your ability to work and study. It can cause you to endanger the safety and well-being of others.

The university promotes an environment that rejects substance abuse as an acceptable life style, informs you about resources for preventing or treating substance abuse, and helps you make healthy decisions about alcohol and other drugs. You should familiarize yourself with the university’s standard of conduct and disciplinary actions taken against students or employees who violate that standard (all outlined below).

Prevention of substance abuse is sought in several ways by:

- promoting accurate information on drug use
- encouraging healthy use of leisure time through recreation and other activities
- enhancing skills for dealing with stress, and
- working through campus leaders and influencers to establish a healthy environment.

HOW DRUG USE AFFECTS YOUR HEALTH

Adverse health effects 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, increasing your chances of having an accident. Consumption of alcohol may be a factor in the incidence of aggressive crimes, including acquaintance sexual assault and domestic abuse. Moderate to large amounts of alcohol severely impair your ability to learn and remember information. Because alcohol is a depressant, very large amounts can cause respiratory and cardiac failure, resulting in death.
Marijuana impairs short-term memory and comprehension. It can cause confusion, anxiety, and for some, lung damage, and abnormalities of the hormonal and reproductive system. Hours after the feeling of getting high fades, the effects of the drug on coordination and judgment remain, heightening the risk of driving or performing other complex tasks. Cannabis, a fat-soluble substance, may remain in the body for weeks, and overuse can cause paranoia, panic attacks, or psychiatric problems.

Club Drugs refers to a wide variety of drugs including MDMA (Ecstasy), GHB, rohypnol, ketamine, methamphetamine, and LSD, and are often used at raves, dance clubs, and bars. No club drug is safe due to variations in purity, potency, and concentration, and they can cause serious health problems or death. They have even more serious consequences when mixed with alcohol.

Depressants such as barbiturates, Valium and other benzodiazepines, Quaaludes, and other depressants cause disorientation, slurred speech, and other behaviors associated with drunkenness. The effects of an overdose of depressants range from shallow breathing, clammy skin, dilated pupils, and weak and rapid pulse to coma and death.

Hallucinogens such as LSD, MDA, PCP (angel dust), mescaline, and peyote can cause powerful distortions in perception and thinking. Intense and unpredictable emotional reactions can trigger panic attacks or psychotic reaction. An overdose of hallucinogens can cause heart failure, lung failure, coma, and death.

Narcotics like heroin, codeine, morphine, methadone, and opium cause such negative effects as anxiety, mood swings, nausea, confusion, constipation, and respiratory depression. Overdose may lead to convulsions, coma, and death. The risk of being infected with HIV/AIDS or other diseases increases significantly if you inject drugs and share needles, and there is a high likelihood of developing a physical and psychological dependence on these drugs.

Stimulants – cocaine, amphetamines, and others – can cause agitation, loss of appetite, irregular heartbeat, chronic sleeplessness, and hallucinations. Cocaine and crack cocaine are extremely dangerous and psychologically and physically addictive. An overdose can result in seizures and death.

Tobacco, with its active ingredient nicotine, increases your heart rate and raises your blood pressure. The tar in cigarette smoke is a major cause of cancer and other respiratory problems. Carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke can promote arteriosclerosis, and long-term effects of smoking include emphysema, chronic bronchitis, heart disease, and lung cancer.
The university is committed to maintaining a drug- and alcohol-free environment for its students and employees, in compliance with applicable federal and state laws. Students or employees who violate federal or state laws concerning the possession, use, or sale of drugs or alcohol are subject to criminal prosecution, as University Police actively enforce these laws; those who violate university policies may also be subject to institutional sanctions.

No one under the age of 21 may store, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages on any property under the control of the University of Illinois, including certified housing. Persons of legal drinking age—21 years of age or older—may possess or consume alcoholic beverages only in areas or at functions specifically designated or approved for such use.

The unlawful or unauthorized possession, use, distribution, dispensation, sale, or manufacture of controlled substances or alcohol is prohibited on university property or as part of any university activity. Students will also be subject to disciplinary action for violations of the alcohol or drug policy that occur off campus or on private property. Employees or students who violate the policy may be disciplined in accordance with university policies, statutes, rules, regulations, employment contracts, and labor agreements, up to and including dismissal and referral for prosecution. The university may contact the parents of students under the age of 21 for violations of the Student Code.

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS OF UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES

Employees are subject to disciplinary action – including discharge – for unauthorized consumption of alcohol on institutional time or property; inability to perform satisfactorily their assigned duties as a result of consuming alcohol; illegal or excessive use of drugs, narcotics, or intoxicants; or unauthorized sale or distribution of drugs, narcotics, or intoxicants.

If you have a problem with controlled substances or alcohol, please seek professional advice and treatment. You may seek confidential help with your problem or obtain a list of counseling and assistance programs by calling the Faculty/Staff Assistance Program at 244-5312. In some cases, your supervisor may direct you to request this information.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

A guideline for ensuring that your concentration of alcohol remains within legal limits is to consume no more than one drink per hour.

One drink is equivalent to...
- 1 ounce of liquor
- 4 ounces of wine or
- 12 ounces of beer
DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING OF UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES

Drug testing may be required in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and contracts. For example, if you are engaged in work under a federal contract, you may be required to submit to tests for illegal use of controlled substances as provided by the law or regulations of the contracting agency.

If you perform safety-sensitive job functions that require you to possess a commercial driver’s license as a condition of university employment, you will be subject to alcohol and controlled substances testing as mandated by Department of Transportation regulations.

DRUG OR ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS IN THE WORK PLACE

If you are convicted of a drug or alcohol offense that took place at work, you must notify your supervisor within five days. If you are an employee working on a federal contract or grant and you are convicted of a drug or alcohol offense occurring in the workplace, the university will notify the granting or contracting federal agency within ten days of receiving notice of your conviction. You may be required to complete a drug rehabilitation program in order to continue employment at the university.

VIOLATION OF THE DRUG POLICY BY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Students who illegally possess, use, distribute, sell, or manufacture drugs are subject to disciplinary action and may be dismissed from the university. The standard disciplinary response to students who are distributing illegal drugs is dismissal for no less than two years. For more information about the university’s drug policy, read §1-305 of the Student Code: studentcode.illinois.edu/article1_part3_1-305.html.

The university provides educational programs and counseling to students who are substance abusers or who are affected by the substance abuse of others. For confidential help with these problems, contact the Counseling Center at 333-3704 or the Office of the Dean of Students at 333-0050.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE: STATE LAWS

In Illinois, it is against the law to sell or deliver alcohol to anyone under 21, or to any intoxicated person [235 ILCS 5/6-16]. Violations can result in fines of up to $1,000 and one year in jail. It is also illegal for a person under 21 to present false identification in an attempt to purchase alcohol. On-campus violations are strictly enforced by University Police, and additional penalties may be imposed:

- The Secretary of State is authorized to suspend or revoke without a hearing the driver’s license or instruction permit of a person under 21 who has purchased or attempted to purchase alcohol from a duly licensed establishment or who has consumed alcohol on licensed premises.

AMNESTY FOR 911 CALLERS

As of January 1, 2016, Illinois state law will provide amnesty to underage people who have consumed alcohol and who are in need of medical help and the person who called on their behalf. The law aims to remove fear of legal consequences for people who call for emergency services if they or someone else is experiencing an alcohol-related or other emergency.

The state law formalizes a policy the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has had in place for years regarding medical amnesty and the actions of “good Samaritans.” This protocol provides the opportunity for students to call for medical help on behalf of themselves or others who may be in danger as a result of high-risk behavior. This protocol is intended to help students take the right action and call for help, for themselves or another person, without fearing loss of good disciplinary standing with the university. To review this Call, Stay, Cooperate protocol, please visit conflictresolution.illinois.edu.
• Local liquor commissioners have the duty to report to the secretary of state any conviction for a violation of the Liquor Control Act, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, prohibiting a person under 21 from purchasing, accepting, possessing, or consuming alcohol and prohibiting the transfer or alteration of identification cards, the use of the identification card of another or a false or forged identification card, or the use of false information to obtain an identification card.

• The Secretary of State is authorized to suspend or revoke the driver’s license or learner’s permit of any person convicted of violating any of the prohibitions listed above or similar provisions of local ordinances.

Substantial penalties exist in Illinois for the operation of a motor vehicle by a driver with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .08 or greater. Arrests are also possible at lower alcohol levels if driving is impaired. The first offense can result in a $1,000 fine, incarceration for up to one year, and suspension or revocation of the offender’s driver’s license. Subsequent offenses entail penalties of significantly greater severity. Transporting open alcohol containers in a motor vehicle is also punishable under Illinois law.

Possession and delivery of illicit drugs are prohibited in Illinois through the Cannabis Control Act [740 ILCS 40/0.01 et seq.] and the Controlled Substances Act [720 ILCS 570/100 et seq. and 720 ILCS 570/401 et seq.]. Penalties vary with the amount of the drug confiscated; the type of drug found; the number of previous offenses by the individual; and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. A first-time conviction of possession of a controlled substance can result in a one- to three-year prison sentence, plus a fine of up to $15,000. More severe penalties may be imposed for conviction of class 2, 3, or 4 felonies involving manufacture or delivery to a minor. Vehicles used with knowledge of the owner in the commission of any offense prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act or Controlled Substances Act can be seized by the government, and all ownership rights are forfeited.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE: FEDERAL LAWS

Under federal sentencing guidelines, federal courts can sentence simple-possession first offenders to one year in prison and a $100,000 fine. Penalties for subsequent convictions are significantly greater [21 U.S.C. 844(a)]. A sentence of life imprisonment can result from a conviction for possession of a controlled substance that results in death or bodily injury. Possession of more than five grams of cocaine can trigger an intent-to-distribute penalty of 10 to 16 years in prison [U.S.S.G.S. 2D2.1(b)(1)].
The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (“University”) is committed to providing a safe and welcoming campus environment free from discrimination based on sex, which includes sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, sexual harassment, dating violence, and domestic violence (collectively referred to as sexual misconduct). The University prohibits and will not tolerate sexual misconduct because such behavior violates the University’s institutional values, adversely impacts the University’s community interest, and interferes with the University’s mission. The University also prohibits retaliation against any person who, in good faith, reports or discloses a violation of this policy, files a complaint, and/or otherwise participates in an investigation, proceeding, complaint, or hearing under this policy. Once the University becomes aware of an incident of sexual misconduct, the University will promptly and effectively respond in a manner designed to eliminate the misconduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects.

For a complete copy of the University of Illinois policy governing sexual misconduct, visit http://www.cam.illinois.edu/ix/ix-b/ix-b-6.htm.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are used in the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Sexual Misconduct Policy. Federal definitions can be found on pages 81 to 83.

**Sexual misconduct**
Sexual misconduct includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence.

**Sexual assault**
Sexual assault is any sexual activity that does not involve the knowing consent of each person, including

a. any form of sexual penetration without consent; and

b. any intentional or knowing touching or fondling by either person, directly or through clothing, of the sex organs, buttocks, or breasts of either person for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of either person without consent.
Launched July 1, 2015, the "At Illinois We Care" website at wecare.illinois.edu anchors a campaign to comprehensively deliver important information about sexual misconduct to those who need it. The easy-to-use, mobile-friendly website has quick links for those who want to report an incident, those who want to talk to someone, those who want information about how to support survivors and even people who do not necessarily know what to do.

The website provides information about confidential and nonconfidential resources, university policies, disciplinary procedures, and frequently asked questions on numerous topics related to supporting survivors, reporting options, and prevention and education programs.

"We Care" will use social media, digital displays, printed materials and other advertising tools in a community-based approach to increase awareness. The campaign encourages students and employees who have experienced or know someone who has experienced sexual misconduct to report those incidents or to seek out help from available resources.

Campus officials seek to encourage more people to talk about issues surrounding sexual violence and misconduct. The campus community has a longstanding history of engaging in much-needed discussion around those issues with its First Year Campus Acquaintance Rape Education (FYCARE) program, a sexual assault prevention workshop that has been mandatory for new students since 1996. Students at the University of Illinois participated in the student-driven 'It's On Us' campaign earlier in 2015.

Consent
Consent is informed, freely and actively given, mutually understandable words or actions that indicate a willingness to participate in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. A person can withdraw consent at any time. There is no consent when there is force, threats, intimidation, or duress. A person’s lack of verbal or physical resistance does not constitute consent. Consent to past sexual activity with another person does not constitute consent to future sexual activity with that person. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another person. A person cannot consent to sexual activity if such person is unable to understand the nature, fact, or extent of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances including without limitation the following:

a. the person is incapacitated due to the use or influence of alcohol or drugs;

b. the person is asleep or unconscious;

c. the person is under the legal age to provide consent; or

d. the person has a disability that prevents such person from having the ability or capacity to give consent.

Sexual exploitation
Sexual exploitation is the use of another person’s nudity or sexual activity without consent for the purpose of sexual gratification, financial gain, personal benefit, personal advantage, or any other non-legitimate purpose. Sexual exploitation includes, but is not limited to:

a. without the knowledge and consent of all participants, observing, recording, or photographing nudity or sexual activity of one or more persons in a location where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy, allowing another to observe, record, or photograph nudity or sexual activity of one or more persons, or otherwise distributing recordings, photographs, or other images of the nudity or sexual activity of one or more persons;

b. exposing one’s genitals without consent of the other person(s); and

c. sending sexually explicit materials to another person without consent of the recipient.

