



WHEATON COLLEGE
(Wheaton in Chicago Campus)

**2024 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY
REPORT & FIRE SAFETY REPORT**

Introduction

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

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Wheaton College Public Safety Clery Compliance Officer in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College's campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Public Safety, 924 E. College Ave, Wheaton, IL 60187. The College is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and that these procedures are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The Wheaton College Department of Public Safety ("Public Safety" on the Main Campus) is responsible for campus safety at the College.

The Wheaton in Chicago ("WIC") Campus is a separate campus of Wheaton College, located in Chicago, IL. All students who are attending courses at the WIC campus are students of Wheaton College, and staff are employed by Wheaton. Therefore, all policies and programs that pertain to Wheaton College apply to the WIC campus as well.

The WIC campus does not maintain any security personnel on-site. Public Safety is dedicated to the protection of life and property and to the prevention of crime, fire and accidents. For any incident that requires an immediate emergency response, WIC staff is responsible for calling 911 to request assistance from local Emergency Services providers. Victims of a crime are encouraged to immediately contact WIC staff or to call 911 directly to report a crime.

The Wheaton College Department of Public Safety is located on the main campus, but engages in appropriate emergency response and educational programs that extend to students enrolled at the WIC location.

There is no written Memorandum of Understanding with the local police department. While the College does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it does maintain a close working relationship with local police.

Campus Security Authorities

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

- Chief of Public Safety at 630-752-5911
- Vice President of Student Development at 630-752-5022
- Director of Wheaton in Chicago at 630-752-7200
- Director of Global Programs and Studies at 630-752-7309

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the College, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

Individuals can report crimes to WIC staff or by calling 9-1-1 to summon Emergency Services. For crimes that are in progress or have just occurred, students are urged to call 9-1-1 immediately. For non-urgent reports, students can also contact the WIC on-call number (630) 752-7200, or Wheaton Public Safety (630-752-5911), or Student Development (630-752-5022), the latter two of which are staffed at the main campus in Wheaton, IL. Students, faculty, and staff should also report situations to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a campus security authority will assist in making the report to police.

There are no campus police or security personnel at the WIC campus. Individuals are encouraged to report all crimes to local law enforcement in an accurate and timely manner, especially if the crime requires an immediate response from law enforcement.

If you would like to file an anonymous report, you may do so through the Office of Equity and Title IX online at: <https://www.wheaton.edu/life-at-wheaton/student-development-offices/equity-and-title-ix-at-wheaton-college/reporting-to-the-college/>.

Confidential Reporting

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

Outside the context of Title IX allegations, if you are a victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the College's disciplinary channels or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, the Chief of Public Safety or a designee of Wheaton College can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity.

Designees include all Public Safety Officers and those College employees responsible for reporting Clery violations: Dean of Student Care and Graduate Student Life, Dean of Residence Life, Director of Student Health Services, and Director of the Counseling Center. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine whether there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential dangers. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the College.

The College encourages its pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Students and staff who reside at the campus are responsible for securing buildings when they are unoccupied. Students and on-site staff live in apartments, but these do not have regular open hours. One of the facilities is also controlled by Sunshine Gospel Ministries, whose staff have keys and access to that facility.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

WIC staff are responsible for maintaining campus facilities, and for taking security considerations into account when doing routine maintenance and other repairs. If a staff member notices a maintenance issue that leaves an area unsafe or unsecure, they will communicate with other staff and their supervisor to determine and implement an appropriate remedy, such as trimming overgrown shrubbery or replacing nonworking lights.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The College seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. These programs are discussed below.

Recognizing that the most effective way to increase security and prevent crime is to educate community members on safe practices, the College regularly hosts security awareness and crime prevention programs. The goal of these programs is to inform the campus community about safety procedures and practices, and to encourage the campus community to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

At the beginning of the school year during Orientation, the Chief of Public Safety delivers a video presentation to incoming students outlining the ways in which they can keep themselves and their belongings secure by following basic safety strategies. The video also addresses fire safety concerns and elements of the fire code that students are required to follow.

There are also programs designed to educate employees about security awareness. Each department has a designated safety representative. Department Safety Representatives meet several times each year to discuss safety policies and best practices. The Chief of Public Safety is also a member of the College's Student Care Network (SCN)—a collaborative team of people from different College departments—and they meet regularly to discuss how different departments can work together to address security issues across campus in the interest of promoting safety and awareness. The Chief of Public Safety is occasionally asked to give a presentation to the rest of the SCN which covers security awareness and crime prevention in a workplace context.

The College offers a self-defense class taught by the Applied Health Sciences department which runs for half a semester.

Public Safety is available to provide additional security awareness and crime prevention programs at the request of individual departments or Student Development. These may either cover general safe practices or more specific concerns, depending on the request.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

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

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

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

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

Drug and Alcohol Policy

Wheaton College and all Wheaton College-related functions will be alcohol-free. The College prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages on campus or as any part of the College's activities, and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws. The same prohibition applies to all Wheaton College vehicles, whether on or off campus, and to all Wheaton College events or programs, wherever they may be held. While enrolled in Wheaton College, undergraduate members of the community will refrain from the consumption of alcohol in all settings. Graduate students, faculty members and staff members will use careful and loving discretion in any use of alcohol. They will avoid the serving or consumption of alcohol in any situation in which undergraduate members of the Wheaton College family are or are likely to be present.

In addition to being a violation of the College's alcohol-free policy, it is also unlawful for persons under 21 years of age to purchase or consume alcohol. Students in violation of state underage drinking laws may be subject to disciplinary action not limited to suspension or referral for prosecution.

The Student Handbook, in affirming the standards set forth in the Community Covenant, prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, use, or sale of controlled substances or any illegal drug while one is a student at Wheaton College. These behaviors are prohibited on campus or as any part of the College's activities. Students in violation of this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including suspension or expulsion and referral for prosecution. In addition to Wheaton College sanctions, Illinois and Federal law provide for fines and/or imprisonment for the unlawful possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of drugs or alcohol, and the College enforces all federal and state drug laws. The College expects that students will personally uphold their commitment to the Community Covenant by refraining from the use of illegal drugs and alcohol while they are enrolled, and to create living environments that are free from alcohol and illegal drug use. Students who allow alcohol and/or illegal drugs into their living spaces will be held accountable under the student conduct process outlined in the Student Handbook.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.05.2024)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

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

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. 812.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at www.campusdrugprevention.gov/sites/default/files/2022-07/Federal_Trafficking_Penalties_Chart_6-23-22.pdf.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	Illinois residents 21 years of age and older may legally purchase recreational cannabis and possess up to 30 grams of cannabis flower and no more than 500 milligrams of THC contained in cannabis-infused product and five grams of cannabis concentrate. 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-10. The possession limit is 15 grams of cannabis flower, 2.5 grams of cannabis concentrate, and 250 milligrams of THC contained in a cannabis-infused product for non-Illinois residents. <i>Id.</i> It is unlawful for individuals under the age of 21 to purchase, possess, use, transport, grow, or consume cannabis, except where otherwise authorized for medical purposes. 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-15.

