

Annual Security Report 2024



Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences

Campus Safety

It is the responsibility of Blessing Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences (the College) to take the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure environment for our students, employees and campus visitors (College Community). This report was prepared by the Student Services Officer, in order for the members of the College Community to be well informed regarding campus crime statistics, crime reporting procedures and crime prevention.

The particular crime categories cited are those required by federal legislation, specifically the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and the Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998 (the "Clery Act")

Each year an email notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. The report is publicly posted for all prospective students and employees on the Colleges website at www.brcn.edu. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Andrew Griesbaum, Student Services Officer, 3609 N. Marx Dr., Quincy, IL 62305, studentservices@brcn.edu, 217-228-5520 ext. 6990.

The College collects crime statistics, responds to requests for service, and provides for the safety of the College Community on a 24-hour basis, in a manner similar to that of a small town. The College takes campus safety and security seriously and is committed to maintaining a safe, secure learning environment for the College Community. Your personal safety is a priority at the College. The College and Blessing Hospital (BH) Security maintain a close working relationship with the Quincy Police Department (QPD) and other public service entities to maintain a safe campus. The College does not have a Memorandum of Understanding with Blessing Hospital or the QPD as to services provided. In the event a criminal offense occurs on campus, law enforcement will be called and a report filed.

Campus Safety Department

Blessing Hospital (BH) is the parent organization of the College, and, therefore, the College utilizes Blessing Hospital Security for non-emergency security concerns. In the instance of an emergency on campus, employees, students, and visitors dial 911 to reach local emergency services.

BH Security is under the supervision of the Manager of Security, Jordan McAdams. Security staff includes a Director, Manager and full/part time Security Officers. The officers are responsible for working cooperatively with the Campus Community and local law enforcement to enhance the level of service and safety on campus. Security officers have direct contact with city police, fire department, and ambulance services to facilitate rapid response in any emergency. The Security department is responsible for providing a number of services related to safety and security. Security officers patrol campus in a marked safety vehicle, conduct vehicle checks, enforce parking policies, conduct security surveys, providing student escorts and document incidents which occur on campus. In addition, the Security department, when available, will assist with lock outs, jump start batteries, and inflate tires. Other duties include the presentation of training and crime prevention programs. Security officers do not have the authority to issue legally binding citations or make arrests. To contact BH Security, dial 217-223-8400 x 0.

Campus Security Authorities

The College has designated certain officials to serve as Campus Safety Authorities (CSAs). They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the College's annual report of crime statistics. The CSA to whom the College would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below:

Jan Akright
Academic Dean
217-228-5520 ext. 6907

Jenna Crabtree
Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager
217-228-5520 ext. 6961

Andrew Griesbaum
Student Services Officer
217-228-5520 ext. 6990

All employees are mandated to report any crimes they witness on College property to the CSAs for inclusion in the Annual Security Report (ASR), with the exception of the College Counselor, when acting in the College Counselor's professional counseling capacity.

Policy on Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

It is the policy of the College that all criminal activity be accurately and promptly reported to BH Security, to the Student Services Officer, and/or to local law enforcement authorities. In addition, all emergencies including crimes in progress, fire and medical emergencies should be **immediately reported to 911** whether they occur on or off-campus.

Emergency callers should be prepared with the following information:

- Name
- Exact location of the incident
- Description of the scene
- Description of any suspects
- Description and license numbers of any involved vehicles.

All community members are encouraged to report crimes and emergencies to the College and/or the Quincy Police Department, as well as to one of the Campus Security Authorities listed above.

To report non-emergencies or suspicious activities, call BH Security at 223-8400 x 0 and ask for Security.

When College personnel become aware that a crime has been committed, they are to inform the victim that they may choose to notify the Quincy Police Department and file a report, and that doing either is completely voluntary. If requested, a College staff member will assist in making the report to police.

In such situations, College personnel should also notify the Student Services Officer of the situation and, if deemed appropriate, provide information to the victim regarding the College Counselor.