Sexual harassment
Sexual harassment is defined by university policy and set forth in §1-109 of the Student Code.
Stalking
Stalking is two or more acts directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for her, his, or others’ safety, or to suffer substantial emotional distress, and includes, but is not limited to, following, monitoring, surveilling, or threatening a person; initiating or continuing contact with a person without consent; or interfering with or damaging a person’s property.

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

Domestic violence
Domestic violence is felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by:

a. a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the alleged victim;

b. a person with whom the alleged victim shares a child in common;

c. a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the alleged victim as a spouse or intimate partner;

d. a person similarly situated to a spouse of the alleged victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Illinois; or

e. any other person against an adult or youth alleged victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Illinois.

Retaliation
Retaliation is any action, or attempted action, directly or indirectly, against any person(s), who, in good faith, reports or discloses a violation of this policy, files a complaint, and/or otherwise participates in an investigation, proceeding, complaint, or hearing under this policy. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to harassment, discrimination, threats, job termination, adjustment in pay or responsibilities, or negative impact on academic progress. Actions are considered retaliatory if they have a materially adverse effect on the working, academic, or living environment of a person; or if they hinder or prevent the person from effectively carrying out their university responsibilities. Any person or group
within the scope of this policy who engages in retaliation is subject to a separate complaint of retaliation under this policy.

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS USES THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS:

Criminal Sexual Assault
A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and: (1) uses force or threat of force; (2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent; (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.

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

Consent
(a) “Consent” means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent.

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

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

(1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weap-
on;
(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 physically handicapped person;
(7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion,
transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled
substance to the victim without the victim’s consent or by
threat or deception for other than medical purposes;
(8) the person is armed with a firearm;
(9) the person personally discharges a firearm during the
commission of the offense; or
(10) the person personally discharges a firearm during the
commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately
causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent
disfigurement, or death to another person.

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

(c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if
that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim
who is a severely or profoundly intellectually disabled person.

Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child
A person commits predatory criminal sexual assault of a
child if that person is 17 years of age or older, and commits
an act of contact, however slight, between the sex organ or
anus of one person and the part of the body of another for
the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim
or the accused, or an act of sexual penetration, and: (1) the
victim is under 13 years of age; or (2) the victim is under 13
years of age and that person: (A) is armed with a firearm;
(B) personally discharges a firearm during the commission
of the offense; (C) causes great bodily harm to the victim
that: (i) results in permanent disability; or (ii) is life threaten-
ing; or (D) delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, trans-
fer of possession, or any other means) any controlled sub-
stance to the victim without the victim’s consent or by threat
or deception, for other than medical purposes.
Criminal Sexual Abuse

(a) A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person: (1) commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or (2) commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable 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

(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 physically handicapped person;

(5) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person;

(6) the person commits the criminal sexual abuse during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; or

(7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim for other than medical purposes without the victim's consent or by threat or deception.

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

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

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

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

(d) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is at least 5 years older than the victim.

(e) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is a severely or profoundly intellectually disabled person.

(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.

Sexual Relations Within Families

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

Domestic Violence

“Domestic violence” means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis.
“Physical abuse” includes sexual abuse and means any of the following: (i) knowing or reckless use of physical force, confinement or restraint; (ii) knowing, repeated and unnecessary sleep deprivation; or (iii) knowing or reckless conduct which creates an immediate risk of physical harm.

“Harassment” means knowing conduct which is not necessary to accomplish a purpose that is reasonable under the circumstances; would cause a reasonable person emotional distress; and does cause emotional distress to the petitioner. Unless the presumption is rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence, the following types of conduct shall be presumed to cause emotional distress: (i) creating a disturbance at petitioner’s place of employment or school; (ii) repeatedly telephoning petitioner’s place of employment, home or residence; (iii) repeatedly following petitioner about in a public place or places; (iv) repeatedly keeping petitioner under surveillance by remaining present outside his or her home, school, place of employment, vehicle or other place occupied by petitioner or by peering in petitioner’s windows; (v) improperly concealing a minor child from petitioner, repeatedly threatening to improperly remove a minor child of petitioner’s from the jurisdiction or from the physical care of petitioner, repeatedly threatening to conceal a minor child from petitioner, or making a single such threat following an actual or attempted improper removal or concealment, unless respondent was fleeing an incident or pattern of domestic violence; or (vi) threatening physical force, confinement or restraint on one or more occasions.

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

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

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

(a) A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification by any means: (1) causes bodily harm to any family or household member; (2) makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member.

“Family or household members” include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren, and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers 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

(a) A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress.

(a-3) A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.

(a-5) A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion: (1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and (2) transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person.

For purposes of this Section:

(1) “Course of conduct” means 2 or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a defendant directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens,
or communicates to or about, a person, engages in other non-consensual contact, or interferes with or damages a person’s property or pet. A course of conduct may include contact via electronic communications.

(2) “Electronic communication” means any transfer of signs, signals, writings, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric, or photo-optical system. “Electronic communication” includes transmissions by a computer through the Internet to another computer.

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

(4) “Family member” means a parent, grandparent, brother, sister, or child, whether by whole blood, half-blood, or adoption and includes a step-grandparent, step-parent, step-brother, step-sister or step-child. “Family member” also means any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior 6 months, regularly resided in the household.

(5) “Follows another person” means (i) to move in relative proximity to a person as that person moves from place to place or (ii) to remain in relative proximity to a person who is stationary or whose movements are confined to a small area. “Follows another person” does not include a following within the residence of the defendant.

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

(7) “Places a person under surveillance” means: (1) remaining present outside the person’s school, place of employment, vehicle, other place occupied by the person, or residence other than the residence of the defendant; or (2) placing an electronic tracking device on the person or the person’s property.

(8) “Reasonable person” means a person in the victim’s situation.

(9) “Transmits a threat” means a verbal or written threat or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal or written statements or conduct.

(d) Exemptions.

(1) This Section does not apply to any individual or organization (i) monitoring or attentive to compliance with public or worker safety laws, wage and hour requirements, or
other statutory requirements, or (ii) picketing occurring at the workplace that is otherwise lawful and arises out of a bona fide labor dispute, including any controversy concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions or benefits, including health and welfare, sick leave, insurance, and pension or retirement provisions, the making or maintaining of collective bargaining agreements, and the terms to be included in those agreements.

(2) This Section does not apply to an exercise of the right to free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful.

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

Aggravated Stalking

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

(a-1) A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Act or has been previously required to register under that Act and commits the offense of stalking when the victim of the stalking is also the victim of the offense for which the sex offender is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Act or a family member of the victim.

(c) Exemptions.

(1) This Section does not apply to any individual or organization (i) monitoring or attentive to compliance with public or worker safety laws, wage and hour requirements, or other statutory requirements, or (ii) picketing occurring at the workplace that is otherwise lawful and arises out of a bona fide labor dispute including any controversy concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions or benefits, including health and welfare, sick leave, insurance, and pension or retirement provisions, the managing or maintaining of collective bargaining agreements, and the terms to be included in those agreements.

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

Cyberstalking

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

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

(a-5) A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, creates and maintains an Internet website or webpage which is accessible to one or more third parties for a period of at least 24 hours, and which contains statements harassing another person and:

(1) which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person, or

(2) which places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, or

(3) which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.

(c) For purposes of this Section:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Dating violence**

Dating violence is not defined in the Illinois criminal code.
Committees and Task Forces

Title IX Advisory Committee

The Title IX Advisory Committee is chaired by the Title IX Coordinator and is comprised of representation from the Office of Diversity, Equity, and Access/Title IX Office, the Office of the Dean of Students, the Office for Student Conflict Resolution, the Women’s Resources Center, the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, the University of Illinois Police Department, and Legal Counsel. The work of this committee includes, but is not limited to, the following areas:

- Oversee the university’s efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under Title IX and its implementing regulations
- Assess the campus climate around sex discrimination issues and identifies the needs, issues, and trends
- Reviews sexual misconduct related policies, practices, and procedures to ensure compliance and consistency with applicable laws, regulations, and agency guidance
- Provides oversight and quality assurance for university reporting and response systems.

Presidential Task Force to Prevent and Address Sexual Violence/Misconduct

The safety of University of Illinois students, faculty, staff and visitors is at the core of building an environment that fosters learning and discovery. The Task Force to Prevent and Address Sexual Violence/Misconduct, convened by President Robert Easter and the three university chancellors, will:

- Build on dedicated resources and protocols already in place and explore and implement new procedures and strengthen existing practices;
- Promote the university’s continued leadership in interpretation, implementation, and compliance with legislation, regulations and official guidance;
- Position the university to respond effectively to pending bipartisan legislation addressing sexual assault on college campuses as well as recommendations from a White House task force and other groups with expertise in this area.

The specific charges to the committee include:

- Review current policies and practices for reporting, investigating and resolving complaints of sexual misconduct;
• Explore best practices for preventing sexual violence/misconduct and providing resources for survivors;
• Examine the existing and pending federal legislation and regulations to determine any potential impact on the university’s policies and practices;
• Oversee implementation of task force recommendations.

**Rape Awareness and Prevention Committee**

The Rape Awareness and Prevention Committee is appointed jointly by the Associate Provost/Director of Academic Human Resources and the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs. The work of the Committee focuses on, but is not limited to, the following areas:

• Encourage the development of educational programs designed to (a) enhance the knowledge of members of the campus community of appropriate measures of self protection, including security precautions, self defense, walking in groups in well-lighted areas, use of emergency and cellular phones, Safe Rides information, and escort services; and (b) dispel myths and alter attitudes that contribute to sexual assault in the community;
• Work with community leaders and service providers, in compliance with the Illinois Campus Security Act (Public Act 88-629), to reduce the number of sexual assaults and ensure a coordinated response both in terms of law enforcement and survivor’s services.
• Advise and assist various units and agencies with the development, implementation, and assessment of awareness, prevention, and intervention programs to address stranger and acquaintance sexual assault and other personal and campus safety issues.
• Become knowledgeable of the levels and patterns of sexual assault in the campus community, and alert the campus administration to any possible trends or need for changes in educational programs, interventions, or services.
• Promote appropriate training of units and staff responsible for addressing sexual assault.

**Sexual Aggression and Misconduct Committee**

This committee was formed originally to address programmatic efforts in addressing sexual aggression and misconduct in the fraternity and sorority community. The committee identifies gaps and creates enhanced training, programming, and advocacy for student communities inclusive of fraternities and sororities and other special populations.
Special Populations’ Student Health Concerns Committee

The mission of the Special Populations’ Student Health Concerns Committee is to promote balanced, healthy lifestyles among the diverse University of Illinois community and to provide health and wellness information for typically underserved populations. Goals and objectives include:

- Promote dialogue on cross-cultural health issues.
- Design and implement interactive programs that facilitate health awareness to the Urbana campus student community.
- Provide translated health education materials in several languages to our target populations (14 health topics currently available in 8 different languages).
- Provide illness prevention/health promotion programs through the offices of Student Affairs, ethnic group clubs and organizations, and some selected academic units.
- Provide valuable health information and related literatures by providing links to national, regional, local and Big 10 health centers.
- Maintain the Multicultural Health Clearinghouse web site detailing health information for special populations.
- Engage in activities that will encourage student involvement in health/outreach programs.
- Work with local health/social agencies and also provide desired services to the underserved, underinsured and underrepresented community members.
EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

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

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, as well as ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that:

a. Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
b. Defines using definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
c. Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Illinois;
d. Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene;

e. Information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence;

READ THIS REPORT ONLINE

The full text of this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is available online at police.illinois.edu/clery
f. Information regarding:

1. Procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking occurs (as described in “Procedures For Reporting” on page 55);

2. How the university will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties (as described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” on page 62);

3. Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available within the university and in the community (as described in “Resources for Victims” on page 57-58);

4. Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures (as described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” on page 62); and

5. Procedures for university disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking (as described in “Adjudication of Violations” on page 67).

The university has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students; participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation; presenting programs throughout the year including sessions such as: skits, clothes line projects, residence hall speakers, poster series, and web-based training programs.
The First Year Campus Acquaintance Rape Education (FYCARE) workshop is an interactive discussion on campus sexual assault, required for all first-year undergraduates. National studies have shown that 1 in 5 women and 1 in 16 men will experience an actual or attempted sexual assault during their undergraduate career. Perpetrators are most often acquaintances – friends, classmates, or dating partners – of the victim. FYCARE focuses on the ways that all students can be involved bystanders and caring supporters who can look out for one another.

The program became mandatory in the fall of 1996, in large part due to a grassroots effort from students in response to campus events. Peer institutions frequently look to the FYCARE program as a model for similar programs. Regular evaluations find that FYCARE participants are affected positively in terms of their knowledge about rape and support for survivors. Each year, the FYCARE program undergoes revisions to stay on the cutting edge of sexual assault prevention research as well as the student needs of this campus.

FYCARE workshops focus on the dynamics of sexual assault, ways to support a survivor, understanding consent, and campus and community resources. The majority of workshops are held in residence halls. Trained peer facilitators lead students through an engaging discussion in a relaxed atmosphere, drawing upon their own experiences as students on this campus to keep the workshop informative and entertaining. FYCARE recognizes that sexual assault is a crime rooted in gender inequality, but also one that affects people of all genders.