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
	<p>Beyond the permissible use and possession of marijuana provided for in 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-5 <i>et seq.</i>, it is otherwise unlawful for any person to knowingly possess cannabis. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/4. Possessing up to 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is a civil violation punishable by a minimum fine of \$100 and a maximum fine of \$200. <i>Id.</i> Possessing more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams is a Class B misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 6 months and a fine of up to \$1,500. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/4; 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-60. As the amount of cannabis increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/4.</p>
Controlled Substances	<p>The Illinois Controlled Substances Act covers a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. <i>See</i> 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/401 <i>et seq.</i> Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines. <i>See</i> 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/402. These vary widely by the type and quantity of drug, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. <i>Id.</i> Trafficking—defined as knowingly bringing into the State for the purpose of manufacture or delivery or with the intent to manufacture or deliver—controlled substances will result in more severe penalties. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/401.1.</p> <p>There are higher penalties and different crime classifications when the offender possesses the controlled substance with the intent to manufacture or deliver on school grounds or within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school. <i>See</i> 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/407.</p> <p>As an example application of these laws, the possession of more than 15 grams but less than 100 grams of heroin, cocaine, morphine, or LSD is punishable by a fine of up to \$200,000 and 4 to 15 years in prison. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/402.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is generally illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess or consume alcohol, and it is also illegal to use fake identification for the purpose of obtaining alcohol. <i>See</i> 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-20. A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of less than 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. <i>Id.</i> 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-55.</p> <p>No person, after purchasing or otherwise obtaining alcoholic liquor, shall sell, give, or deliver such alcoholic liquor to another person under the age of 21 years, except in the performance of a religious ceremony or service. 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-16(a)(iii). A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, and the sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500 for a first offense and not less than \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense. <i>Id.</i></p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>Driving while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is prohibited. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501. One situation where violation occurs is when a person is driving or physically controlling a motor vehicle with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater. <i>Id.</i> A violation may also occur when a driver is under the influence of alcohol</p>

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
	and/or other drugs (even if BAC is not 0.08 percent or greater). <i>Id.</i> A DUI is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of less than 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. <i>Id.</i> ; 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-55. Increased penalties are available for subsequent offenses and other aggravating circumstances (i.e., getting a DUI while transporting a person under the age of 16). 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501. Additional penalties may apply, such as a driver's license suspension or substance abuse evaluation. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501.01.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The Student Development Office and the Counseling Center sponsor a variety of drug awareness and prevention programs to inform students of health risks. Students struggling with alcohol and/or drug use may contact the Wheaton College Counseling Center to request help and to learn about drug and alcohol treatment options. The Wheaton College Counseling Center is a free, confidential resource and is not connected to the Wheaton College conduct process. The Counseling Center is located on the first floor of North Harrison Hall and may be reached at 630.752.5321. The full text of the College's Alcohol and Drug Free Community Policy can be found here: <https://www.wheaton.edu/media/student-development-related/wheaton-college-student-handbook.pdf>.

Wheaton College fulfills the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act and Regulations through the following:

1. The College maintains an Alcohol and Drug free Community Policy. The Policy can be found in the Student and Employee Handbooks.
2. The College provides annual notice to all employees and students that describes:
 - The College's policies prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on College property and at College functions;
 - A description of the safety and health risks associated with use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
 - A description of applicable legal sanctions under state, local, and federal law;
 - A description of applicable counseling and treatment options;
 - A statement of the disciplinary sanctions the institution can impose on students and employees.
3. The current means of distribution provides reasonable assurance that each staff and faculty member receives the materials annually.
4. The institution conducts biennial reviews of its drug prevention program to determine its effectiveness, implement necessary changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are enforced through the following means:
 - Assessment of [alcohol and drug] educational programs; and
 - Assessment of Residence Life student conduct processes; and
 - Review of Human Resources policies for employees.
5. The Dean of Residence Life conducts the biennial reviews and consults with various college offices and employees for this review, including: Human Resources, Legal Affairs & Risk Management, Student Financial Services, Residence Life, Student Health Services, Counseling Center, and Public Safety.
6. Copies of the biennial review are maintained by the Dean of Residence Life.

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

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

- Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy : <https://www.wheaton.edu/life-at-wheaton/student-development-offices/equity-and-title-ix-at-wheaton-college/nondiscrimination-policies/title-ix-sexual-harassment-policy/>
- Equity Policy and Procedures : <https://www.wheaton.edu/life-at-wheaton/student-development-offices/equity-and-title-ix-at-wheaton-college/nondiscrimination-policies/-equity-policy-and-procedures/>
- Nondiscrimination Policy: <https://www.wheaton.edu/life-at-wheaton/student-development-offices/equity-and-title-ix-at-wheaton-college/nondiscrimination-policies/nondiscrimination-policy/>

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

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

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

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois' criminal statutes do not define the term dating violence.</p> <p>Illinois' health and safety statutes define "Teen dating violence" as "(1) A pattern of behavior in which a person uses or threatens to use physical, mental, or emotional abuse to control another person who is in a dating relationship with the person, where one or both persons are 13 to 19 years of age. (2) Behavior by which a person uses or threatens to use sexual violence against another person who is in a dating relationship with the person, where one or both persons are 13 to 19 years of age."</p>

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
Domestic Violence	<p>Illinois' Domestic Violence Act indicates that “domestic violence” means “abuse”, which means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis. (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 60/103).</p> <p>In addition, Illinois law includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/12-3.2): A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification: (1) Causes bodily harm to any family or household member; (2) Makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member. • Aggravated Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/12-3.3): (a) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, knowingly causes great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement commits aggravated domestic battery. (a-5) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, strangles another individual commits aggravated domestic battery. For the purposes of this subsection (a-5), “strangle” means intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of an individual by applying pressure on the throat or neck of that individual or by blocking the nose or mouth of that individual. • For purposes of the above crimes, “family or household members” is defined at 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/12-0.1 as: “Family or household members” include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren, and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers as defined in Section 12-4.4a of this Code. For purposes of this Article, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship.
Stalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/12-7.3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of 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.