Crime Response

The College's Campus Safety policies require that calls involving crimes against persons and life/safety issues, such as fire or injury, receive priority response from the department. Any crime in progress shall be handled by local law enforcement. The primary response will be handled by the QPD. The Adams County Sheriff's Office and the Illinois State Highway Patrol may be a source of secondary response in an emergency situation which involves crimes in progress or acts which exhibit high potential for violence or serious bodily injury. If you are a

witness to a crime in progress, dial 911 immediately. Reports on criminal acts not in progress or general assistance requests are taken by BH Security and the Student Services Officer. To contact BH Security dial 217-223-8400 ext. 0 and have the operator contact Security or contact the Student Services Officer at 217-228-5520 ext. 6990.

Awareness is a vital part to crime prevention. The Campus Community can stay informed about criminal incidents at the College by reading the Daily Crime Logs or Safety Alerts, which are available upon request from Blessing Hospitals Security Manager. Persons may view a copy of the crime log at the Security Office, Blessing Hospital, Quincy, Illinois during normal business hours (Monday-Friday from 8 A.M – 5 P.M).

Confidential and Anonymous Reporting Procedures

- The College has an anonymous reporting system known as Silent Witness. This can be used if the witness or victim chooses to make a report anonymously. This form is available on the College website, <https://www.brcn.edu/about-us/campus-safety>. It is important to receive reports of criminal activity, even anonymously, in order for the disclosure of annual crime statistics to be as accurate as possible.
- The College Compliance Hotline can also be used for anonymous reporting. 1-888-495-4387.
- The College Counselor or the counselors at Blessing Behavioral Services, when acting as such, are not considered CSAs and are therefore not required to report the crime for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged, if and when they deem appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedure to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics. A professional counselor is defined as a person who is an employee of the institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certificate. The College does not have pastoral counselors.

Off Campus Student Organizations

There are no off-campus organizations officially recognized by the College and therefore the College does not monitor them on its own or through local police agencies.

Campus Physical Security

Student Services Offices are open during normal operating hours of 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday; Library hours are 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday-Thursday, Friday 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Sunday 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. The Simulation Lab is open from 7 a.m.-5 p.m. Certain

facilities, buildings and offices may be restricted as to hours of access requirements. The College does not have student resident buildings. Some areas have cameras installed to monitor where safety and security could be a risk.

All broken windows or locks should be reported to Student Services (extension 6990) or to BH Security after normal business hours. For any repairs, students and employees can report information to the Student Services Officer or Blessing Hospital Physical Plant. Exterior doors should not be propped open. If found open, they should be secured and reported to BH Security.

Identification Badges

All on-campus students and employees are issued one name badge and door access chip free of charge from the College. Online students can request identification badges. The badges are used for identification purposes as well as access to certain areas of the College Campus and Blessing Hospital and can be set up to make purchase(s) from hospital dining services. If a student's badge is lost or damaged, it should be immediately reported to the Student Services Officer and Blessing Hospital's Security Department. Failure to return one's badge and door access chip within 30 days from the time of separation from the College will result in a hold being placed on the student's account and a fee being charged to revoke the hold. If an employee badge becomes lost or stolen, it should immediately be reported to their one-up and Blessing Hospital's Security department. Badges should not be shared.

Escorts

BH Security offers a ride and walking escort services while on the Blessing Hospital Campus. The telephone number for an escort is extension 0.

Weapons

Illinois law and College policy prohibit anyone other than commissioned police officers to carry weapons on campus. A weapon is defined as any object that is designed to cause injury or shoot a projectile. This includes, but is not limited to paintball guns, blowguns, pellet/bb guns, archery equipment, knives with blades over four inches long and ammunition.

Security Measures in the Maintenance of Facilities

BH Security, along with other campus officials, regularly survey the campus grounds to assess lighting and foliage conditions as they relate to the safety and security of the college and the overall maintenance of its facilities. Comments pertaining to safety and security can be directed to the Student Services Officer.