In an effort to create and maintain a safe campus community, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has mandated that all students attend a FYCARE workshop during their first semester on campus. Evaluations show that the vast majority of past attendees found the workshops beneficial. Because survivors of sexual assault on campus often reach out to their friends, partners, and family members for support and understanding, the workshop will be invaluable.
The university strives to achieve and maintain equal opportunity, inclusiveness, equitable treatment, and access to education, employment, and services for all individuals. As part of this commitment, the university strictly prohibits the offenses of sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

These offenses are real. According to the U.S. Center for Disease Control, nearly 1 in 5 (18.3%) women and 1 in 71 men (1.4%) reported experiencing rape at some time in their lives. Approximately 1 in 20 women and men (5.6% and 5.3%, respectively) experienced sexual violence other than rape, such as being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, or non-contact unwanted sexual experiences over a 12-month time period. As members of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign community, it is important that we are part of the solution, not the problem.

To that end, a new training program has been added to the NESSIE New Hire Task list. This training is associated with Title IX and the Violence Against Women Act and is titled Understanding and Preventing Sexual Misconduct and Interpersonal Violence. This training will be required for all new hires set up in the NESSIE New Hire system and serves to educate employees on what behaviors constitute sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence and what their responsibilities are for preventing and reporting such conduct. This program will also provide them with ways in which they can intervene as a bystander. As members of this university, it is up to us to create an environment in which interpersonal violence is unacceptable and survivors are supported.
THE UNIVERSITY OFFERED THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS IN 2014:

### PRIMARY PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS FOR ALL INCOMING STUDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Date Held</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Year Campus Acquaintance Rape Education (FYCARE) (Women’s Resources Center)</td>
<td>Feb. 2-20, 2014; and Aug. 23 to Oct. 16, 2014</td>
<td>Altgeld Hall, Armory, Bevier, FAR, Gregory Hall, ISR, SDRP, Lincoln Hall, Presby, Newman, Bromley</td>
<td>SA, DoV, DaV, S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PRIMARY PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS FOR ALL NEW EMPLOYEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Date Held</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understanding and Preventing Sexual Misconduct and Interpersonal Violence</td>
<td>Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2014 (as hired)</td>
<td>Online (NESSIE New Hire)</td>
<td>SA, DoV, DaV, S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ONGOING PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FYCARE Facilitator Training (featuring Beth Racine)</td>
<td>01/28/2014</td>
<td>School of Social Work</td>
<td>SA, DaV, DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FYCARE Facilitator Training</td>
<td>01/29/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA, DaV, DoV</td>
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<tr>
<td>FYCARE Facilitator Training</td>
<td>01/30/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA, DaV, DoV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hot Topics: We Say No More – Feminism, Consent, and Dismantling Rape Culture</td>
<td>02/10/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Representation Screening and Discussion for Sigma Iota Alpha</td>
<td>02/25/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA, DaV, DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous Intersections: Training for Multicultural Advocates</td>
<td>03/03/2014</td>
<td>SDRP 2050</td>
<td>SA, DaV, DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Suffrage March featuring Domestic Violence Awareness</td>
<td>03/08/2014</td>
<td>Independent Media Center</td>
<td>DaV, DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Info Night with R.A.C.E.S.</td>
<td>03/17/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Flag Campaign Kickoff</td>
<td>03/31/2014</td>
<td>UI Main Quad and Engineering Quad</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*DoV = Domestic Violence, DaV = Dating Violence, SA = Sexual Assault, S = Stalking
THE UNIVERSITY OFFERED THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS IN 2014:

ONGOING AWARENESS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illini Art Therapy Association Workshop</td>
<td>03/31/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food for Thought; Lean on Me: Advocacy and Awareness for Sexual Assault Awareness Month</td>
<td>04/01/2014</td>
<td>Asian American Cultural Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee and Cookies with Zerlina Maxwell</td>
<td>04/01/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet Zerlina Maxwell at BNAACC</td>
<td>04/01/2014</td>
<td>Bruce D. Nesbitt African American Cultural Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zerlina Maxwell Keynote Lecture</td>
<td>04/01/2014</td>
<td>Gregory Hall Room 100</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MisconSEXptions in the Media Workshop</td>
<td>04/02/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
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<tr>
<td>ManTalks</td>
<td>04/02/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Victim Blaming Day (postcard art-making)</td>
<td>04/03/2014</td>
<td>Illini Union South Entrance</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take Back the Quad to End Street Harassment</td>
<td>04/03/2014</td>
<td>UI Main Quad</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women on the Move: Yoga for Healing</td>
<td>04/03/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint the Town Teal</td>
<td>04/04/2014</td>
<td>Everywhere</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Stand</td>
<td>04/04/2014</td>
<td>One Main Plaza in downtown Champaign</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illini Art Therapy Association Survivor-Centered Workshop</td>
<td>04/07/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illini Art Therapy Association Survivor-Centered Workshop</td>
<td>04/08/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Black Student Union Social Issues Theatre: Violence</td>
<td>04/08/2014</td>
<td>Armory Free Theater</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACES Traveling Sexual Abuse Awareness Exhibit</td>
<td>04/10/2014</td>
<td>UI Main Quad</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women on the Move: Yoga for Healing</td>
<td>04/10/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healing Works Opening Reception</td>
<td>04/10/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk a Mile</td>
<td>04/11/2014</td>
<td>UI Main Quad</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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THE UNIVERSITY OFFERED THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS IN 2014:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Za’s Fundraiser for RACES</td>
<td>04/11/2014</td>
<td>Za’s on Neil / Za’s on Springfield</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating 101 Workshop</td>
<td>04/14/2014</td>
<td>Native American House</td>
<td>SA, DaV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Unbreakable in Community Health 199B: CARE Class</td>
<td>04/14/2014</td>
<td>Lincoln Hall Room 1000</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch with Project Unbreakable</td>
<td>04/15/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Unbreakable Keynote Lecture</td>
<td>04/15/2014</td>
<td>Gregory Hall Room 112</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday @ 7 Workshop: Do Whatcha Do: Exploring Sexuality and Gender</td>
<td>04/15/2014</td>
<td>Illini Union Room 105</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Ride the Wave to Good Health” McKinley Special Populations Health Fair</td>
<td>04/16/2014</td>
<td>Illini Union</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporter 101 Workshop</td>
<td>04/16/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ManTalks featuring My Masculinity Helps film screening</td>
<td>04/16/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SlutWalk</td>
<td>04/17/2014</td>
<td>UI Main Quad</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women on the Move: Yoga for Healing</td>
<td>04/17/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex and Gender Film Series: The Price of Sex</td>
<td>04/17/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual Health Peers’ Campaign for Consent</td>
<td>04/21/2014</td>
<td>UI Main Quad</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monical’s Fundraiser for RACES</td>
<td>04/21/2014</td>
<td>C-U Monicals Locations</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday @ 7 Workshop- Deconstructing Masculinity: Doing the MANual Labor</td>
<td>04/22/2014</td>
<td>Illini Union Room 105</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denim Day</td>
<td>04/23/2014</td>
<td>UI Main Quad</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writ’n Rhymed Poetic Arts Space</td>
<td>04/23/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Out Loud Fair</td>
<td>04/24/2014</td>
<td>Illini Union Room A</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROTC Sharp Training featuring Catharsis Productions’ The Hook Up</td>
<td>04/24/2014</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women on the Move: Yoga for Healing</td>
<td>04/24/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take Back the Night</td>
<td>04/24/2014</td>
<td>UI Main Quad to Urbana Courthouse</td>
<td>SA</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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THE UNIVERSITY OFFERED THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS IN 2014:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Program(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Break the Silence: In the Wake of UIUC Femicide film screening</td>
<td>04/25/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dish It Up- FORCE: Upsetting Rape Culture + Building a Movement to End Violence Against Women</td>
<td>04/28/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORCE: Upsetting Rape Culture consent workshop</td>
<td>04/28/2014</td>
<td>Parkland College Atrium</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Topics- Dangerous Intersections: Critical Race Perspectives on Men of Color and the Fight Against Sexual Violence</td>
<td>04/28/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak Out: Women of Color and Sexual Assault workshop</td>
<td>04/29/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saying No More to Violence: Latino/a Student Activist Panel</td>
<td>04/30/2014</td>
<td>La Casa Cultural Latina</td>
<td>SA</td>
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<tr>
<td>ManTalks</td>
<td>04/30/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminist Film Festival</td>
<td>05/08/2014</td>
<td>The Art Theater Co-op</td>
<td>SA, DaV, DoV, S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPR Stand Down Discussion with Air Force ROTC Staff</td>
<td>05/22/2014</td>
<td>Illini Union Room 402</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDFS Dating Violence Prevention Program for High Schoolers</td>
<td>06/24/2014</td>
<td>Christopher Hall</td>
<td>DaV, DoV, SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim or Survivor? Identities After Sexual Assault (featuring Emily Dworkin)</td>
<td>07/07/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation to School of Social Work International Exchange Students</td>
<td>07/08/2014</td>
<td>School of Social Work</td>
<td>SA, DaV, DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraprofessional Training with Private Certified Housing</td>
<td>08/04/2014</td>
<td>Newman Hall</td>
<td>SA, DaV, DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraprofessional Training with University Housing</td>
<td>08/06/2014</td>
<td>SDRP MPR A</td>
<td>SA, DaV, DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FYCARE Facilitator Training (featuring Beth Racine)</td>
<td>08/26/2014</td>
<td>Bevier Hall</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FYCARE Facilitator Training (featuring Beth Racine)</td>
<td>08/27/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
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<tr>
<td>FYCARE Facilitator Training</td>
<td>08/28/2014</td>
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<td>FYCARE Facilitator Training</td>
<td>08/29/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Program Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Interviewer Training for Office of Student Conflict Resolution</td>
<td>09/12/2014</td>
<td>SDRP 2009</td>
<td>SA, DaV, DoV, S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Prevention Roundtable for 14th Congressional District (featuring Molly McLay and Joan Fiesta as speakers)</td>
<td>09/25/2014</td>
<td>Illinois State University Bone Student Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queering the Curriculum: LGBTQ Inclusivity in Campus Sexual Assault Prevention (Featuring Molly McLay and Alex Nelson)</td>
<td>09/29/2014</td>
<td>Women's Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Training for WRC Volunteers</td>
<td>09/30/2014</td>
<td>Women's Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoga for Healing</td>
<td>10/02/2014</td>
<td>Women's Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex + Gender Film Series: Power + Control</td>
<td>10/02/2014</td>
<td>Women's Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title IX / Sexual Assault Discussion with Midwest Deans</td>
<td>10/06/2014</td>
<td>Illini Union</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illini Art Therapy Assoc: Clothesline Project</td>
<td>10/06/2014</td>
<td>Women's Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I Wish She Was Dead” Art Exhibition</td>
<td>10/08/2014</td>
<td>Women's Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writ ‘n Rhymed Poetry Open Mic: Poets Speak Out Against Domestic Violence</td>
<td>10/08/2014</td>
<td>Women's Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yoga For Healing</td>
<td>10/09/2014</td>
<td>Women's Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art + Healing Workshop with Cristy C. Road</td>
<td>10/09/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Liaison Training</td>
<td>10/11/2014</td>
<td>Illini Union Colonial Room</td>
<td>SA, DaV, DoV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dish It Up: “Half-Full, Half-Empty: Spoken Word, Feminism, and the fight to End Gender Violence”</td>
<td>10/13/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVAM Keynote Speaker with Kelly Zen-Yie Tsai</td>
<td>10/13/2014</td>
<td>Unit One Allen Hall, Main Lounge</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food for Thought: “Written in the Air: Spoken Word, Hip Hop &amp; Asian American Pacific Islander Experience Over Time”</td>
<td>10/14/2014</td>
<td>Asian American Cultural Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### THE UNIVERSITY OFFERED THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS IN 2014:

#### ONGOING AWARENESS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Target Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Art + Healing Workshop: “Everything I Learned About Love I Learned from Reality TV” with Kelly Zen-Yie Tsai</td>
<td>10/14/2014</td>
<td>Unit One Allen Hall, Main Lounge</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panhellenic Council Event: Brave Miss World Film Screening</td>
<td>10/14/2014</td>
<td>Lincoln Hall Auditorium</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Love Your Body Day 2014</td>
<td>10/15/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoga for Healing</td>
<td>10/16/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everyone Wear Hijab Day Film Screening + Discussion</td>
<td>10/16/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAMPS Presentation to First-Year Student-Athletes</td>
<td>10/22/2014</td>
<td>Huff Hall Khan Annex</td>
<td>SA, DoV, DaV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men, Masculinities, and Surviving Domestic Violence Speaker Blake Bullock</td>
<td>10/22/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence Prevention Workshop</td>
<td>10/22/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#PointOutAbuse Awareness Campaign</td>
<td>10/23/2014</td>
<td>Anniversary Plaza on Main Quad</td>
<td>DoV, DaV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothesline Project Display on the Quad</td>
<td>10/23/2014</td>
<td>UI Main Quad</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloom Where You Are Planted: Healthy Relationships Workshop for Parents and Children</td>
<td>10/26/2014</td>
<td>Orchard Downs Community Center</td>
<td>DoV, DaV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dish It Up: “Can there be a Feminist Dude?: Men, Masculinities, and the Fight to End Violence Against Women”</td>
<td>10/27/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Topics: Digging Into the Roots: Masculinity and Violence Against Women</td>
<td>10/27/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>DoV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry That Weight Day of Action</td>
<td>10/29/2014</td>
<td>Main Quad (march and rally)</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment / Title IX Presentation for Department of Anthropology (Featuring Dr. Kate Clancy, Kaamiliyah Abdullah-Span, and Molly McLay)</td>
<td>10/30/2014</td>
<td>Lincoln Hall 1000</td>
<td>SA, DoV, DaV, S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Panel Discussion by NOW</td>
<td>11/18/2014</td>
<td>Women’s Resources Center</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING

The university has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. This includes informing individuals, in writing, about their right to file criminal charges, as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal, student financial aid and visa/immigration assistance and other services that can be found on and/or off campus. Information will also be given to the victim pertaining to remedies to prevent contact between a victim and an accused party, such as changes to housing, academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available. The university will make such accommodations, if the victim requests them and if they are reasonable available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to the University Police or local law enforcement. Students and employees should contact the Title IX Office (Office of Diversity, Equity, and Access). They are located at 1004 S. Fourth St., Champaign, or they may be contacted by phone at (844) 616-7978; or by email at titleixcoordinator@illinois.edu.