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person. ○ A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion: (1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and (2) transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person. ○ A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly makes threats that are part of a course of conduct and is aware of the threatening nature of his or her speech. ● Aggravated Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/12-7.4): A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and: (1) causes bodily harm to the victim; (2) confines or restrains the victim; or (3) violates a temporary restraining order, an order of protection, a stalking no contact order, a civil no contact order, or an injunction prohibiting the behavior described in subsection (b)(1) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986. ● Cyberstalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/12-7.5): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she engages in a course of conduct using electronic communication directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress. ○ 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

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she knowingly, surreptitiously, and without lawful justification, installs or otherwise places electronic monitoring software or spyware on an electronic communication device as a means to harass another person and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person. ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, creates and maintains an Internet website or webpage which is accessible to one or more third parties for a period of at least 24 hours, and which contains statements harassing another person and: (1) which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person, or (2) which places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, or (3) which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.
Sexual Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/11-1.20): A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and: (1) uses force or threat of force; (2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent; (3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or (4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age. • Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/11-1.30): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>following aggravating circumstances exist during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10); (3) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (4) the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; (5) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (6) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes; (8) the person is armed with a firearm; (9) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or (10) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.</p> <p>b. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.</p> <p>c. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/11-1.40): A person commits predatory criminal sexual assault of a child if that person is 17 years of age or older, and commits an act of contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person and the part of the body of another for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or the accused, or an act of sexual penetration, and: (1) the victim is under 13 years of age; or (2) the victim is under 13 years of age and that person: (A) is armed with a firearm; (B) personally

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; (C) causes great bodily harm to the victim that: (i) results in permanent disability; or (ii) is life threatening; or (D) delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception, for other than medical purposes.
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define these terms. Related crimes are defined under "other sexual assault" crimes listed below.
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under Illinois law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/11-1.50): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person: (1) commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or (2) commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent. b. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person is under 17 years of age and commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age. c. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is less than 5 years older than the victim. • Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/11-1.60): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits criminal sexual abuse and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist (i) during the commission of the offense or (ii) for purposes of paragraph (7), as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim; (3) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (4) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (5) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>e. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Relations Within Families (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/11-11): A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she: (1) Commits an act of sexual penetration as defined in Section 11-0.1 of this Code; and (2) The person knows that he or she is related to the other person as follows: (i) Brother or sister, either of the whole blood or the half blood; or (ii) Father or mother, when the child, regardless of legitimacy and regardless of whether the child was of the whole blood or half-blood or was adopted, was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iii) Stepfather or stepmother, when the stepchild was 18 years of age

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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.</p>
<p>Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. §5/11.70)</p>	<p>“Consent” means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent.</p> <p>“Unable to give knowing consent” includes when the accused administers any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance causing the victim to become unconscious of the nature of the act and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused. “Unable to give knowing consent” also includes when the victim has taken an intoxicating substance or any controlled substance causing the victim to become unconscious of the nature of the act, and this condition was known or reasonably should have been known by the accused, but the accused did not provide or administer the intoxicating substance. As used in this paragraph, “unconscious of the nature of the act” means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) was unconscious or asleep; • (2) was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred; • (3) was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact; or • (4) was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose. <p>A victim is presumed “unable to give knowing consent” when the victim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) is committed to the care and custody or supervision of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) and the accused is an employee or volunteer who is not married to the victim who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is committed to the care and custody or supervision of such department;

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (2) is committed to or placed with the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and in residential care, and the accused employee is not married to the victim, and knows or reasonably should know that the victim is committed to or placed with DCFS and in residential care; • (3) is a client or patient and the accused is a health care provider or mental health care provider and the sexual conduct or sexual penetration occurs during a treatment session, consultation, interview, or examination; • (4) is a resident or inpatient of a residential facility and the accused is an employee of the facility who is not married to such resident or inpatient who provides direct care services, case management services, medical or other clinical services, habilitative services or direct supervision of the residents in the facility in which the resident resides; or an officer or other employee, consultant, contractor or volunteer of the residential facility, who knows or reasonably should know that the person is a resident of such facility; or • (5) is detained or otherwise in the custody of a police officer, peace officer, or other law enforcement official who: (i) is detaining or maintaining custody of such person; or (ii) knows, or reasonably should know, that at the time of the offense, such person was detained or in custody and the police officer, peace officer, or other law enforcement official is not married to such detainee.

College Definition of Consent

The College uses the following definition of consent in its sexual misconduct policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

Consent means voluntary, informed, and mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity, and may be withdrawn at any time. Refusal to consent does not have to be verbal; it can be expressed with gestures, body language, or attitude. However, a lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use or threat of force, coercion, manipulation, or intimidation does not constitute consent. Likewise, a person’s manner of dress, consent to prior sexual activity, consent to sexual activity with a different person, or relationship status with the person does not constitute consent. It is the responsibility of the initiator of any sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the other person’s consent before engaging in sexual activity.

A person cannot consent to sexual activity if that person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent. Sexual contact with anyone who is under the legal age of consent, is asleep or unconscious, or who the person knows or reasonably should know is incapacitated due to consumption of alcohol, drugs, medication, or a mental or physical

impairment is a violation of this Policy. People who are unconscious or physically unable to communicate are incapable of giving consent for purposes of this Policy. Therefore, a Respondent's belief that the Complainant consented to the sexual activity due to the Respondent's intoxication or recklessness is not a defense.

Risk Reduction

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

- **Be clear and assertive.** Communicate your expectations and desires clearly and assertively.
- **Inform your friends.** Use your friends as accountability as you begin and continue to date.
- **Trust your gut.** If you feel uncomfortable, leave.
- **Pay attention to what you hear.** A person may have a bad reputation for a reason.
- **Be aware of your surroundings, and take precautions.** For example, if you'd like to jog at night, go with friends and make sure to have your phone with you.
- **Educate yourself.** Learn about gender inequality and sexual violence and work to be proactive to speak against it.
- **Don't objectify people.** Refuse to purchase any magazines, videos, or music that portray women or men in a degrading or violent manner.
- **Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged.**
- **Avoid alcohol and/or partying.** The College does not permit undergraduate students to drink alcohol and expects graduate students to abstain or drink alcohol in moderation.
- **Avoid being alone.** 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.
- **Step in and help.** If you see someone in trouble step in and offer assistance. NOTE: Before stepping in, make sure to evaluate the risk. If it means putting yourself in danger, call Public Safety (630.752.5911) instead.
- **Do not drive with someone who has been drinking.** Make sure you always have a safe ride home or a plan to walk home with a friend or roommate.
- **If you happen to be in a setting where people are drinking, do not accept a beverage that you did not get yourself or leave a drink unattended.** Date-rape drugs can leave you unable to protect yourself, or even know what is happening to you.