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness

Educational Programs on Campus Security Procedures and Individual Responsibility

The College offers various programs designed to inform students and employees about campus

security procedures and practices, and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Those programs and their frequency of presentation include:

- Yearly Computer Based Learning Modules (CBL's)
- Email notifications each semester

Educational Programs about Crime Prevention

Crime prevention and safety awareness programs are offered at the College. BH Security and outside agencies provide information, talks and programs as well as annual CBL's for students and employees on topics pertaining to:

- Rape and Sexual Risk Reduction
- Domestic Violence Education
- Workplace Violence Education
- Personal Safety: Rape Aggression Defense System
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Awareness
- Travel Safety
- Fire Extinguisher Use, Get out and Stay Alive/Surviving the Fire
- Weather Safety/Preparedness
- Personal Safety/Property Safety

Timely Warnings

In the event the College becomes aware of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that, in the judgment of College President/CEO, Dean of Enrollment, or Academic Dean, constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the College community, it will issue a timely warning to the College community. The College has various systems in place for communicating information quickly to those individuals. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of a confirmed immediate threat to the college campus community. These methods of communication include the following:

- Emergency Text Message by Cell Phone
- Emergency E-Mail
- Building Fire Alarms
- Panic Button Alarms

The Student Services Officer and the Administration team are responsible for issuing these warnings. The College has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the College about crimes reported to them that may warrant these timely warnings.

Members of the College community can sign up for emergency text message and email

alerts by going to <https://www.brcn.edu/parents-current-students/brcn-alerts> and following the instructions provided. Fire alarms and panic button alarms require no sign-up.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The ultimate goal of emergency preparedness is to promote community safety, assure continuity of emergency response operations and restore normal college operations and services as quickly as possible following an emergency. The Emergency Response Framework identifies key decision makers and their roles during a campus emergency. This plan provides for the establishment of emergency command centers and describes procedures that will be utilized during specifically identified severities of emergency.

Students, staff, and visitors are encouraged to notify the Student Services Officer at studentservices@brcn.edu, or 217-228-5520 ext. 6990 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The following addresses the procedures regarding emergency or dangerous situations that could be an immediate threat to the health or safety of the College community.

- The Student Service Officer, College Administration team, or BH Security will first confirm the existence of the emergency or dangerous situation by consulting with appropriate College employees, area law enforcement, state or federal emergency management personnel or local weather information providers.
- Upon confirmation, the Student Services Officer, Administrative team, and BH Security will consult with one another, and possibly local law enforcement. This group will determine the appropriate content of an emergency notification and the appropriate segment or segments of the College and/or community members to be notified.
- Once the content of the notification is developed, the Student Services Officer or Administration Team will initiate the emergency alert system, which will send a text message and/or phone call and/or email and/or posting signs to all students and employees who are registered for the alert system. If you would like to register for the emergency alert system, please visit, <https://www.brcn.edu/parents-current-students/brcn-alerts>.
- The Blessing Health System's Public Relations Office will notify local media to inform the community the emergency information being disseminated to the campus when necessary.
- Blessing Hospital and the Quincy Police or Fire department will be notified as well.

The Student Service Officer, College Administration team, or BH Security will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise the effort to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Emergency alert system is tested every semester.

Evacuation

The College building has a notification system for emergency evacuation including a fire alarm and panic button alarm. All fire and panic alarm systems will sound an audible alarm with a visible flashing strobe to signal an emergency. Whenever the alarm sounds, everyone must leave the building or move to a safe location. The alarms and strobe lights are tested every quarter and maintained by Blessing Hospital.

The College has an emergency evacuation protocol in place with an annual distribution to the College community. The evacuation plans include information specific to fire evacuation and severe weather procedures. These documents include:

- emergency telephone numbers
- evacuation personnel duties
- designated meeting points
- building information about smoke detection, and/or pull alarm systems and fire extinguisher locations
- severe weather protocol includes information specific to watch/warning education
- safe areas for seeking shelter

Testing Emergency Response Procedures

There are a number of exercises in place to enhance the effectiveness of emergency preparedness at the College. These exercises include announced and unannounced fire alarm drills as well as armed intruder drills throughout campus every year. Threat recognition training for employees is an annual tabletop exercise and includes members of College administration. A record is kept of each test or exercise that included the date and time of it and whether it was announced or unannounced. Emergency response and evacuation procedures are publicized to students and employees in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year.

Sexual Offender Registration

The Illinois State Highway Patrol maintains the State Sexual Offender Registry, a central information and registration system for sexual offenders located in Illinois; you can access it by visiting their website at <https://isp.illinois.gov/Sor>. Information for registered sex offenders can be received from this location as well as the Adams County Sheriff's Office. The sheriff keeps record(s) of registered sex offenders in Adams County. Registered sex offender information can also be obtained from the Quincy Police Department; this includes information obtained from the above-mentioned law enforcement agencies.