After an incident of sexual assault and domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at Carle Hospital or Presence Hospital. In Illinois, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement. If you decide, at a later date, that you would like to prosecute, this evidence will be available. Hospitals in Illinois are required to notify the local police department that treatment has been given to a sexual assault victim. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to university hearing boards/investigators or police. Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to promptly report violations of this policy to the proper authorities, including on-campus and local police, it is the victim’s...
choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. The university will assist any victim with notifying police if they so desire. The University of Illinois Police Department may be reached directly by calling (217) 333-1216, or in person at 1110 W. Springfield, Urbana, IL. Additional information about the University of Illinois Police Department may be found online at: http://www.police.illinois.edu/index.html.

If you have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident promptly to the university’s Lead Title IX Coordinator, Menah Pratt-Clarke, through the Title IX Office (Office of Diversity, Equity & Access) at 1004 S. Fourth Street, Champaign, IL 61820; by phone at (844) 616-7978; or by email at titleixcoordinator@illinois.edu; and University Police (if the victim so desires). The university will provide written resources, both on campus and off campus, to include medical and mental health services, to persons who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate this policy. The procedures set forth below are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, and stalking, to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violators of this policy.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with the University Police or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim changes her/his mind at a later date.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the university, on the next page are the procedures that the university will follow as well as a statement of the standard of evidence that will be used during any judicial hearing on campus arising from such a report.
# RESOURCES FOR VICTIMS - ON-CAMPUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counseling Center (confidential)</td>
<td>counselingcenter.illinois.edu</td>
<td>610 E. John St., Champaign</td>
<td>(217) 333-3704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKinley Health Center (confidential)</td>
<td>mckinley.illinois.edu</td>
<td>1109 S. Lincoln Ave., Urbana</td>
<td>(217) 333-2705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Resources Center (confidential)</td>
<td>oiir.illinois.edu/womens-center</td>
<td>703 S. Wright, Champaign</td>
<td>(217) 333-3137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Students/Student Assistance Center</td>
<td>odos.illinois.edu</td>
<td>610 E. John St., Champaign</td>
<td>(217) 333-0050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title IX Office (Office of Diversity, Equity &amp; Access)</td>
<td>diversity.illinois.edu</td>
<td>1004 S. Fourth St., Champaign</td>
<td>(844) 616-7978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Police</td>
<td>police.illinois.edu</td>
<td>1110 W. Springfield Ave., Urbana</td>
<td>(217) 333-1216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Conflict Resolution</td>
<td>conflictresolution.illinois.edu</td>
<td>610 E. John St., Champaign</td>
<td>(217) 333-0100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Financial Aid</td>
<td>osfa.illinois.edu</td>
<td>620 E. John St., Champaign</td>
<td>(217) 333-0100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Legal Services</td>
<td>odos.illinois.edu/sls</td>
<td>1401 W. Green St., Room 324, Urbana</td>
<td>(217) 333-9053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Student and Scholar Services</td>
<td>issss.illinois.edu</td>
<td>610 E. John St., Champaign</td>
<td>(217) 333-1303</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# RESOURCES FOR VICTIMS - COMMUNITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape Advocacy, Counseling, &amp; Education Services (confidential)</td>
<td>cu-races.org</td>
<td>300 S. Broadway Ave., Urbana</td>
<td>(217) 384-4444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champaign Police Department</td>
<td>ci.champaign.il.us/departments/police/</td>
<td>82 E. University Ave., Champaign</td>
<td>(217) 351-4545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbana Police Department</td>
<td>urbanaillinois.us/police</td>
<td>400 S. Vine St., Urbana</td>
<td>(217) 384-2320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champaign County State’s Attorney Victim Advocacy</td>
<td>co.champaign.il.us/statt/statt.htm</td>
<td>101 E. Main St., Urbana</td>
<td>(217) 384-8625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courage Connection (confidential)</td>
<td>courageconnection.org</td>
<td>1304 E. Main St., Urbana</td>
<td>(217) 384-4390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance</td>
<td>lollaf.org</td>
<td>302 N. First St., Champaign</td>
<td>(217) 356-1351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carle Foundation Hospital</td>
<td>carle.org</td>
<td>611 W. Park St., Urbana</td>
<td>(217) 383-2436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence Covenant Medical Center</td>
<td>presencehealth.org</td>
<td>1400 W. Park St., Urbana</td>
<td>(217) 337-2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Resources for Victims - State and National

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN)</td>
<td>rainn.org</td>
<td>(800) 656-4673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Domestic Violence Hotline</td>
<td>thehotline.org</td>
<td>(800) 799-7233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love Is Respect</td>
<td>loveisrespect.org</td>
<td>(866)331-9474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Central Illinois Refugee Mutual Assistance Center</td>
<td>ecirmac.weebly.com</td>
<td>(217) 344-8455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence</td>
<td>ilcadv.org</td>
<td>(217) 789-2830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault</td>
<td>icasa.org</td>
<td>(217)753-4117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Coalition Against Domestic Violence</td>
<td>ncadv.org</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National Sexual Violence Resource Center</td>
<td>nsvrc.org</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Stalking Resource Center</td>
<td>victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center</td>
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### Procedures and the standard of evidence used during any disciplinary proceeding on campus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Reported</th>
<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Evidentiary Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>1. Depending on when reported (immediate vs delayed report), university will provide alleged victim with access to medical care.  2. University will assess immediate safety needs of alleged victim.  3. University will assist alleged victim with contacting police if alleged victim requests AND alleged victim will be provided with contact information for police department.  4. University will provide alleged victim with referrals to on and off campus counseling services.  5. University will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, such as housing changes, change in class schedule, “No Contact” directive between both parties.  6. University will provide a “No trespass” directive to respondent if deemed appropriate.  7. University will provide the alleged victim with a written explanation of the victim’s rights and options.  8. University will provide written instructions on how to apply for an Order of Protection.  9. University will provide a copy of the Sexual Misconduct Policy to alleged victim and inform the alleged victim regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution.  10. University will inform the alleged victim and of the outcome of the investigation, whether or not the respondent will be administratively charged and the result of the student conduct process. The respondent also will be informed of the result of the student conduct process.  11. University will enforce the prohibition on retaliation against any person who, in good faith, reports or discloses a violation of, files a complaint, and/or otherwise participates in an investigation, proceeding, complaint, or hearing under the sexual misconduct policy.</td>
<td>Preponderance of the evidence</td>
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### Procedures and the standard of evidence used during any disciplinary proceeding on campus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Evidentiary Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Domestic Violence  | 1. University will assess immediate safety needs of alleged victim  
2. University will assist alleged victim with contacting police if alleged victim requests AND alleged victim will be provided with contact information for police department  
3. University will provide written instructions on how to apply for an Order of Protection  
4. University will provide written information to alleged victim on how to preserve evidence  
5. University will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the alleged victim, if appropriate  
6. University will provide a “No trespass” directive to respondent if deemed appropriate | Preponderance of the evidence |
| Dating Violence    | 1. University will assess immediate safety needs of alleged victim  
2. University will assist alleged victim with contacting police if alleged victim requests AND alleged victim will be provided with contact information for police department  
3. University will provide written instructions on how to apply for an Order of Protection  
4. University will provide written information to alleged victim on how to preserve evidence  
5. University will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective measures to protect the alleged victim, if appropriate  
6. University will provide a “No trespass” directive to respondent if deemed appropriate | Preponderance of the evidence |
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<tr>
<th>Incident Reported</th>
<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Evidentiary Standard</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>1. University will assess immediate safety needs of alleged victim</td>
<td>Preponderance of the evidence</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. University will assist alleged victim with contacting police if alleged</td>
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<td>victim requests AND alleged victim will be provided with contact</td>
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<td>information for police department</td>
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<td>3. University will provide written instructions on how to apply for an</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Order of Protection</td>
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<td>4. University will provide written information to alleged victim on how to</td>
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<td>5. University will assess need to implement interim or long-term protective</td>
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<td>measures to protect the alleged victim, if appropriate</td>
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ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS: RIGHTS AND OPTIONS

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the university will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. Such written information will include:

- The procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred;
- Information on how the university will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- A statement that the university will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services within the university and in the community;
- A statement regarding the university’s provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures; and
- An explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

Illinois law provides a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking certain rights (see sidebar).

ORDERS OF PROTECTION

Further, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign complies with Illinois law in recognizing Orders of Protection. Any person who obtains an Order of Protection from Illinois or any other state should provide a copy to the University Police and the Lead Title IX Coordinator in the Title IX Office (Office of Diversity, Equity and Access). A complainant may then meet with the University Police to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for University Police and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, providing a temporary cellphone, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home. The university cannot apply for a legal order of protection, no contact order or restraining order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s). The victim is required to apply directly for these services. To obtain an Order of Protection, you can: ask your attorney to file in civil court; request an order with your divorce; request an order during a criminal trial for abuse; go to the Champaign County Circuit Clerk’s office and get papers to seek an order of protection for yourself, or contact the Women’s Resources:

VICTIM’S RIGHTS PROVIDED UNDER ILLINOIS LAW

1. The right to be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity and privacy throughout the criminal justice process.
2. The right to notification of court proceedings.
3. The right to communicate with the prosecution.
4. The right to make a statement to the court at sentencing.
5. The right to information about the conviction, sentence, imprisonment, and release of the accused.
6. The right to timely disposition of the case following the arrest of the accused.
7. The right to be reasonably protected from the accused throughout the criminal justice process.
8. The right to be present at the trial and all other court proceedings on the same basis as the accused, unless the victim is to testify and the court determines that the victim’s testimony would be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at the trial.
9. The right to have present at all court proceedings, subject to the rules of evidence, an advocate or other support person of the victim’s choice.
10. The right to restitution.
Center, Rape Advocacy Counseling & Education Services (RACES) or Courage Connection to ask for assistance in completing the forms. The University Police will also, as warranted, contact the appropriate Threat Assessment Team and convene its membership as stated in the Campus Violence Prevention Plan in accordance with the Campus Violence Threat Assessment Policy.

The university may issue an institutional no contact order if deemed appropriate or at the request of the alleged victim or respondent. To the extent of the alleged victim’s cooperation and consent, university offices will work cooperatively to protect the complainant’s health, physical safety, work and academic status, pending the outcome of a formal university investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, living, or working situations in addition to counseling, health services, visa/immigration assistance and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement.

**HOW TO BE AN ACTIVE BYSTANDER**

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it. We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list of some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

1. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.

2. Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.

3. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.

4. Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.

5. Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.
The Division of Public Safety, Rape Advocacy Counseling & Education Services, and the Women's Resources Center have worked together to create an on-request program to address the ways that bystanders can intervene in situations where sexually coercive behavior might be occurring. Utilizing a format mixing multimedia, lecture, and discussion, the program will aim to educate students about how the media and rape myths perpetuate a campus culture that condones sexual violence, as well as how students can intervene and stop the cycle.

RISK REDUCTION

With no intent to victim-blame and recognizing that only rapists are responsible for rape, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org):

1. Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.

2. Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.

3. Walk with purpose. Even if you don’t know where you are going, act like you do.

4. Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn’t the best place to be.

5. Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.

6. Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cab money.

7. Don’t allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don’t trust or someone you don’t know.

8. Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.

9. When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.

10. Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation,
go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).

11. Don’t leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you’ve left your drink alone, just get a new one.

12. Don’t accept drinks from people you don’t know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don’t drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.

13. Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they’ve had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.

14. If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).

15. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:

   a. Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.

   b. Be true to yourself. Don’t feel obligated to do anything you don’t want to do. “I don’t want to” is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.

   c. Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don’t feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

   d. Lie. If you don’t want to hurt the person’s feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
16. Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

17. If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

ADJUDICATION OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT VIOLATIONS

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, a person or the university may pursue disciplinary action for violations of the Student Code or university policies through the Student Disciplinary Procedure for students and through the Policies and Procedures for Addressing Discrimination and Harassment for employees.
ADJUDICATION OF VIOLATIONS FOR STUDENT DISCIPLINE

If you are a student, the Student Code of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Section 1-302 (a) Conduct that threatens the health or safety of others, (b) Sexual Misconduct, and (c) Stalking govern the adjudication of violations. The Student Code can be accessed electronically at: http://admin.illinois.edu/policy/code/. You may also see the Student Disciplinary Procedures at http://www.conflictresolution.illinois.edu/student_discipline/default.asp.

The Major Steps in the Policy are:

1. The Office for Student Conflict Resolution (OSCR) receives information of possible code violations from many sources including local and University Police, faculty, staff, and students.