Bystander Intervention

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

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.

- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

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

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

The College also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs

The College provides annual primary prevention and awareness programs for all students and employees that include the following:

- A statement that the College prohibits sexual misconduct and a description of the College's policies;
- The definition of consent, in reference to sexual activity, as defined under Illinois law and this Policy;
- The definition of sexual misconduct under Illinois law and this Policy;
- A description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual misconduct against a person other than such individual;
- Information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks;
- The procedures that individuals should follow if sexual misconduct has occurred;
- The possible sanctions or protective measures that the College may impose following a final determination of a violation of the Policy;
- The Complaint Resolution Procedures used for disciplinary action in cases of misconduct described in this Policy, including the standard of proof that is used;
- Information about how the College will protect the confidentiality of complainants, including how publicly available recordkeeping will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the Complainant, to the extent permissible by law,
- Information about how the College will maintain as confidential any accommodation or protective measures provided to the Complainant, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the College to provide the accommodations or protective measures;

- Written and verbal notification about counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for complainants both on-campus and in the community; and
- Written and verbal notification about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if so, requested by the Complainant and if such accommodations are reasonably available, regardless of whether the Complainant chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement;
- Written and verbal explanation of rights and options available to an individual reporting sexual misconduct, regardless of whether the offense occurred on or off campus; and
- Written and verbal explanation of rights and options available to complainants and respondents in the formal investigation process.

Wheaton College has implemented an annual educational campaign consisting of an online training that is required for all students and employees. The training link with an explanation of the program is sent to all new students, all returning students, and all faculty and staff. The online training provides information on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

As part of its primary campaigns, the College uses a variety of strategies, including the following:

Department	Attendance	Date	Nature of Training
Title IX Coordinators and TIX Investigators and Adjudicators	8	August 8, 2023	Title IX Training – Overview of new regulations on horizon, Policy, procedures, definitions and reporting
Solidarity Cabinet	15	March 24, 2024	TIX processes, presence and supportive options
Student Leaders	300+	August 17, 2023	Title IX Coordinator -Coordinator Role, Mandatory Reporting, Discrimination/Harassment, Policy, Process, Definitions “Becoming” – Healthy Relationships and Title IX Reporting
Public Safety Staff	20+	September 14, 2023	Title IX policy, procedures and reporting training
Residence Life Staff (RA/GRA/RD/ARD)	60+	August, 2023	ETIX Policy, Procedure, Duty to Report training
All Athletic Teams	458	August/September, 2023	Equity and Title IX Procedures and Policy, Who TIX Coordinator is and role
All new students- Undergraduate/Grad Transfers/Online	750+	August, 2023	Equity and Title IX Harassment and Discrimination/VAWA Online Training

Student Engagement: Dev't-Chaplain's Office, OMD, ISP, ME, SI, iCAM	50	October 18, 2023	Healthy Relationships and Title IX definitions and reporting options, Duty to Report
Faculty Business Meeting	250	October 24, 2023	ETIX Policy, Procedure, Duty to Report training
Career and Vocation Center Leaders	7	November 29, 2023	ETIX Policy, Procedure, Duty to Report training
All Staff and Faculty - Existing and New	700+	December, 2023	Safe Colleges – Online Title IX and Sexual Harassment Prevention for Employees

The College offered the following additional ongoing awareness and prevention programs for students and employees:

Department	Attendance	Date	Nature of training
Campus wide	2400+	January-December, 2023	Title IX Related Awareness Month's programs: Events , Posters, Web posts (ie) Stalking (January), Dating Violence (February), Sexual Assault Awareness Month (April), Safety Month (September) Domestic Violence (October)
Confidential Advisors (Counseling Center)	2	January-December, 2023	Annual ongoing training on Wheaton policies and procedures for Confidential Advisors
Faculty/Students/Staff	500+	January-December, 2023	Reporting Cards -Virtual and hard copies distributed to Confidential offices and faculty to be distributed at department meetings to help students with next steps in reporting TIX incidents
Students/Faculty/Staff	2400+	February & ongoing, 2023	Title IX Training Video posted on TIX webpages, shared through Student Gov't social media pages-how to report, process and myth busting
Campus Wide	2400+	May & ongoing, 2023	Campus Sexual Assault Posters posted in all public areas on Campus with Title IX

			Coordinators name and contact information
Student Body and Campus Wide	2400+	Ongoing, 2023	Posted video of TIX Coordinator on Equity and Title IX webpages “How to Report a Title IX Incident”, “Busting Title IX Myths”, “Bystander”

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

Reporting Sexual Misconduct

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or Campus Public Safety at (630) 752-5911. You may also contact the College’s Title IX Coordinator(s) at:

- Director of Equity and Title IX Coordinator Beth Maas Student Services Building #211 beth.maas@wheaton.edu (630) 752-7515
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator and Equity Officer for Students Carrie Williams Student Services Building #214 carrie.williams@wheaton.edu (630) 752-5797
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator and Equity Officer for Employees Karen Tucker Blanchard #154 karen.tucker@wheaton.edu (630) 752-5060

Amnesty for Good Faith Reports of Sexual Misconduct

Wheaton promotes a biblical sexual ethic that reserves consenting intimate sexual expression within a marriage between a man and a woman. As we live and work in community, we recognize that we may at times fall short of these biblical standards. The College encourages victims/survivors to report sexual misconduct and seeks remove any barriers to making a report. Therefore, the College provides amnesty for good faith reports of sexual misconduct even if the student engaged in conduct outside of the Student Handbook (e.g. drinking alcohol or using drugs).

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

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

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

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at:

Provident Hospital of Cook County 500 E. 51st St.
Chicago, IL 60615
(312) 572-2000
Chicago Hospital
5758 S. Maryland Ave.
Chicago, IL 60637
(773) 702-1000

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

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

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Wheaton College (Wheaton, IL campus) Public Safety may be contacted 24/7 at 630-752-5911.
- Chicago Police may be contacted 24/7 by dialing 9-1-1, or during regular business hours by dialing their non-emergency number at (312) 747-8201. The Chicago Police Department in Woodlawn is located at 7040 S Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, IL, 60637.
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

In Illinois, there are three different kinds of protection and no contact orders available to survivors: a Domestic Violence Order of Protection, a Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order, and a Stalking No Contact Order. Information about these orders may be found on the Illinois Attorney General's website at: <https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/Safer-Communities/Violence-Prevention-and-Community-Safety/Orders-of-Protection/>.