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

The College will, upon written request, 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 this 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 accuser and the accused in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use on Campus

The College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. 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 College prohibits the possession, sale, manufacturing or distribution of illegal drugs by students and employees on the institution’s property or as part of any of the institution’s activities. The College also enforces state and federal drug laws.

Violators of the College’s alcohol and drug policies will be subject to disciplinary action which may include coaching, final warning, or dismissal from the College, and possibly criminal prosecution.

State Alcohol and Drug Laws

ILLINOIS

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>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.</p> <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>

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
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 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.</p>

Federal Drug Laws

Federal law also prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs. The College enforces federal drug laws. There are strict penalties for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. Penalties increase for any subsequent drug conviction.

- A. 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.

- B. 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.

- C. 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 university (**21 U.S.C. § 860**) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

- D. 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.
- E.** 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 Abuse Prevention Program

The College has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program as well as a Student Wellness program, as discussed below.

- The program is comprised of the following components:
 - Education and information about the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace and on the property are disseminated through student newsletters, bulletin boards, special publications, and special programs to the College community.
 - Trainings, which address unlawful use of controlled substances, including personnel actions that may result from such violations, will be conducted and coordinated by the Human Resources Department and included in the Employee Handbook (employees) or by the Student Handbook (students).
 - Self-referrals, as well as supervisory referrals, to drug counseling and rehabilitation programs are available to students, employees and faculty members through the College Counselor.
 - Students needing to seek assistance due to drug or alcohol abuse are able to utilize the Student Wellness Program. Students have unlimited access to the College Counselor at no charge. Students may be referred to an outside agency on a case-by-case basis if services are outside the scope of practice of the Campus counselor. Additional information about this program can be found in the Student Wellness Program policy and the Student Alcohol & Drug Screening policy.
- The College's "Student Alcohol and Drug Screening" and "Student Wellness Program" policies are available in the Student Handbook (<https://www.brcn.edu/parents-current-students/program-catalog>)
- The College's employee alcohol/drug policy can be found in the Employee Handbook, available upon request.

Health Risks

The use, misuse and abuse of alcohol and other drugs can cause a number of problematic changes in behavior and physiology. Alcohol, especially in high doses or combined with medications or other drugs, can lead to violent behaviors including acquaintance rape, vandalism, fights, incidents of drinking and driving, injury and other medical emergencies.

Moderate to high doses of alcohol may cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and recall information. Research has shown that using alcohol or other drugs negatively affects academic and work performance.

The risk of having an automobile accident increases after consuming even relatively small quantities of alcohol. Low doses may significantly impair judgment, coordination, abstract mental functioning and the ability to complete complex tasks.

Repeated use of alcohol and other drugs can lead to physical and/or emotional dependence. Alcohol or substance dependence occurs when a person continues their use despite recurrent social, interpersonal and/or legal consequences. There is strong evidence based in medical research that alcohol and other drug abuse contributes significantly to heart disease and cancer as well as permanent damage of vital organs such as the brain and liver. There is clear evidence of serious negative effects on babies due to the use of illicit drugs and alcohol by the mother during pregnancy.

Additional Health Risks

Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish). The use of marijuana may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time and reduce coordination and energy level. Its effect can last for more than 4-6 hours after being used. Contrary to popular belief, marijuana is both physically and emotionally addictive.

Hallucinogens (LSD, Ecstasy, and PCP) cause hallucinations. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety and loss of control. Delayed effects can occur, including ongoing loss of concentration and memory. Frequent use can cause permanent loss of some mental functions.

Cocaine/Crack are highly addictive drugs. The immediate effects of cocaine include dilated pupils, elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature, followed by depression. Crack can cause delirium, hallucinations, blurred vision, severe chest pain, muscle spasms and even death. These drugs cause a temporary feeling of power, impairing judgment and decision-making.