2. If necessary or appropriate, the complainant is invited to meet with OSCR investigators to discuss the nature of the incident and his/her willingness to participate in the process.

3. OSCR investigators determine whether, if substantiated, the allegations would constitute a violation of the Student Code. If so, an Incident report is created and staff in OSCR determine appropriate charges.

4. A charge notice is sent to the student alleged to have violated the Student Code (hereafter referred to as the respondent) requiring a meeting.

5. OSCR investigators meet with the respondent, complainant, and relevant witnesses to gather statements, documents, and information.

6. OSCR investigators compile an investigative report and afford both the complainant and the respondent an opportunity to respond to this report. If necessary, OSCR investigators gather additional information and compile a final report. Both the complainant and the respondent are again afforded the opportunity to respond.

7. The OSCR director appoints three members of the Subcommittee on Sexual Misconduct to serve on a Panel. Panel members are faculty, staff, and students who have no prior history with the parties that could result in substantial bias.

8. The Panel reviews the investigative report, questions the investigators, and determines the facts of the case. If the Panel finds that the respondent is responsible for violating the Student Code, the Panel will also assign sanctions. Written notice of the outcome is provided to both parties.

9. Disciplinary decisions are subject to appeal by the respondent, the complainant, and the Dean of Students. Appeals are heard by appropriately trained members of the Senate Committee on Student Discipline. Decisions reached by the Senate Committee are final.
ADJUDICATION OF VIOLATIONS FOR STUDENT DISCIPLINE

The Anticipated Timelines are:

1. Cases are charged within 3 to 5 business days of the investigators’ determination that a formal investigation is warranted.

2. Investigations will occur promptly and will vary depending on the complexity of the incident, the availability of important information and documents, and the cooperation of the parties and witnesses. This may take 10-30 business days.

3. Both parties will have 5 business days to review and respond to the initial investigative report.

4. If the investigators must gather additional information, this will be done promptly.

5. Both parties will have 5 business days to review and respond to the final investigative report.

6. Panel members will typically have 5-10 business days to review the investigative report before meeting to render a decision.

7. Appeals must be filed within 5 business days of the decision letter. Appeal hearings will occur promptly, but require assembling a committee and providing sufficient opportunity for review. This may take 8-15 business days.

8. Depending upon the academic calendar, these timeframes may need to be lengthened.

The decision making process includes:

1. Decisions in the student disciplinary process are made based on the preponderance of the information standard. All relevant information is considered and weighed.

2. Both parties may provide all relevant information to OSCR for review and consideration.
ADJUDICATION OF VIOLATIONS FOR STUDENT DISCIPLINE

Sanctions

1. The Student Disciplinary Process will assign both formal and educational/behavioral sanctions.

   a. Formal sanctions include University Reprimand, University Censure, Internal Conduct Probation, Conduct Probation, Suspension, Dismissal, and Dismissal Held in Abeyance. The record of the formal sanctions are maintained according to a specific records retention policy depending on the sanction. Conduct Probation, Suspension, Dismissal, and Dismissal Held in Abeyance are noted on the academic transcript for the duration of the sanction.

   b. Educational/Behavioral sanctions for any violation of the Student Code include no contact orders, no trespass orders, educational workshops on alternatives to violence, workshops on ethical decision making, meetings with mentors or disciplinary officers, research and reflective essays, letters of apology, letters to the editor of the student newspaper, personal journal reviews with a disciplinary officer, policy review essay, educational interviews and essays, educational projects, alcohol or drug assessments and substance-related educational programs, drug testing, required assessment and counseling, and mandated service to the community.
ADJUDICATION OF VIOLATIONS FOR EMPLOYEE DISCRIMINATION & HARASSMENT VIOLATIONS

If you are an employee, the Policy and Procedures for Addressing Discrimination and Harassment at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is the applicable policy which governs the adjudication of violations. It can be accessed electronically at http://diversity.illinois.edu/SupportingDocs/complaint_procedures.pdf.

The Major Steps in the Policy are:

1. Office of Diversity, Equity, and Access receives information of possible policy violations from complainant, supervisor or university unit.

2. Informal Resolution: The investigator will use conflict resolution techniques to attempt to resolve the concern(s) brought forward in a manner that is satisfactory to all parties. The investigator does not make a determination of fact as to whether university policy has been violated as part of the informal resolution process. Informal resolution techniques will not be employed in instances in which sexual misconduct that constitutes sexual assault or sexual violence is alleged.

3. If a complaint proceeds to a formal investigation or the matter is not appropriate for informal resolution, a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation is conducted to determine if a violation of this policy occurred. A formal investigation includes interviewing the parties and relevant witnesses, and reviewing written statements, documents, records, and other communications. At the conclusion of the investigation, a determination based on all of the evidence is provided to the appropriate unit executive along with a recommendation for further action if warranted.

4. The Complainant and the Respondent each have the right to appeal the executive officer’s decision to the next higher administrative officer. This appeal may be based on either substantive or procedural grounds.

5. The next higher administrative officer shall decide the appeal. The administrative officer’s decision shall be in writing, shall include an explanation. This written decision on the appeal shall constitute the final administrative action of the university.

The Anticipated Timelines are:

1. The investigator will attempt to achieve a mutually acceptable resolution within 30 days from the receipt of the Informal Request Form.

2. The investigator will prepare a report at the conclusion of the formal investigation within 60 days from the date the investigator receives the complaint (or as soon as feasible when extensions are necessary to ensure a thorough investigation).

3. The unit executive officer shall make his or her decision as to the disposition of the case as soon as possible, but no later than 28 days of the receipt of the investigator’s report (or as soon as feasible when extensions are necessary).

4. The Complainant and the Respondent each have the right to appeal within 14 days of the investigator’s written decision from the formal investigation.

The administrative officer shall decide the appeal as soon as possible, but no later than 45 days of the final submission of appeal materials (or as soon as feasible when extensions are necessary).
The decision making process includes:

1. The investigator will review the request for resolution and determine if the matter is appropriate for informal resolution and whether the allegations set forth in the request form, if substantiated, would constitute a violation of this policy. If not, the investigator will make a referral to an appropriate office.

2. If the investigator determines that the allegations are sufficient to establish a claim of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation, he/she shall initiate the formal resolution process.

3. Any party may pursue a formal investigation if he or she is dissatisfied with a proposed informal resolution.

4. In the formal investigation, the investigator’s findings of fact shall be made using the preponderance of the evidence standard (i.e., more likely than not).

Resolution Options and how university decides which process to use:

1. Informal efforts to address the allegations will conclude with one of the following: (1) a resolution of the complaint by agreement of the parties; or (2) a decision to stop further action. Possible resolutions by agreement of the parties may include, but are not limited to: an apology to the initiating party; assisting the responding party to better understand the effects of his or her conduct and ways in which this behavior could be changed; participation in educational programs about equal opportunity or harassment; verbal or written reprimands; or other interventions or actions aimed at ending the alleged misconduct.

Sanctions

- Participation in educational programs about equal opportunity or harassment
- Verbal Warnings
- Written Warnings
- No Contact Orders
- Suspension/Administrative Leave
- Reassignment/Departmental Transfer
- Non-renewal of appointment
- Notice of non-reappointment
- Dismissal
Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to the University Police Department will automatically be referred to the Lead Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless whether the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.

Consistent with university policy, the disciplinary process will include a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process transparent to the complainant and the respondent. Usually, the resolution of complaints of sexual misconduct are completed within 60 days of the report, however the proceedings timeframe allows for extensions for good cause with notice to the complainant and the respondent of the delay and the reason for the delay. Investigators and hearing board members are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and taught how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability.

1. The complainant and the respondent each have the opportunity to participate in a disciplinary process that will be decided by a properly trained investigator and/or panel that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability;
2. The complainant and the respondent will have timely notice for meetings at which the complainant or respondent may be present;
3. The institution will allow for timely access for the complainant, the respondent and appropriate officials to any information that will be used after the fact-finding investigation but during formal and informal disciplinary meeting;
4. The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent;
5. The institution provides the complainant and respondent the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding. The complainant and the respondent each have the opportunity to be advised by a personal advisor of their choice, at their expense, at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor at any meeting or proceeding. An advisor may only consult and advise his or her advisee, but not speak for the advisee at any meeting;
6. A student conduct decision is based on the preponderance of evidence standard, i.e. “more likely than not to have occurred” standard. In other words, the conduct process asks: “is it more likely than not that the respondent violated the university's Student Code?”
7. The complainant and the respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of the result of any disciplinary proceeding, as well as any changes to those results or disciplinary actions prior to the time that such results become final; and
8. The complainant and the respondent each have the right to appeal the outcome of the proceeding by filing a written appeal within five days of the written decision and will be notified simultaneously in writing of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final and of the final result after the appeal is resolved.
When a complainant does not consent to the disclosure of his or her name or other identifiable information to the alleged perpetrator, the university’s ability to respond to the complaint may be limited.

**CONFIDENTIALITY**

The university will attempt to protect the identity of persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, consistent with its legal obligations to protect the safety of the campus community.

Personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant (for example, publicly available record-keeping for purposes of Clery Act reporting and disclosures will be made without inclusion of identifying information about the victim, as defined in 42 USC 1395 (a) (20).) Further, the institution will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

The university does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the campus police departments Daily Crime Log or online. Victims have the right to require that directory information about them not be disclosed. To make this request, a student must submit a “Request to Suppress Directory Information” to the Office of the Registrar (217) 333-6565. Students who request suppression of directory information usually do so because of serious, even dangerous, circumstances. It is critical that their privacy be protected in every situation. If a student has elected to suppress directory information, the university will respond to inquiries as follows:

“There is no information available for any student by that name.”

**INTERIM PROTECTIVE MEASURES AND SANCTIONS**

The university may implement protective measures following the report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking, which may include some or all of the following actions: no contact orders, no trespass orders, changes to class schedules, and changes to room assignments in housing.
Sanctions for student disciplinary violations are noted in the previous adjudication table.

For students, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are violations of the Student Code. Employees who violate this policy will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment. Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are criminal acts which also may subject the perpetrator to criminal and civil penalties under federal and state law. The Title IX Coordinator or their designee will determine whether interim interventions and protective measure should be implemented, and, if so, take steps to implement those protective measures as soon as possible.

Examples of interim protective measures include, but are not limited to: a university order of no contact, an order of no trespass, residence hall relocation, adjustment of course schedules, a leave of absence, or reassignment to a different supervisor or position. These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved. Violations of university orders of no contact, no trespass and/or protective measures will constitute related violations that may lead to additional disciplinary action. Protective measures imposed may be temporary pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by the university.

**SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION**

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services or is a student.

If the offender resides in an unincorporated area, he or she will register with the County Sheriff’s Office. You can link to this information, which appears on the Illinois State Police website, by accessing [http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/](http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/).
ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

As required by federal law, the University Police Department’s yearly crime statistics are compiled on a calendar-year basis in accordance with the definitions of crimes provided by the FBI for use in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. The report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning crimes that occurred on campus and were reported to University Police or designated campus officials. Additionally, these statistics include people referred for campus disciplinary action for categories required under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, including liquor and drug law violations and illegal weapons possession. Statistical information for certain non-campus locations or property owned or controlled by the university, as well as public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus, are collected or requested from the Urbana and Champaign police departments. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year in which the crime was reported.

The university may only exclude a reported crime from the Annual Security Report, or remove a reported crime from the previously reported statistics after a full investigation. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel can make a formal determination that the report was false or baseless when made and that the crime report was therefore “unfounded.” We have added a separate column to our Crime Statistics Table to include the numbers of crimes that were determined to be “unfounded.”

All of the statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported via the Division of Public Safety website:
http://police.illinois.edu/clery/

The following crime statistics tables are reflective of the requirements mandated by federal law for compiling this report, which became effective July 1, 2000.

A daily crime log is available for public review at Public Safety Building. If a crime report is determined to be “unfounded,” the university will update the disposition of the complaint to “unfounded” in the daily crime log. The university will not delete the report from the crime log.
### CRIME STATISTICS

#### Criminal Offenses – Reported by Hierarchy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of offense (Reported by Hierarchy)</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>Non-campus</th>
<th>Public property</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Residence facility*</th>
<th>Unfounded crimes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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* The Residence facility category is a subset of the “On campus” category.
## CRIME STATISTICS

Criminal Offenses – Reported by Hierarchy (cont.)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of offense (Reported by Hierarchy)</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>Non-campus</th>
<th>Public property</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Residence facility*</th>
<th>Unfounded crimes</th>
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* The Residence facility category is a subset of the “On campus” category.
## CRIME STATISTICS

Criminal Offenses – Not Reported by Hierarchy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of offense (Crimes Not Reported by Hierarchy)</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>Non-campus</th>
<th>Public property</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Residence facility*</th>
<th>Unfounded crimes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arson</strong></td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td><strong>Domestic Violence</strong></td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In 2014, there was one (1) reported Aggravated Assault with a bias of Anti-Islamic that occurred On-Campus.

In 2013, there was one (1) reported Criminal Damage with a bias of Religion that occurred in On-Campus property.

In 2012, there were no reported Hate Crimes.

* The Residence facility category is a subset of the “On campus” category.
For purposes of reporting statistics, the university must distinguish criminal offenses according to where they occur. Geographic locations are defined as follows:

- **On-Campus**: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1), that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as food or retail vendor).