- A Domestic Violence Order of Protection is governed by the Illinois Domestic Violence Act and is appropriate for survivors seeking a restraining order against a person with whom the survivor has a relationship. Illinois law also provides protection in the form of Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order and Stalking No Contact Orders. A Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order may be granted for any person who is a survivor of nonconsensual sexual conduct. A Stalking No Contact Order provides protection for any survivor of a course of conduct that causes the survivor to fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person, or to suffer emotional distress. Stalking No Contact Orders provide relief when such relief is not available to the survivor through the Illinois Domestic Violence Act or through a Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order.
- A protection order may be obtained by filing a petition with the court for an order of protection. To obtain an order of protection, survivors may go to their local circuit court clerk's office and get papers to seek an order of protection. A survivor should be prepared to present documentation (including a police report number if an arrest was made) and/or other forms of evidence when filing for an order of protection. The judge will then review the petition and enter a temporary order of protection, if the judge determines there is enough evidence to support the order.
 - An order of protection should be filed in the local circuit court. When filing the petition in Chicago, Illinois, you should file it at the Office of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Branch 35 & 38, located at: 727 E 111th St, Chicago, IL, 60628. More information is available at www.cookcountyclerkofcourt.org

Survivors may contact local domestic violence and sexual assault advocates for assistance in obtaining a protection order. When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

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

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

Available Victim Services:

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

Campus Resources:

- Student Health Services is available to assist victims of sexual assault with medical care and treatment. They can be reached at 630-752-5072, or you can walk in during normal business hours to their offices on the first floor of North Harrison Hall, located at 800 Centennial Drive.
- Student Counseling Center offers in-person services to all full-time students who are taking classes on campus. Students can request appointments by calling (630) 752-5321 or walk-in during office hours.
- Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The College’s financial aid website can be found at:
<https://www.wheaton.edu/admissions-and-aid/cost-and-financial-aid/student-financial-services/financial-aid/>

Confidential Advisors for Survivors of Sexual Misconduct

Victims/survivors of sexual misconduct may speak with the College’s designated Confidential Advisor who provide emergency and ongoing support to individuals who experienced sexual misconduct. Our Confidential Advisor’s name is Marie Morrison. She may be reached at 630-752-5319.

Additional resource for students

Student Care Services is available to offer equitable follow-up care and relevant resources to all students who find themselves going through an investigation process, including Respondents. We are here to provide you with assistance to ensure your overall wellness as well as your academics are attended to. Please contact our office at 630-752-5797 to schedule an appointment to learn of ways in which we come alongside you as you work through a Title IX investigation.

Additional resource for full-time employees:

Employee Assistance Program (“EAP”): (888) 293-6948

Additional Confidential Resources

The College has designated the Counseling Center, Student Health Services, and the Chaplain’s Office as additional confidential resources on campus. Students may contact these resources as follows:

- Wheaton College Counseling Center: (630) 752-5321
- Wheaton College Student Health Services: (630) 752-5072
- Wheaton College Chaplain’s Office: (630) 752-5087

Medical Resources:

- *Mitchell Hospital*: 773-702-1000; 5841 S Maryland Ave, Chicago, IL, 60637: General hospital

- *Provident Hospital of Cook County*: 312-572-2000; 500 E 51st St., Chicago, IL, 60615: General hospital

Sexual misconduct resources:

- YWCA Patterson and McDaniel Family Center Hotline: 630-971-3927; Business (630) 790-6600; 2055 W. Army Trail Rd. Suite 140, Addison, IL 60101: Confidential sexual violence and support services for DuPage County
- Northwest Center Against Sexual Assault Hotline: 888-802-8890 (24/7) Address: 415 W. Golf Rd., Suite 47, Arlington Heights, IL Medical and legal advocacy and counseling services

Legal assistance resources:

- Illinois Legal Aid: <https://www.illinoislegalaid.org/>
- Illinois Attorney General: resources for crime victims, including programs that assist with medical and other expenses: <https://www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/safer-communities/supporting-victims-of-crime/>

Visa and immigration assistance:

- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS): provides resources to [Find Help in your Community](#) and [Find Legal Services](#).
- Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA): provides a [state-by-state listing of attorneys](#) who provide free and reduced cost immigration services.
- American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA): [immigration lawyer referral service](#)

National Resources

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

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

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

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator and Director of Equity Investigations at 630-752-7885, the Deputy Title IX

Coordinator/Discrimination Complaint Officer for Students at 630-752-5797, or the Deputy Title IX Coordinator/Discrimination Complaint Officer for Employees at 630-752-5060. The Title IX Coordinator and Director of Equity Investigations is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

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

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

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

Procedures for Resolving Complaints of Prohibited Conduct

A. Informal Resolution

At any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the College may facilitate a voluntary informal resolution process (e.g. coaching, mediation, Restorative Justice Circles, etc.) that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication. In such cases, the College will:

1. Provide the parties with a written notice disclosing:
 - a. The allegations,
 - b. The requirements of the informal resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a Formal Complaint arising from the same allegations, provided, however, that at any time prior to agreeing to an informal resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the Formal Complaint, and
 - c. Any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared.
2. Obtain the parties' voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process.

3. Complete the informal resolution process within 60 days of receiving the Formal Complaint, unless unusual or complex circumstances exist. The College will not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

The College does not require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of Formal Complaints of sexual harassment under this Policy. The College will not require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process and will not offer an informal resolution process unless a Formal Complaint is filed.

B. Formal Complaint and the Grievance Process

1. Filing a Formal Complaint.

A Formal Complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator(s) in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator(s) above. A “document filed by a Complainant” means a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose by the College) that contains the Complainant’s physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the person filing the Formal Complaint. Where the Title IX Coordinator signs a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a Complainant or otherwise a party. A Formal Complaint shall trigger an investigation except as specified below.

2. Dismissal of a Formal Complaint.

The College shall investigate the allegations in a Formal Complaint, except as follows:

- a. The College shall dismiss the Formal Complaint if the conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint:
 - i. would not constitute sexual harassment as defined by this Policy, even if proved,
 - ii. did not occur in a College educational program or activity,
 - iii. or did not occur against a person in the United States.