Amphetamines (Crystal, Speed, Crank, and Meth) are highly addictive stimulants, which can cause one to "rush" around and appear stimulated. Amphetamines can also cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, loss of coordination, collapse and even death. Continued stimulant abuse can lead to mood swings, irritability, depression, sleeplessness and even altered personality and paranoia.

Heroin causes the body to have diminished pain reactions and is highly addictive both physically and emotionally. It can cause disinterest in relationships, personal productivity and workplace safety. The use of heroin can result in coma and death. Commonly used intravenously, heroin use is associated with a wide range of physical health problems (i.e., AIDS, hepatitis).

Prescription drugs (i.e. anti-depressants, pain suppressants, stimulants, and tranquilizers) are safe only if taken as prescribed under the supervision of a licensed physician. If abused, they can lead to sluggishness

or hyperactivity, impaired reflexes, liver and kidney damage, addiction and nervous system damage.

Biennial Review

In addition, on a biennial basis the College reviews its drug and alcohol abuse prevention program to determine its effectiveness and analyze whether sanctions are being consistently enforced. A survey was completed during the 2022-2023 academic year; the Biennial Review report is available upon request from the College Counselors office.

Policies, Procedures and Programs Related to Various Sex-Related Offenses, including Sexual Assault, and Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Clery Act, and the Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”), the College prohibits domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence (including sexual assault) and stalking. The College’s Title IX-Sexual Harassment-2024 Policy, Student Code of Conduct, Faculty Separation Policy are used to address complaints of this nature. These policies and the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints for violations of these policies may be found at <https://www.brcn.edu/about-us/institutional-disclosures-consumer-information>.

The following section covers the College’s educational programs to promote the awareness on topics such as domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well as procedures to follow if these events should occur.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program

The College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. In it they are specifically advised that the College prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. In that regard, they are informed of the following definitions that apply within the state of Illinois:

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois’ criminal statutes do not define the term dating violence. 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

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	dating relationship with the person, where one or both persons are 13 to 19 years of age.”
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.

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
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. ○ 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

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions, harasses another person through the use of electronic communication and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person. ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she knowingly, surreptitiously, and without lawful justification, installs or otherwise places electronic monitoring software or spyware on an electronic communication device as a means to harass another person and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person. ○ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, creates and maintains an Internet website or webpage which is accessible to one or more third parties for a period of at least 24 hours, and which contains statements harassing another person and: (1) which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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.</p>
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 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

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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 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):

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the life of the victim or any other person; (6) the person commits the criminal sexual abuse during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; or (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim for other than medical purposes without the victim's consent or by threat or deception. b. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 18 years of age and the person is a family member.

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<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 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;

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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. Ann. 5/11-0.1)</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; (2) is committed to or placed with the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and in residential care, and the accused

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>

In addition to the definition of consent under Illinois law, the College uses the following definition of consent and incapacitation for the purpose of determining whether a violation of its Sexual Harassment Policy has occurred:

“Consent” means words or actions that a reasonable person in the perspective of the Respondent would understand as agreement to engage in the sexual conduct at issue. A person who is incapacitated is not capable of giving Consent.

Consent is a freely given agreement to sexual activity, and a person’s lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use or threat of force does not constitute consent. A person’s manner of dress does not constitute consent, nor does a person’s consent to past sexual activity. A person’s consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Further, a person can withdraw consent at any time, and a person cannot consent to sexual activity if that person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances, including

without limitation the following:

- The person is incapacitated due to the use or influence of alcohol or drugs;
- The person is asleep or unconscious;
- The person is under age; or
- The person is incapacitated due to a mental disability.

“Incapacitated” or “Incapacity” refers to the state where a person does not appreciate the nature or fact of sexual activity due to the effect of drugs or alcohol consumption, medical condition or disability, or due to a state of unconsciousness or sleep. The PPAP includes instruction on risk reduction, including how to avoid becoming a victim and the warning signs of abusive behavior, the recognition of which will help mitigate the likelihood of perpetration, victimization or bystander inaction. If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

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

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

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Do not make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far he or she is willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent (implicitly or expressly), stop immediately.

- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you his or her intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Do not take advantage of someone who is drunk or on drugs even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, do not be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.
- It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Examples include:

- Past abuse
- Threats of violence
- Breaking objects
- Using force during arguments
- Jealousy
- Controlling behaviors
- Quick involvement
- Unrealistic expectations
- Isolation
- Blaming other for problems
- Hypersensitivity
- Cruelty to animals or children
- “Playful” use of force during sex
- Jekyll-and-Hyde personality

PPAP instruction includes encouragement for individuals to take safe and positive steps to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking against another person. This includes reporting such incidents to appropriate authorities. Other steps that can be taken include:

- 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, do not hesitate to contact the police.

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

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audience throughout the institution. Methods include, but are not limited to: online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. Past programming and currently planned programming include the following:

- Yearly Computer Based Learning (CBL) modules related to the definitions along with tips on prevention and situational awareness for all College students and employees.
- Semester email blasts related to bystander intervention tips on prevention and security to all College students and employees.
- Campus Safety Committee member or local safety resource speaking at Student Council meeting annually.

Procedures to follow as a Victim of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

If you are a victim of a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, get to a safe place and call 911 or BH Security at 217-223-1200. At the earliest opportunity, you should also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator, Jenna Crabtree at 217-228-5520, ext. 6961, or jcrabtree@brcn.edu. Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported.
 - A report can be made by contacting BH Security, the Title IX Coordinator, or any other campus security authority 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. To that end, keep in mind the following:
 - The victim should not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence.
 - Do not bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred.
 - The victim can obtain a forensic examination at the Emergency Room of Blessing Hospital, Broadway at 11th Street, Quincy, IL.
 - Completing a forensic examination does not require the victim to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case the victim decides at a later date to file a police report.
 - Evidence in electronic formats should also be retained (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.).
 - Victims of stalking should also preserve evidence of the crime to the extent possible.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the options 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 College is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
 - BH Security: 217-223-1200
 - Local Police: Quincy Police Department, 110 S. 8th Street, Quincy IL 217-222-9360
 - 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 the incident occurred, where it occurred, and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.
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.
 - In Illinois, there are three different kinds of protection and no contact orders

available to victims: an Order of Protection; a 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: [Orders of Protection \(illinoisattorneygeneral.gov\)](http://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov)

- A Domestic Violence Order of Protection is governed by the Illinois Domestic Violence Act and is appropriate for victims. It is a restraining order against a person with whom the victim 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 victim of nonconsensual sexual conduct or non-consensual sexual penetration. A Stalking No Contact Order by the court can order a stalker to stop following or monitoring you, threatening you, talking or writing to you, including electronic communication, interfering or damaging your property, or coming near you, your workplace, and/or your property. Stalking No Contact Orders provide relief when such relief is not available to the victim 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, victims may go to their local circuit court clerk's office and get papers to seek an order of protection. A victim 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. The address for the Eighth Judicial Circuit is: 521 Vermont Street, Quincy, IL 62301-2934. The phone number is (217) 277-2100, and more information may be found at <https://www.co.adams.il.us/government/departments/circuit-clerk>.
- The Illinois Attorney General's Office suggests that victims contact a local domestic violence program to ask for assistance in completing the forms necessary to obtain an order of protection.
 - The local domestic violence program is: Quanada-Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, located at: 2707 Maine, Quincy, IL 62301. The phone number is: (217) 222-0069, and more information may be found at: <http://www.quanada.org/>. The 24/7 crisis hotline phone number is: 1

(800) 369-2287.

- Courts may issue three types of orders of protection: emergency, interim, and plenary orders. Emergency orders may last for 14 to 21 days, and interim orders up to 30. While these orders are temporary, plenary orders may be for longer lengths of time (up to 2 years). The judge can grant a variety of remedies and protections, which range from prohibiting further contact, protecting property and pets, ordering the offender to transfer to another school, or other injunctive relief that is necessary to protect the victim. Violating an Order of Protection, a Civil No Contact Order, or a Stalking No Contact Order is a Class A misdemeanor. A second violation can be a felony.
- The College will 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 College's Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the BH Security 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 to students. 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:

- The College Counselor: 217-228-5520 ext. 6997.
- The College Compliance Hotline 1-888-495-4387
- Quanada: 2707 Maine, Quincy, IL. 217-222-0069 or the 24-hour crisis hotline 1-800-369-2287
- Blessing Hospital/Emergency Room: 1005 Broadway, Quincy, IL 217-223-1200.