- **Non-Campus Building or Property**: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

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

Hate crimes are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim’s actual or perceived race (RA), religion (RE), sexual orientation (SO), gender (G), gender identity (GI), ethnicity (E), national origin (NO), or disability (D). Reportable crimes that are reported as hate crimes in the chart are coded in the last row. Additional categories for reporting hate crime data for 2008 include larceny, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction, damage, or vandalism of property.

Persons not arrested for liquor law violations, drug law violations, or illegal weapons possession, but who were referred for campus disciplinary action. A referral for campus disciplinary action for violation of university policies regarding alcohol, drugs, or weapons does not necessarily mean that a violation of law has occurred. Referrals that were the result of arrest or citation are reflected elsewhere in the chart. Data reported by the number of individuals referred for campus disciplinary action are from the Office for Student Conflict Resolution and University Housing reports.
CLASSIFYING CRIME STATISTICS

The statistics on pages 76-78 are published in accordance with the standards and guidelines used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the Clery Act.

The number of victims involved in a particular incident is indicated for the following crime classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and aggravated assault. For example, if an aggravated assault occurs and there are three victims, this would be counted as three aggravated assaults in the crime statistics chart.

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

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

In cases involving liquor law, drug law, and illegal weapons violations, each person who was arrested is indicated in the arrest statistics. If an arrest includes offenses for multiple liquor or drug law violations, it is only counted as a drug law violation since it is the more egregious offense.

The statistics captured under the “Referred for Disciplinary Action” section for liquor law, drug law, and illegal weapons violations indicate the number of people who are referred to the judicial system in the Office of the Dean of Students and found responsible for violating those specific laws. Being found responsible includes a referral that resulted in disciplinary action being initiated by the judicial system and a record of the action being kept on file.

Statistics for hate crimes are counted in each specific Clery reportable crime category and therefore are part of the overall statistics reported for each year. The only exception to this is the addition of a bias-motivated simple assault resulting in bodily injury; the law requires that this statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime in any other area of the compliance document.
DEFINITION OF REPORTABLE CRIMES

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

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

**Sexual Offense:** An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting system. Pursuant to the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI’s UCR system, a sex offense is “any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.”

**Rape:** Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

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

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

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

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

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

**Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned—including joy riding.)

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

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

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

Illegal Weapons Law Possession: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Domestic Violence: (1) Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed—(i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (iii) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (iv) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or (v) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person (1) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and (2) the existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition—(i) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. (ii) Dating Violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
Stalking: (1) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
(i) fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or (ii) suffer substantial emotional distress. (2) For the purposes of this definition—
(i) course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property. (ii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. (iii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but may not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
INTRODUCTION

University Housing and Campus Code Compliance and Fire Safety at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (U of I) in compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) have developed an annual fire safety report. This document summarizes the reporting components required by the Act. Campus Code Compliance and Fire Safety and University Housing are committed to providing students with fire safety training and a fire safe living learning community.
FIRE REPORTING

If there is an active fire on campus, dial 911.

If a member of the campus community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished and the person is not sure whether the police department or fire department has already responded, the community member should immediately notify the Division of Public Safety at (217) 333-1216.

To report evidence of a fire in University Housing, contact the following person/persons:

• Associate Director, Campus Code Compliance and Fire Safety: 217-244-7215, and then to the applicable person below.

• Resident Director of each Undergraduate Halls (see Housing info): 217-333-0770

• Complex Director for the Graduate Residence Halls and Apartments: 217-333-5656

To report evidence of a fire at the Center for Wounded Veterans In Higher Education contact

• Director/LSO, Center for Wounded Veterans in Higher Education (217) 300-3515

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

FIRE LOG

A log of all campus fires is maintained by Campus Code Compliance and Fire Safety. The log may be viewed at Facilities and Services, Code Compliance and Fire Safety, Physical Plant Services Building, 1501 S. Oak St., Champaign, IL 61820 during the hours of 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Call 217-265-5268 for more information.
University Housing has developed policies and procedures for a safe community. These procedures are communicated to the residence halls students through the publication, Housing Hallmarks. The Students are also responsible for the policies of the Student Code, which are the rules and regulations of all students at the University of Illinois. The applicable fire prevention policies are as follows:

A. STUDENT CODE POLICIES

§ 1-310 Unauthorized Use, Abuse, or Interference with Fire Protection Equipment, Firefighting Personnel, or Warning Devices.

(a) The unauthorized use, abuse, or interference with fire protection equipment, firefighting personnel, or warning devices may result in death, injury, or substantial property damage. It is critically important that all fire protection equipment be in its place and in proper working condition if the safety and welfare of the members of the university community are to be assured.

(b) It is a violation of Illinois criminal law to willfully or maliciously cut, injure, damage, tamper with or destroy any fire hydrant, fire hose, fire engine, or other public or private firefighting equipment or any apparatus pertaining to such equipment or firefighting personnel, or to intentionally open any fire hydrant without proper authorization. It is also a violation of Illinois criminal law to knowingly, without authorization, damage any property supported in whole or in part with state funds or federal funds administered or granted through a state agency. Other Illinois laws may also relate to the unauthorized use, abuse, or interference with fire protection equipment or warning devices.

(c) A violation of any federal, state, or local law concerning fire protection equipment or firefighting personnel may result in suspension or dismissal from the university.

B. UNIVERSITY HOUSING HALLMARKS POLICIES AND PROCEDURES -- RESIDENCE HALLS

Smoking
As of January 1, 2014, smoking is prohibited on all campus property at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, both indoors and outdoors, in university-owned vehicles and in privately-owned vehicles parked on campus property.
Candles
Due to fire hazards associated with an open flame, open flames are prohibited. Candles may not be kept or burned in individual residence hall rooms.

Fireworks
Fireworks or pyrotechnic explosive devices are not permitted by state statutes and are prohibited in the residence halls.

Flammables
Any substance that potentially could cause fire, damage, or explosion is not permitted inside the residence halls. This provision includes kerosene heaters and fuel, fuel containers for motorcycles or motor vehicles, as well as candles, open flames, fragrance pots, blow torches, bottled propane, and similar burning devices.

Decorations
The Fire Department must inspect any major decorative construction (e.g., platforms, haunted houses, and obstacle courses) for fire safety before it is used. Students should follow these expectations for fire-safe decorations:

- Use fire-resistant materials in student rooms and at social events.
- Do not overload electrical outlets or extension cords.
- Don’t run electrical cords under carpet, through doorways or windows, or behind pillows.
- Provide adequate safety lighting at all social events.
- Do not obstruct access to exits and fire extinguishers.
- Natural, live trees are not permitted.
- Decorations may not be hung from ceilings.

Fire Safety Equipment

Fire equipment saves lives! Tampering with smoke detectors, intentionally causing false fire alarms, hanging items from sprinkler heads, propping fire and smoke doors open, discharging a fire extinguisher, or tampering with other safety equipment could result in personal tragedy and, additionally, criminal charges, fines, university disciplinary action, and/or termination of a resident’s Housing contract.

Sprinklers

Do not hang anything on or from sprinkler heads: this can cause unnecessary water discharge and you could be held liable for damage to university and private property.
Self-Closing Hinges
All residents’ room, floor, and outside security doors are fitted with self-closing hinges. These mechanisms help prevent the rapid spread of fire by ensuring doors are properly closed. Residents may not remove these hinges from doors.

Fire Alarms and Fire Drills
For resident safety, a fire drill will be conducted early in each semester. Therefore there are at least two fire drills each calendar year.

Procedures for Evacuation from Student Housing in Case of Fire (Students and Employees)
Whenever the fire alarm sounds everyone MUST evacuate the building.

When a fire alarm sounds, residents should follow the instructions outlining their evacuation route which are posted on the back of their room door. Fire drills, false alarms, and genuine fire alarms are indistinguishable.

Smoke is the major cause of death from fires within residence halls. For this reason, residents should be certain to close their room door and windows when evacuating in order to retard the spread of smoke. Hallway and stairwell fire doors should be closed at all times. Even in a building designed to be resistant to fire, a small wastebasket fire can quickly fill an area with smoke and deadly gases. Obstructing a doorway, exit, stairwell, or room door is a serious safety hazard.

Residents and staff cannot re-enter the building until the Residential Life/Housing staff, Fire Department, or University Police Department gives an “all clear” signal.

Residents and staff who fail to evacuate a building during a fire alarm or who do not follow the directives of fire, police, or staff will be referred to the appropriate university discipline system for action.

Fire Extinguishers
Fire extinguishers will be charged, available, and operable at all times. Tampering with fire extinguishers is a serious offense and could lead to your dismissal from the university.

Smoke Detectors
Smoke detectors save lives! Students must submit a Request for Services to the area/hall office to report a damaged or faulty smoke detector. Only residence hall staff may disconnect smoke detectors; the building maintenance inspector will replace damaged or faulty detectors. Any resident who dis-
connects, covers, or otherwise tampers with a smoke detector will be assessed a $250 fine and referred to the university discipline system. There is a $120 minimum charge for tampering with a smoke detector in a central area. Also, state statute provides that tampering with, removing, or destroying a smoke detector is a Class A misdemeanor. This equipment is in place for resident's safety and for that of neighboring rooms. Residents who tamper with fire equipment will be referred for judicial action and/or residence hall contract termination.

**Appliances**
Residents may use a reasonable number of UL-approved electronic devices in their room so long as they do not present a fire hazard or consume an excess of power. Devices with an exposed heating element are considered a fire hazard. The following appliances are permitted in the residence halls:

- Alarm clock
- Blender
- Computer
- Curling iron, electric razor, and hairdryer
- Desk/study lamp
- Electric blanket
- Electric coffee maker/tea maker
- Fan
- Microwave (up to 800 watts)—one per room
- Popcorn popper
- Refrigerator (no more than 3 cubic feet) - 1 per room
- Video game consoles (PlayStation, Xbox, Wii, etc.)
- Stereo
- TV/DVD player/VCR
- Telephone/answering machine

**Cooking**
Cooking meals is only permitted in designated hall or area kitchens. Hall kitchenettes are not intended for regular meal preparation because they cannot accommodate the number of residents in each hall.

Use of microwave ovens, popcorn poppers, or other approved electrical appliances is permitted in resident rooms for preparation of snacks. One micro-fridge unit is provided in all Sherman Hall and Daniels Hall rooms. Residents may not prepare meals in their room, as it is a violation of state health codes. Residents may be charged up to $50 per occurrence or lose their Housing contract. Toasters, toaster-ovens, and “George Foreman”-type grills are not permitted in resident rooms at any time.
FIRE PREVENTION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Extension Cords and Power Strips
Extension cords are to be used with small electrical appliances only, such as an alarm clock, lamp, or popcorn popper, and should be sized for the electrical load being served. Only one appliance should be plugged in at a time. However, power strips with surge suppressants are strongly encouraged for all electrical needs, especially large appliances such as refrigerators, computers, and stereos. Power strip should include a self-contained fuse, which reduces the risk of a tripped circuit breaker on the floor.

Construction
Construction such as panels, dividers, lofts, shelves, and bunks is not permitted. Residents may not place boards or weights on radiator covers or wall-mounted bookshelves, and may not place beds on top of other furniture. Hot tubs are not permitted.

Halogen Lamp
Due to the high risk of fire, halogen lamps are not permitted in the residence halls.

Incense
The Residence halls are smoke-free environments; therefore, incense is not permitted in the halls.

Motorcycles/Scooters
Motorcycles, scooters, mopeds, and all such motorized vehicles must be registered with the university, parked only in designated motorcycle lots, and operated in accordance with rules of the road for automobiles. They may not be driven on bike paths or sidewalks, and they may not be brought inside any residence hall. Fuel or fuel containers (even if empty) may not be brought inside any room or building; doing so is prohibited by state statutes.

Room Inspections
During announced periods and during vacations, staff members may inspect rooms to assess possible fire and life-safety hazards. Damages in resident’s room will also be noted during these inspections. Staff does not open drawers or search through personal belongings. They will report apparent violations of regulations or statutes to the appropriate office. Residents are billed for damages, missing furniture, or irregularities encountered in the room.
Life-safety room inspections are conducted early in the fall semester and again as needed by the resident advisor or Housing Facilities staff. Staff will assess the hazards or life-safety concerns associated with the following items:

- Extension cords: damaged, overloaded, routed under carpet, not UL-approved, etc.
- Overloaded electrical outlets: UL approved power strips with circuit breakers should be used
- Refrigerators: less than three cubic feet, restricted to one per room, must be plugged directly into wall outlet
- Hazardous cooking and household appliances: microwaves are the only cooking appliances permitted; halogen lamps and space heaters are not permitted
- Flammable liquids: storage of kerosene, fuel, or fuel containers are not permitted
- Self-closing door hinges: may not be removed from student rooms and hallway doors
- Excessive combustible materials: excess trash / recyclables; ceilings, smoke detectors, walls or windows covered with drapes / posters; excessive holiday light strings; etc.
- Lofts: not permitted
- Furnishings contacting room heaters
- Smoke detector functioning and not tampered with: covered, disconnected, or removed
- Cigarettes, candles, incense: use is not permitted in the residence halls.

C. FAMILY AND GRADUATE HOUSING RESIDENTS HANDBOOK

Fire Safety Procedures:
Immediately activate the building’s fire alarm system. Evacuate the building unless otherwise notified.
Call 9-911 from any campus phone. Call 911 from a cell phone or from off campus.

If you discover a fire:
1. Manually activate the building’s fire alarm system.