This dismissal will not preclude the College from taking further action under any other policy or procedure.

- b. The College may dismiss the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein, if at any time during the investigation or hearing:
 - i. Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any allegations therein;

- ii. Respondent is no longer enrolled at or employed by the College; or
 - iii. Specific circumstances prevent the College from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint or allegations therein.
- c. Upon a dismissal required or permitted under this section, the College will promptly send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) simultaneously to the parties.

3. Consolidation of Formal Complaints.

The College may consolidate Formal Complaints as to allegations of sexual harassment against more than one Respondent, or by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances. Where a grievance process involves more than one Complainant or more than one Respondent, references in this section to the singular “party,” “Complainant,” or “Respondent” include the plural, as applicable.

4. Initial Notice of Charges

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint, prior to commencing the investigation, the College shall provide the following written notice to the parties who are known. This notice shall include:

- a. This Policy (as a link or attachment)
- b. Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in this Policy, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known, the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment under this Policy, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.
- c. A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
- d. Notification to the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.
- e. Notification to the parties that they may inspect and review evidence, as set forth in this Policy.
- f. Any provision in the College’s code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.
- g. Describes the standard of evidence that will be used.

- h. Lists all possible sanctions the College may impose.
5. Amended Notice of Charges.

If, during an investigation, the College decides to investigate additional Title IX allegations about the Complainant or Respondent that are not included in the initial notice of charge, the College must provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.

6. Principles for the Grievance Process Under this grievance process, the College shall:
- a. Ensure that the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the College and not on the parties, provided that the College cannot access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in the professional's or paraprofessional's capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party, unless the College obtains that party's voluntary, written consent to do so for a grievance process under this section (if a party is not an "eligible student," as defined in 34 CFR 99.3, then the College must obtain the voluntary, written consent of a "parent," as defined in 34 CFR 99.3).
 - b. Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.
 - c. Not restrict the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence.
 - d. Provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and not limit the choice or presence of advisor for either the Complainant or Respondent in any meeting or grievance proceeding, subject to the restriction described elsewhere in this process.
 - e. Provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.
 - f. require an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence—including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence—and provide that credibility determinations may not be based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.
 - g. Require that any individual designated as a Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, Adjudicator, Appellate Officer, or any person to facilitate an informal resolution process, not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent. The College

may use internal personnel or external parties in the informal resolution process or the grievance process, provided that they meet this requirement.

- h. Include a presumption that the Respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
- i. The standard of evidence used to determine whether the Policy has been violated is whether or not there is sufficient evidence to establish that it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated the Policy. This is often referred to as a “preponderance of the evidence” standard.
- j. Not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege.

7. Participation of Advisors

As provided elsewhere in this Policy, the Complainant and Respondent are entitled to bring an advisor of their choice, at their expense, to any meeting, interview, or proceeding in connection with a report of a violation of the Policy. In matters involving employees, a party’s supervisor, subordinates, and peers in the same department may not act as an advisor due to the potential conflict(s) of interest in serving in this role. Parties will be provided with timely written notification of meetings, interviews, or opportunities for review of documents or reports. Therefore, the College reserves the right to proceed with any meeting, interview, or document or report review period regardless of an advisor’s availability.

Except as provided below regarding conducting cross-examination at a live hearing, a party’s advisor may not speak on behalf of the individual during, or participate directly in, meetings or other proceedings. Advisors are likewise expected to maintain the privacy of any records shared during the complaint resolution process. Such records may not be shared with third parties, disclosed publicly, or used for purposes not explicitly authorized by the College. The College may restrict the role of an advisor who fails to observe the College’s limits on participation in the proceedings or the College’s privacy expectations.

8. Extensions of the Grievance Process

The Title IX Coordinator may grant or deny requests from either party to temporarily delay the grievance process or may issue the limited extension of time frames for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of the delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include considerations such as the absence of a party, a party’s advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or accommodation of disabilities.

9. Investigation of Formal Complaints

The parties will be informed of the assigned Investigator(s) at the outset of a formal investigation. If a complaint is filed against a Title IX Coordinator(s), a College Vice

President, or the College President, or involves circumstances deemed by the College in its discretion to be extraordinary or particularly sensitive, the College may appoint external investigator(s) to ensure the investigation and adjudication process is both impartial and thorough. When investigating a Formal Complaint, the College shall conduct the following steps within a reasonably prompt time frame unless unusual or complex circumstances exist:

- a. Engage in fact-gathering of all relevant facts. Credibility determinations and fact-finding shall be conducted in the live hearing phase of the grievance process.
- b. Provide both parties an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a Formal Complaint, including the evidence upon which the College does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.
- c. Prior to completion of the investigative report, send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy, and the parties must have at least 10 days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report.
- d. Make all such evidence subject to the parties' inspection and review available at any hearing to give each party equal opportunity to refer to such evidence during the hearing, including for purposes of cross examination; and
- e. Create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and, at least 10 days prior to a hearing or other time of determination regarding responsibility, provide each party and the party's advisor, if any, access to a copy of the investigative report for their review and written response.

Live Hearings Under the Grievance Process

A. Requirement of a Live Hearing for Fact-Finding and Determining Responsibility.

1. Following the investigation, the College shall conduct a live hearing for the purposes of determining responsibility for allegations of sexual harassment in the Formal Complaint within a reasonably prompt timeframe unless unusual or complex circumstances exist
2. The parties will be informed of the assigned Adjudicator(s) prior to the live hearing. The Adjudicator(s) will not be the same person(s) as the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator(s).
3. If a party does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, the College will provide without fee or charge to that party, an advisor of the College's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross examination on behalf of that

party. The College is obligated to ensure each Party has an advisor, either of the Party's or the College's choice, regardless of whether or not the Party is present at the hearing.

4. Live hearings may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at the College's discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other.
5. At the request of either party, the College shall provide for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the Adjudicator(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or the witness answering questions.
6. The College shall create an audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing and make it available to the parties for inspection and review.

B. Questioning at the Live Hearing

1. At the live hearing, the Adjudicator(s) must permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility.
2. The party's advisor conducting cross-examination may not be a family member or fellow student.
3. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness.
4. Cross-examination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real-time by the party's advisor of choice and never by a party personally, notwithstanding the College's ability to otherwise restrict the extent to which advisors may participate in the proceedings.
5. Before the Complainant, Respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the Adjudicator(s) must first determine whether the question is relevant. The Adjudicator(s) must explain to the party proposing the questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.
6. Questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent.

C. Use of Witness Statements

1. If a party or witness does not submit to cross examination at the live hearing, the Adjudicator(s) must not rely on any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility.
2. The Adjudicator(s) cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross examination or other questions.

D. Written Determination of the Adjudicator(s)

1. The Adjudicator(s) shall issue a Letter of Decision regarding responsibility. To reach this determination, the Adjudicator(s) must apply the standard of evidence required by this Policy. The Letter of Decision include:
 - a. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined by this Policy;
 - b. A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
 - c. Findings of fact supporting the determination;
 - d. Conclusions regarding the application of the College's Policy to the facts;
 - e. A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's education programs or activities will be provided to the Complainant; and
 - f. The procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal, as set forth in this Policy.
2. The Letter of Decision shall be issued simultaneously to both parties within seven (7) days of the Adjudicators reaching their decision.
3. The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the College provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

Appeals

Within five (5) business days of receiving the written determination, either party may appeal from a determination regarding responsibility, and from the College's dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any allegations therein, on the following grounds:

Ground 1: Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;

Ground 2: New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and

Ground 3: The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Adjudicator(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter. The burden of proof to demonstrate the grounds for appeal lies with the party requesting the appeal. Any information included in the appeal that does not apply to the above three reasons for filing an appeal will not be considered in the appeal process. Upon receipt of an appeal, the Title IX Coordinator will share the appeal and any supporting documentation submitted to the non-appealing party. The non-appealing party will be provided the opportunity to submit a written response and supporting documentation within five (5) days of receiving the appeal, which shall thereafter be transmitted to the Appellate Officer. Appeals will be heard by a member of the College's Senior Administrative Cabinet or his/her designee, or, in cases involving tenured faculty members, the Provost or his/her designee (the "Appellate Officer"). The Appellate Officer shall not be the same person as the Adjudicator(s) that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the Investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator. After considering all relevant documentation, and if deemed necessary by the Appellate Officer, meeting with the parties or others, the Appellate Officer may:

- Deny the appeal because the reason for appeal does not fall within the stated grounds for appeal;
- Uphold the original finding and/or sanction;
- Remand the case to the Investigator(s) for consideration of new evidence and issuance of a new report;
- Appoint a new Investigator(s) to conduct new or additional investigation where significant procedural error occurred during the course of the original investigation;
- Refer the case back to the Adjudicator(s) for reconsideration of the sanction; or
- Modify the finding and/or sanction as deemed appropriate by the Appellate Officer.

The Appellate Officer(s) shall issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result and provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties within a reasonably prompt timeframe unless unusual or complex circumstances exist. The decision will be issued no later than seven (7) days after reaching a final decision.

Further Procedures for Tenured Faculty Members

If a decision to impose the sanction termination of the employment of a tenured faculty member is rendered and either not appealed or upheld on appeal, the Provost or his/her designee will follow the procedures for termination for cause set forth in the Faculty Handbook. Termination of tenure proceedings will be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Faculty Handbook, provided, however, that if a decision is made under the Faculty Handbook not to discharge such tenured faculty member, the matter will be referred back to the President for determination of an alternative sanction.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

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

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - Such training addresses topics such as the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the College's education programs and activities; how to conduct investigations, hearings, and appeals and informal resolutions (as applicable); relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding; proper techniques for questioning witnesses; basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding; and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest.

The following training programs have been used to train the College's officials responsible for conducting investigations:

Title IX Training: An Integrated and Coordinated Approach

- [Title IX Training: An Integrated and Coordinated Approach](#) (PDF)

Title IX/VAWA Investigator Training

- [Title IX/VAWA Investigator Training](#) (website)

Title IX Federal Regulations by the Office for Civil Rights

The following link will take you to a video from the Office of Civil Rights that consolidates the new Title IX Federal Regulations.

- [OCR Webinar: Title IX Regulations Addressing Sexual Harassment](#) (video)

YWCA Trauma Informed Practices

The following links will take you to the presentation and the supplemental videos from YWCA Trauma Informed Practices Title IX presentation by Colleen Zavodny and Erin Richards discussing ways to utilize trauma informed care responses and threat assessments, from intake to investigation.

- [YWCA Trauma Informed Practices Title IX](#) (PDF)

Decoding Digital Abuse

The following link contains the presentation Decoding Digital Abuse: Prevention Strategies for 2020 and Beyond + Insights on Pending Title IX Regulations

- [Decoding Digital Abuse](#) (webinar)

New Title IX Regulations on Sexual Harassment

The following link will take you to the presentation: The New Title IX Regulations on Sexual Harassment - Hosted by HMBR's Debbie L. Osgood

- [The New Title IX Regulations on Sexual Harassment](#) (PDF)

Nehemiah Trinity Rising Training

The materials below contain the Restorative Justice four-day Training Reading list and Description-Hosted by Nehemiah Trinity Rising

- [NTR Training Description](#) (PDF)
- [NTR Resource List](#) (PDF)

Council for Christian Colleges and Universities - Title IX Training

A total of five hours of virtual training to discuss what you need to know about the new Title IX regulations. Anyone who clicks the link will be taken to a landing page where they will be asked to provide their name and email and to agree to an acknowledgement regarding the purpose of access to the materials. They will then be able to access the training materials.

- [CCCU Title IX Training – Part One](#) (website)
- [CCCU Title IX Training – Part Two](#) (website)

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

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

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

- Written or verbal apology;
- Mandatory training, educational programming, or counseling;
- Verbal or written warning;

- Community service;
- Probation;
- Removal from housing or other campus programs, activities, or leadership positions;
- Temporary or permanent restrictions regarding entering certain buildings, areas of campus, or access to campus more generally (e.g., a “No Trespass Order,” which prohibits individuals from being present on any College property);
- Issuing a “no contact” order or other contact restrictions or boundaries between the parties or others, including potential alteration of classes or class schedules;
- Performance improvement/management process (employees only);
- Suspension from school or employment (for employees, with or without pay);
- Demotion (employees only);
- Termination of contract with the College;
- Revocation of an honorary degree, award, or associated honorific naming;
- In circumstances indicating particularly egregious behavior during enrollment, revocation of an academic degree;
- Dismissal, expulsion, or other separation from the College.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include: forbidding the accused from entering the victim’s residence hall and from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

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

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

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

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Chief of Public Safety at Chief of Public Safety. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: <https://www.wheaton.il.us/578/Sex-Offender-Information>.