2. Immediately evacuate the building, closing doors and windows behind you.

3. Do not use the elevators.

4. Locate those persons with special needs, and provide assistance if possible. Otherwise, provide their location to emergency responders.
5. Report to your department’s designated gathering point.

6. Call 9-911 from any campus phone or 911 from a cell phone or from off campus.

Once the fire alarm is activated:

1. Walk quickly to the nearest exit. Do not use the elevators.

2. If you are able, help those who need special assistance.

3. Notify fire personnel if you believe someone may still be in the building.

4. Gather away from the building and emergency responders at a pre-designated location.

Do not re-enter the building until the fire department has cleared the scene.

If caught in smoke:

1. Do not breathe the smoke.

2. Drop to your knees and crawl to the closest safe exit.

3. Breathe through your nose, and use a shirt or towel to breathe through, if possible.

If trapped in a building:

1. Close all doors and windows.

2. Wet and place cloth material around and under the door to prevent smoke from entering.

3. Attempt to signal people outside of the building. Call for help using a telephone or cell phone.

Fire Extinguishers
Each apartment has a fire extinguisher that is inspected prior to a new resident’s arrival and is checked by Housing Facilities Maintenance each year. It is important for you to read the instructions and know how to remove the fire extinguisher from the wall and operate it safely. Check the gauge monthly to make sure the needle is in the green area.

Using a Fire Extinguisher:

1. Report the fire first (call 911 from any campus phone, or...
call 911 from a cell phone or off campus).

2. Use a fire extinguisher only if you have been trained to do so. Improper use can increase the hazard.

**EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

**FIRE**

The residential program component of The Center for Wounded Veterans in Higher Education utilizes a “Defend in Place” strategy in responding to a triggered fire alarm. This is the strategy recommended by the National Fire Protection Association to protect the residents of facilities such as the Center for whom it is impractical to promptly evacuate in an emergency. The Center’s Administrative staff and those serving in an Emergency Responder positions are trained to assess the situation and to protect residents who are unable to evacuate until fire department personnel arrive. If a fire is detected, the Fire Departments of Urbana and Champaign will dispatch all firefighters to assist the students with disabilities in evacuation of the building when deemed necessary.

**FIRST FLOOR PUBLIC AREAS:**
Everyone in any of the first floor public areas should exit the building as quickly as possible. Residents should gather across the street, to the south of the Center, in the vacant grass lot next to the Dance Studio. The address is 907 1/2 W. Nevada Street, Urbana.

**FIRST FLOOR and SECOND FLOOR:**
THE ELEVATOR IS NOT TO BE USED IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE. Staff and residents with disabilities who are on the first and second floors when the fire alarm is triggered should gather at the “Area of Rescue Assistance” located at the elevator lobby, if it is safe to do so. Members of the Emergency Responder staff will assist students with disabilities to safely muster at that location. Emergency Responder staff, if safe to do so, will inspect each office and common areas to ensure that individuals with disabilities have been safely moved to the designated Area of Rescue Assistance. If staff or students cannot safely exit an office due to fire, they should shut the room doors to prevent any fire or smoke that might spread. It is essential that students not interfere with staff members who are attempting to complete their assigned emergency response tasks.
THIRD FLOOR RESIDENTS:
The elevator is not to be used in the event of a fire. Residents with disabilities, who are in their chairs, should close their room doors and turn on the lights to their rooms. Emergency Responder #1 will remove the student from the room that triggered the alarm, and the student in the adjoining room from the area. Residents must not interfere with staff members who are attempting to complete their assigned emergency response tasks.

STAFF

Life Safety Officer: Dr. Nicholas J. Osborne, Interim Director
Responder #1: Ms. Terri Daniels, Business/Admin Associate
Responder #2: Dr. Katie York, Associate Director

ALL OTHER PERSONAL ASSISTANT STAFF ARE TO MEET AT THE “AREA OF RESCUE ASSISTANCE” ON THE FIRST FLOOR AND RECEIVE DIRECTION FROM THE LIFE SAFETY OFFICER.

ALL EMERGENCY RESPONDER STAFF will follow their assigned duties.

FLOOR DIAGRAMS: Floor diagrams are to be in place on the inner door of each resident’s room and inspected at least once per semester.

DESIGNATED MEETING AREA: All residents who can exit the building shall gather across the street at the vacant grass lot next to the Dance Studio. The address is 907 1/2 W. Nevada St., Urbana.

TORNADO

In the event of a tornado watch, the Center Administrative staff on duty will be responsible for monitoring WDWS-AM 1400 or WDWS-FM 97.5 or the NOAA weather radio.

TAKE COVER PLAN FOR THE CENTER’S 3rd FLOOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICES:

In the event of a “Take Cover” signal the Administrative staff is to be notified. Students and staff can also listen for the three minute blast from the E.S.D.A. warning siren and begin moving toward the basement level storm refuge area.

The Life Safety Officer with the assistance of the Emergency Responder #1, and Emergency Responder #2 are responsible for closing room doors, windows, patio doors and drapes, checking to see how many students are in bed and not able to readily relocate to the storm refuge area on the basement level of the building, and assuring that all other students are proceeding to the designated safety area.
All students are to move to the basement level storm refuge area. The elevator may be used to get to the basement level. Once there, students are to take locations in the storm refuge area. They are to remain in the storm refuge area of the basement level until the “All Clear” is given by the LSO. Students who are in bed are given the choice to get up or to be covered with blankets to protect them from any debris.

Residents who fail to follow the directives of police, fire or Center Emergency Response Team during an emergency will be referred for disciplinary procedures.

**MEDICAL EMERGENCIES**

In the event of a medical emergency students are to contact 911 and arrange for immediate medical assistance. McKinley Health Center also serves as a support for University of Illinois students. McKinley Health Center provides 24-hour nurse coverage, available by calling Dial-a-Nurse at 333-2700. McKinley also offers a direct line service for students with disability-related illnesses at 244-5309.

Information regarding the programs and services of McKinley Health Services can be obtained on-line at: [http://www.mckinley.illinois.edu](http://www.mckinley.illinois.edu).

All residents of the Center are responsible for all health care and medical costs in emergency and non-emergency situations.

**MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION**

In the event of a life-threatening emergency, residents should call 911 and arrange transportation through the use of an ambulance. When contacting 911, the nature of the illness should be conveyed so that the ambulance is staffed with Emergency Medical Technicians who are aware of the resident’s medical needs.

At those times when the illness or injury does not appear to be life-threatening emergency, Center residents may contact the DRES transportation office and arrange for a bus to carry them to McKinley Health Center (MHC) and/or the local hospital facilities. This service is only available during regularly scheduled hours. These hours are noted in the DRES services handbook. At all other times, residents are required to make transportation arrangements either through 911 or through private arrangements, i.e. family, friend, taxi, etc. Note: Center EMPLOYEES, including Resident Advisors, Personal Assistants, etc. ARE NOT LICENSED TO TRANSPORT RESIDENTS.
Each year, new students/staff go through fire safety educational training conducted by the local fire departments which include evacuation procedures, fire extinguisher training and general fire safety practices. Each floor within University Housing selects floor fire marshals who become peer educators by attending training similar to one of the student staff attends. These marshals are trained to assist in a time of crises.

The University of Illinois Fire Factor Academy is a day-long fire safety and prevention educational experience geared toward college students who learn through lectures, games, and hands-on activities. The Fire Factor Vision Statement includes the following objectives:

- Increase awareness of the dangers that are common in the college living environment
- Increase ability to escape from fires
- Increase ability to prevent fires
- Appreciate and understand the work of the fire service

University Housing has been a key supporter of this initiative and continues to train student staff through participation in the Fire House Academy

Yearlong marketing plans have been developed to educate the residents through the use of posters, bulletin boards, and video messages on the topic of fire safety education.
DESCRIPTION OF FIRE PROTECTIVE FEATURES IN RESIDENCE HALLS

The university houses students in 14 undergraduate residence complexes with 1 to 4 halls in each complex and 2 graduate residence halls. In addition, the university manages 3 multi-family apartment complexes for married students and students with families. This section provides a description of the fire protection features provided in each Housing facility.

1. UNDERGRADUATE
   a. Ikenberry South – Scott Hall (202 E. Peabody Dr., Champaign)
   b. Ikenberry South – Snyder Hall (206 E. Peabody Dr., Champaign)
   c. Ikenberry South- Taft-Van Doren Residence Halls (1213-1215 S. Fourth St., Champaign)
   d. Ikenberry South-Bousfield Hall (1214 S. First St., Champaign)
   e. Ikenberry North – Weston Hall (204 E. Peabody Dr., Champaign)
   f. Ikenberry North – Hopkins Hall (103 E. Gregory Dr., Champaign)
   g. Ikenberry North – Garner Hall-Demolished
   h. Ikenberry North – Forbes Hall-Demolished
   i. Ikenberry North-Nugent Hall (207 E. Gregory Dr., Champaign)
   j. Ikenberry North – Clark-Barton-Lundgren Halls (1201-1205 S. Fourth St., Champaign)
   k. Illinois Street Residence Hall (Townsend and Ward) (918-1012 W. Illinois St., Urbana)
   l. Busey and Evans Residence Halls (1111-1115 W. Nevada St., Urbana)
   m. Lincoln Avenue Residence Hall (1005 S. Lincoln Ave., Urbana)
   n. Allen Residence Hall (1005 W. Gregory Dr., Urbana)
   o. Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Hall (Babcock, Blaisdell, Carr, Saunders) (901-1002 College Ct., Urbana)
   p. Florida Avenue Residence Hall (Trelease & Ogelsby) (901 and 1005 College Ct., Urbana)

2. GRADUATE
   a. Sherman Hall (909 S. Fifth St., Champaign)
   b. Daniels Hall (1010 W. Green St., Urbana)
   c. Family Housing (1107 W. Green St., Urbana)
   d. Goodwin & Green Apartments (300 S. Goodwin Ave., Urbana)
   e. Orchard Downs Apartments (1841 Orchard Place, Urbana)
   f. Ashton Woods Apartments (2215-2319 S. First St., Urbana)

3. OTHER
   a. Center for Wounded Veterans in Higher Education 908 W. Nevada St., Urbana)
IKENBERRY SOUTH HALLS

Ikenberry South consists of four halls, each monitored by a supervised fire alarm system. Scott Hall, Taft and Van Doren Halls are also protected by automatic, supervised wet pipe sprinkler systems that are integrated with the fire alarm system. The fire alarm system is continuously monitored and supervised by Public Safety Dispatch. Wet standpipes are located in each stairwell of each building. Multi-purpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed on each floor as well as throughout the common areas and mechanical spaces in the complex. Other features include an emergency generator to power emergency lights and exit signs to illuminate the means of egress. Elevators, magnetically held-open fire-rated door assemblies, and air handling units are also integrated with the fire alarm system. Fire suppression systems were installed in Snyder Halls in 2012. Bousfield Hall was placed into service in August of 2013. It has a supervised fire alarm and sprinkler system as well as wet standpipes in each stairwell.

IKENBERRY NORTH HALLS

Ikenberry North includes four halls, each monitored by a supervised fire alarm system. The fire alarm system is continuously monitored and supervised at Public Safety Dispatch. Wet standpipes are located in each stairwell of building. Clark Hall and Nugent Hall are protected by an automatic, supervised wet pipe sprinkler system that is integrated with the fire alarm system. Multipurpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed on each floor as well as throughout the common areas and mechanical spaces in the complex. Other features include an emergency generator to power emergency lights and exit signs to illuminate the means of egress. Elevators, magnetically propped open fire-rated door assemblies, and air handling units are also integrated with the fire alarm system. Clark Hall is equipped with a fire pump. Clark Hall is the location of the Housing administrative offices. Clark is separated from Barton and Lundgren Halls by fire rated construction. Weston, Barton, Lundgren, and Hopkins Halls were fully suppressed in 2012. Garner Hall was demolished in 2012. Forbes Hall was demolished in May of 2013.

ILLINOIS STREET RESIDENCE HALL

Illinois Street Residence Hall is protected by an automatic, supervised wet pipe sprinkler system that is integrated with the building fire alarm system. The fire alarm system is continuously monitored and supervised at Public Safety dispatch. Cooking operations under the kitchen hoods are protected by special hazard chemical suppression systems,
which are also integrated with the building fire alarm system. Multi-purpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed on each floor as well as throughout the common areas and mechanical spaces in the complex. Wet standpipes are located in each stairwells of each building. Other features include an emergency generator to power emergency lights and exit signs to illuminate the means of egress. Elevators, magnetically held-open fire-rated door assemblies, and air handling units are also integrated with the fire alarm system. ISR is equipped with a fire pump.

**Busey and Evans**

Busey and Evans Residence Hall are protected by an automatic, supervised wet pipe sprinkler system that is integrated with the building fire alarm system. The fire alarm system is continuously monitored and supervised at Public Safety dispatch. Cooking operations under the kitchen hoods are protected by special hazard wet chemical suppression systems, which are also integrated with the building fire alarm system. Multi-purpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed on each floor as throughout the common areas and mechanical spaces in the complex. Wet standpipes are located in each stairwell in each building. Other features include an emergency generator to power emergency lights and exit signs to illuminate the means of egress. Elevators, magnetically held-open fire-rated door assemblies, and air handling units are also integrated with the fire alarm system.