Timely Warnings and Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Incident Management Team (IMT) which may include WIC Staff, the Chief of Public Safety, Director of Auxiliary Services, Director of Risk Management, Vice President of Student Development, Dean of Residence Life, Title IX Coordinator and Director of Equity Investigations, Dean of Student Care Services, Director of Student Health Services, and others as needed. constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Due to the small size and limited enrollment of the WIC campus, a timely warning will be issued through the WIC blast text messaging system or through in-person meetings, rather than campus email. WIC students are required to register their cell phone numbers with the on-site administrator at the beginning of their enrollment to ensure they receive all necessary program alerts. If you are a resident of the WIC campus and would like to ensure that your contact information is up-to-date, please contact the on-call administrator at 630-752-7200.

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

- On-Call Administrator, (630) 752-7200
- Public Safety, 630-752-5911
- Title IX Office, 630-752-7885
- Student Health Services, 630-752-5072
- Student Care Services, 630-752-5797
- Human Resources, 630-752-5060
- Student Development, 630-752-5022

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

Emergency Response

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

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the On-Call Administrator at On-Call Administrator of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

WIC Staff and Public Safety uses the following criteria to confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation that warrants the notification of others:

- For a natural disaster, any information received from an official emergency response source—for example, the National Weather Service, the DuPage County Emergency Radio Network (DCERN), or DuPage Public Safety Communications (DU-COMM)—that indicates an imminent threat to campus safety will be sufficient confirmation to issue an emergency notification.
- For a crime in progress or a chemical hazard that directly threatens the safety of people on campus, Public Safety will immediately issue an emergency notification upon receiving word of the incident. Public Safety will request assistance from police and emergency responders, if they are not already en route, and will immediately issue an emergency notification to the community without waiting for further confirmation.

Depending on the nature of the emergency, other College departments may be involved in the confirmation process. Public Safety will be responsible for initiating the College's response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance.

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

A team of College administrators, in collaboration with Public Safety and other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified and will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, will determine content of each message. And initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. If additional, more descriptive notifications are deemed appropriate, Public Safety has the ability to create new messages and send them immediately, and the content of those messages would be determined by the Incident Commander or the senior Public Safety officer on duty.

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

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

At the direction of Public Safety, the WIC staff will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

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

Method	Sign Up Instructions
In-Person Meetings	On-site, as needed
Text Message Blasts (for WIC only)	Register with WIC on-site Administrator upon enrollment
Website (https://wheaton.edu/emergency)	No sign up necessary

Testing & Documentation

The College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times the Emergency Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the College's emergency response plan.

The WIC Staff maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Missing Student Policy

If a member of the Wheaton College community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, that information should be reported immediately to the WIC on-call staff member at 630-752-7200 or Public Safety at 630-752-5911. In turn, WIC staff will immediately contact all appropriate offices that need to be consulted or informed, including the police. Any College employee receiving a missing student report should immediately notify Public Safety so that an investigation can be initiated.

Wheaton College will have each new student provide emergency contact information on a voluntary basis. In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially one or more individual(s) to be contacted by Wheaton College in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, Wheaton College will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. Students who wish to identify a confidential contact or update their information can do so by notifying the Residence Life Office. A designation will remain in effect until changed or revoked by the student during his or her tenure at the College. The College will not use this information for any purpose other than missing student notifications. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials, and it will only be disclosed to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing student investigation.

After investigating a missing person report, if it is determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours, the College will notify local police authorities unless it was local law enforcement that made the determination that the student is missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not emancipated, the College will also notify that student's custodial parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2023: No hate crimes reported.

2022: No hate crimes reported.

2021: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

2021: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The College was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the College's Clery Geography.

- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the College's request for crime statistics.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

The College maintains on-campus housing for its students. Below is a description of fire safety systems and the number of fire drills conducted during the previous calendar year.

Campus: Wheaton In Chicago, 500 E 61st St, Chicago, IL 60637

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year
Residential Facility, 500 E. 61st St.	X	X		X	X	X	0
Residential Facility, 6010 S. Eberhart	X	X		X	X	X	0

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

Students should also assist in the promotion of basic fire safety principles. Fire exits should not be blocked and fire doors should not be propped open, and belongings should not be placed in hallways or stairwells. Students are encouraged to use power strips with circuit breakers in their rooms. All extension cords must have a ground wire (three prongs). Some portable electrical appliances, including halogen lamps and hot plates, are prohibited in campus housing. Smoking and open flames are also strictly prohibited in all campus facilities, including student housing facilities. Playing sports indoors is prohibited. Sports equipment striking fire safety equipment will result in a \$50 fine. Fire hazards should be reported to Public Safety.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

In the event of a fire, the College expects that all campus community members will evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors and activating the fire alarm system (if it has not already been automatically activated) as they leave. Once safely outside a building, it is appropriate to contact 911 and Public Safety. Students and/or staff are informed where to relocate to by emergency responders if circumstance warrants at the time of the alarm. In the event fire alarms sound, College policy is that all occupants must evacuate from the building.

Fire Education and Training Programs

At the beginning of each school year, all incoming freshmen are required to attend a meeting with a Residence Life staff member to discuss several topics, one of which is fire safety and prevention. Students are instructed about what items are permissible and impermissible in their rooms, and they are reminded not to block fire exits, store items in hallways, or falsely activate the fire alarm system.

In preparation for the College's fall semester fire drills, Public Safety's Prevention Coordinator meets with Residence Life staff living in residence halls to train them in the College's fire safety and fire prevention policies. In addition, the College's Risk Management department hires an outside consultant every fall to demonstrate to staff members how and when to operate a fire extinguisher. Attendance at fire extinguisher training is voluntary.

In the event of a fire in an on-campus student housing facility, all students and employees should evacuate the building in the manner described above under the heading "Evacuations."

Reporting Fires

The College is required to disclose each year statistical data on all fires that occurred in on-campus student housing. When a fire alarm is pulled and/or the fire department responds to a fire, these incidents are captured. If you encounter a fire that presents an emergency situation, ensure your own safety and then please call 911.

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact the Public Safety (non-emergency) at Public Safety (non-emergency). When providing notification of a fire, give as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire.

Plans for Future Improvements

Wheaton College has plans to improve its fire safety systems at the Wheaton in Chicago campus. Two improvements that the College is working towards are installing larger fire extinguishers and upgrading the smoke and carbon monoxide detectors to commercial-grade from residential-grade.

Fire Statistics - Wheaton In Chicago

2023

No fires were reported in 2023.

2022

No fires were reported in 2022.

2021

No fires were reported in 2021.