**Lincoln Avenue Residence Hall**

Lincoln Avenue Residence Hall is protected by an automatic, supervised wet pipe sprinkler system that is integrated with the building fire alarm system. The fire alarm system is continuously monitored and supervised at Public Safety dispatch. Cooking operations under the kitchen hoods are protected by special hazard wet chemicals suppression systems, which are also integrated with the building fire alarm system. Multi-purpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed on each floor as well as throughout the common areas and mechanical spaces in the complex. Dry standpipes are located in each of the stairwells. Other features include an emergency generator to power emergency lights and exit signs to illuminate the means of egress. Elevators, magnetically held-open fire-rated door assemblies, and air handling units are also integrated with the fire alarm system. Lincoln Avenue Residence Hall and Allen Hall have a shared single fire alarm main panel.

**Allen Residence Hall**
Allen Residence Hall is protected by an automatic, supervised wet pipe sprinkler system that is integrated with the building fire alarm system. The fire alarm system is continuously monitored and supervised at Public Safety dispatch. Cooking operations under the kitchen hoods are protected by special hazard wet chemicals suppression systems, which are also integrated with the building fire alarm system. Multi-purpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed on each floor as well as throughout the common areas and mechanical spaces in the complex. Wet standpipes are located in each of the stairwells. Other features include an emergency generator to power emergency lights and exit signs to illuminate the means of egress. Elevators, magnetically held-open fire-rated door assemblies, and air handling units are also integrated with the fire alarm system. Lincoln Avenue Residence Hall and Allen Hall have a shared single fire alarm main panel.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE RESIDENCE HALL

Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Hall, which includes Babcock, Blaisdell, Carr and Saunders, is protected by an automatic, supervised wet pipe and dry pipe sprinkler system that is integrated with the building fire alarm system. The fire alarm system is continuously monitored and supervised at Public Safety dispatch. Cooking operations under the kitchen hoods are protected by special hazard wet chemicals suppression systems, which are also integrated with the building fire alarm system. Multi-purpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed on each floor as well as throughout the common areas and mechanical spaces in the complex. Dry standpipes are located in each stairwell in each building. Other features include an emergency generator to power emergency lights and exit signs to illuminate the means of egress. Elevators, magnetically held-open fire-rated door assemblies, and air handling units are also integrated with the fire alarm system.

FLORIDA AVENUE RESIDENCE HALL

Florida Avenue Residence Hall, which consists of Oglesby and Trelease, is protected by an automatic, supervised wet pipe sprinkler system that is integrated with the building fire alarm system. The fire alarm system is continuously monitored and supervised at Public Safety dispatch. Cooking operations under the kitchen hoods are protected by special hazard wet chemicals suppression systems, which are also integrated with the building fire alarm system. Multi-purpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed on each floor as well as throughout the common areas and mechanical spaces in the complex. Dry standpipes are
located in each stairwell in each building. Other features include an emergency generator to power emergency lights and exit signs to illuminate the means of egress. Elevators, magnetically held-open fire-rated door assemblies, and air handling units are also integrated with the fire alarm system that has prerecorded voice messaging capability but is not used at this time for evacuation purposes. This system as currently set up, may be used as a voice notification system only. Florida Avenue Residence Hall is equipped with a fire pump.

SHERMAN HALL

Sherman Hall is protected by an automatic, supervised wet pipe sprinkler system that is integrated with the building fire alarm system. The fire alarm system is continuously monitored and supervised at Public Safety dispatch. Multi-purpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed on each floor as well as throughout the common areas and mechanical spaces in the complex. Wet standpipes are located in each of the corridors of each building. Other features include an emergency generator to power emergency lights and exit signs to illuminate the means of egress. Elevators, magnetically held-open fire-rated door assemblies, and air handling units are also integrated with the fire alarm system that has prerecorded voice messaging for evacuation purposes. Sherman Hall is equipped with a fire pump.

DANIELS HALL

Daniels Hall is protected by an automatic, supervised wet pipe sprinkler system that is integrated with the building fire alarm system. The fire alarm system is continuously monitored and supervised at Public Safety dispatch. Multi-purpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed on each floor as well as throughout the common areas and mechanical spaces in the complex. Wet standpipes are located in each stairwell of each of the building. Other features include an emergency generator to power emergency lights and exit signs to illuminate the means of egress. Elevators, magnetically held-open fire-rated door assemblies, and air handling units are also integrated with the fire alarm system that has prerecorded voice messaging capability but is not used at this time for evacuation purposes. This system as currently set up may be used as a voice notification system only. Daniels Hall is equipped with a fire pump.

GOODWIN & GREEN FAMILY APARTMENTS

Goodwin & Green Family Apartments complex was fully suppressed in 2012 and the sprinkler system is integrated with the automatic building fire alarm system. The fire alarm
system is continuously monitored and supervised at Public Safety dispatch. Multi-purpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are installed on each floor as well as throughout the common areas, basement storage areas and mechanical spaces in the complex. Wet standpipes are located in each stairwell of each building. Other features include an emergency generator to power emergency lights and exit signs to illuminate the means of egress. Elevators are also integrated with the fire alarm system.

**ORCHARD DOWNS APARTMENTS**

Orchard Downs consists of 70 apartments buildings (1 story – 3 stories), 2 standalone laundries, and a one-story community center. Each apartment is equipped with a smoke detector and CO detector. The community center is equipped with an automatic, supervised dry pipe sprinkler system. All sprinkler systems are integrated with the fire alarm system. Multi-purpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are located in the kitchen of each apartment as well as in the Laundries and Community Center. Other features include battery-backup emergency lights and exit signs in the Community Center to illuminate the means of egress.

**ASHTON WOODS APARTMENTS**

Ashton Woods consists of 13 apartment buildings with 12 apartments and laundry area in each building. Each apartment is equipped with a smoke detector and CO detector. Smoke detectors are located in hallways and bedrooms, they are hard wired together. Multi-purpose ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are located in the kitchen of each apartment, as well as in the laundry area. Three of the buildings had fire alarm systems installed in 2014 with alarm monitoring by the University of Illinois Public Safety dispatch center.

**THE CENTER FOR WOUNDED VETERANS IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

The Center for Wounded Veterans in Higher Education (CWVHE) is a facility that was constructed from 2014 – 2015 and opened in August of 2015. The facility is a three story building with 12 residential units located on the third floor. The facility is protected throughout by an automatic fire suppression system and an addressable automatic voice fire alarm system. The building is also equipped with an emergency generator that provides emergency lighting and elevator operation in the event of a power outage. There are also dry chemical fire extinguishers placed throughout the facility. The exits and areas of rescue assistance are marked with internally-illuminated signs and the areas of rescue assistance and the building elevators have emergency phones located within them.
EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURES

If a fire occurs in a residence hall, the fire alarm response directly reports to Department of Public Safety dispatch who summons first responders like the fire department. Because the fire alarm system is an addressable system, the responding engine company will be given information in route that identifies the specific location in the building that was activated. This feature saves critical time for the responders as they search for fire conditions when they arrive.

Fire alarm systems notify building occupants of a potential fire, thus initiating a building evacuation sequence. As conveyed during fire drills, building occupants are directed to the nearest building exit upon activation of the fire alarm system. Use of the elevators is strictly prohibited and is controlled by the fire department upon arrival to the fire call to assist in firefighting and rescue efforts. Building occupants cannot re-enter the building until either Public Safety or the fire department indicates that it is safe to do so. After every fire alarm activation or reported fire condition, the resident director on duty is responsible for submitting a fire alarm report to the Office of Residential Life.

It is policy to maintain an active list of those occupants who may be permanently or temporarily disabled and unable to evacuate if the elevators are not operational. This list is coordinated by the Housing Information Office (assignment office) and this is kept on file in the residential area and at the fire department. The fire department has access to this list when responding to fire alarm activation so they can better prepare and strategize the potential rescue of physically disabled occupants. Emergency evacuation procedures for residents are posted on the back of each room door.

PLANS FOR FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS IN FIRE SAFETY

There will be additional fire alarm systems installed at the Ashton Woods complex in the upcoming year. Once the Ashton Woods complex is completed, fire alarm systems will be installed in the Orchard South apartment buildings in a phased projected.
FIRE SAFETY STATISTICS

The fire statistics for the 2012, 2013 and 2014 calendar years are provided in the following tables. The category and cause of the fire follow the classifications used by the Department of Education. The estimated dollar values of damages for the events in each facility or complex area are also included utilizing the ranges required by the reporting criteria of the Department of Education.

NOTE: Fires which occurred in dining facilities which are part of the residence hall complexes are entered in the Department of Education website as occurring in one of the residence halls that are physically attached to the dining facility. The specific fire events of this type that are covered by this report are as follows:

The 2012 summary of fire incidents includes two cooking fires that occurred in the PAR Dining Facility which were reported as fires assigned to Babcock hall. Babcock Hall one of the four residence halls connected to the PAR Dining facility.

The 2012 fire incident summary also includes two cooking fires which occurred in the Illinois Street Residence (ISR) Hall Dining Facility. These two fires were reported as fires assigned to Townsend Hall. Townsend Hall is one of the two residence halls attached to the ISR Dining Facility.

The 2013 fire incident summary includes two fires which occurred at the PAR Dining Facility. One fire was a cooking fire and the other was an electrical fire. These two fires were reported as fires assigned to Babcock Hall. Babcock Hall is one of the four residence halls attached to the PAR Dining Facility.

The 2014 fire incident summary includes three cooking fires, two of which were the result of burnt food on the stove top at Orchard Downs, and burnt food in a microwave at Bousfield Hall. There was a fire in a room at Sherman Hall from a defective electrical receptacle and an accidental flash fire in the basement level of Wardall Hall that was caused by incompatible adhesives being used on a repair project.

There were three fires in 2014 which were classified as intentional fires. They included a burned door decoration in Ogelsby Hall, a burnt pile of toilet paper in a restroom in Weston Hall and a paper fire started in the Innovations Garage at Wardall Hall.
## SUMMARY OF 2012 FIRE INCIDENTS - UNIVERSITY HOUSING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence Hall</th>
<th>Number of actual fires</th>
<th>Category*</th>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>Fatalities</th>
<th>Value of property damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashton Woods</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Stove</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwin-Green</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Downs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Stove</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniels Hall</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B, B, B</td>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Cigarette container</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forbes Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Curling iron in use</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garner Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins Hall</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nugent Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Microwave</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDRP Building</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lundgren Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barton Hall</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taft Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Heating coil malfunction</td>
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<td>$0 to $99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Doren Hall</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Avenue Residence Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Smoke from stir fry machine</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Snyder Hall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Busey Hall</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Microwave</td>
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<td>$0 to $99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois Street Residence Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B, B</td>
<td>Cotton candy machine/hot buffet</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townsend Hall</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wardall Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oglesby Hall</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trelease Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B, B</td>
<td>Dining and grease fire</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babcock Hall</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaisdell Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Bush ignited by cigarette</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carr Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Trash can</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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**CATEGORY:** (A) UNDETERMINED (B) UNINTENTIONAL (C) INTENTIONAL
### SUMMARY OF 2012 FIRE DRILLS

**UNIVERSITY HOUSING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence Hall</th>
<th>No. of fire drills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashton Woods*</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwin-Green*</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Downs*</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniels Hall</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbes Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nugent Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDRP Building**</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lundgren Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taft Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Doren Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Avenue Residence Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snyder Hall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busey Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Townsend Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wardall Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oglesby Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trelease Hall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Hall**</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babcock Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaisdell Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carr Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saunders Hall</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*APARTMENT BUILDINGS

**DINING FACILITIES**
## SUMMARY OF 2013 FIRE INCIDENTS - UNIVERSITY HOUSING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence Hall</th>
<th>Number of actual fires</th>
<th>Category*</th>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>Fatalities</th>
<th>Value of property damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashton Woods</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwin-Green</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Downs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniels Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sherman Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forbes Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bousefield Hall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nugent Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lundgren Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barton Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taft Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Cooking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Doren Hall</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln Avenue Residence Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allen Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snyder Hall</td>
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<td>Weston Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Busey Hall</td>
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<td>Evans Hall</td>
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<td>Townsend Hall</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oglesby Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Burnt paper</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T release Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Trash</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babcock Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B, B</td>
<td>Cooking/electric</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaisdell Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B, B</td>
<td>Outlet/cooking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 to $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carr Hall</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Saunders Hall</td>
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**CATEGORY:** (A) UNDETERMINED  (B) UNINTENTIONAL  (C) INTENTIONAL
### SUMMARY OF 2013 FIRE DRILLS

#### UNIVERSITY HOUSING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence Hall</th>
<th>No. of fire drills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashton Woods*</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwin-Green*</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Downs*</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniels Hall</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bousefield Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nugent Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDRP Building**</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lundgren Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taft Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Doren Hall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Avenue Residence Hall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen Hall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Hall</td>
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<td>Saunders Hall</td>
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*APARTMENT BUILDINGS

**DINING FACILITIES
## SUMMARY OF 2014 FIRE INCIDENTS - UNIVERSITY HOUSING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence Hall</th>
<th>Number of actual fires</th>
<th>Category*</th>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>Fatalities</th>
<th>Value of property damage</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Ashton Woods</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goodwin-Green</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cooking</td>
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<td>$0 to $99</td>
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**CATEGORY:** (A) UNDETERMINED (B) UNINTENTIONAL (C) INTENTIONAL
## SUMMARY OF 2014 FIRE DRILLS
### UNIVERSITY HOUSING

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**DINING FACILITIES
University Housing, Campus Code Compliance, and Fire Safety at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, in compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA), have developed this portion of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.