- Blessing Behavioral Services: Broadway @ 11th street Quincy, IL 217-223-1200.
- Quincy Police Department; 217-222-9360
- Sometimes victims of serious crimes feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If this is being considered, be aware that financial aid may be affected. If you have questions about financial aid implications in such circumstances, contact the Financial Aid Coordinator at 217-228-5520 ext. 6993. The Title IX Coordinator can help facilitate this conversation as well.
- Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault: (217) 753-4117; <http://www.icasa.org/>
- Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence: (877) 863-6338; <http://www.ilcadv.org/>
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Free or low cost legal aid
 - Land of Lincoln Legal Aid, Inc.: <https://lincolnlegal.org/>
- Quincy Medical Group: 1025 Maine St., Quincy, IL 217-222-6550
- Visa and immigration assistance
 - Immigration Advocates Network: <http://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=IL>
 - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/find-a-uscis-office/field-offices>

The College will also provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims both within the institution and in the community.

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 of this nature should be made to the Title IX Coordinator, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented. When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the Title IX Coordinator 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 to 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. The Title IX Coordinator, in light of the surrounding circumstances, will make such decisions, 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 Disciplinary Action

These procedures apply to the resolution of all reports under the Title IX-Sexual Harassment-2024 policy. They apply to the resolution of complaints against students, faculty, administrators, staff, and third parties, and they are the exclusive means of resolving complaints of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is received by the following:

Title IX Coordinator

Jenna Crabtree, MBA
Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager
Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences
3609 N. Marx Drive
Quincy, IL 62305
jcrabtree@brcn.edu
217-228-5510, ext. 6961

Title IX Deputy

Jan Akright, Ph.D, RN
Academic Dean
Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing & Health Sciences
3609 N. Marx Drive
PO Box 7005
Quincy, IL 62305
jakright@brcn.edu
217-228-5520, ext. 6907

Reporting to the College

Any person may Report Sex Discrimination to the Title IX Coordinator. Reports may be made in person, by regular mail, telephone, electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's Report. In-person Reports must be made during normal business hours, but Reports can be made by regular mail, telephone, or electronic mail at any time, including outside normal business hours.

Information Provided in Report

There is no formally required content for a report. However, so that the College has sufficient information to investigate a Complaint, the following elements should be included in a report to the extent possible:

- Date(s) and time(s) of the alleged conduct.
- Name(s) of all persons involved in the alleged conduct.
- Name(s) of possible witnesses.
- A statement of the event(s) which is (are) the cause of the report.
- Contact information for the Complainant so that the College may follow up appropriately.

Electronic and/or Anonymous Reporting

To file a report electronically and/or anonymously, individuals, including third parties and bystanders, can submit a report of Sex Discrimination electronically by completing the form found at: Online Silent Witness Form <https://www.brcn.edu/node/6192> . This form is also available in the Student Services Office, as well as the College website under Campus Safety.

They may also submit a report of Sex Discrimination to the BRCN Confidential Compliance Hotline: 1-888-495-4387. Reports made through these methods can be submitted anonymously.

Upon filing an electronic report, the electronic reporter (if not anonymous) will receive an electronic response within 12 hours. These reports will be sent to the Title IX Coordinator who will make every effort to respond or take other corrective action, but the College's ability to respond or take corrective action following an anonymous report may be limited.

This reporting mechanism is not a substitute for the obligation of all College Employees, except for designated Confidential Employees, to make a report as described above.

Once a report of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking is made, the

victim has several options such as, but not limited to:

- Obtaining Supportive Measures.
- Contacting parents or a relative.
- Seeking legal advice.
- Seeking personal counseling.
- Pursuing criminal or civil legal action against the perpetrator.
- Submitting a Complaint to the Title IX Coordinator.
- Requesting that no further action be taken.

Upon receiving a report of an incident of Sex Discrimination prohibited under this Policy, the College will provide the Complainant with a written document (separate from this Policy) listing, in plain, concise language, the Complainant's available rights, options and resources, as well as a description of the College's procedures for investigating and resolving the report. The College will also provide the Respondent with a written document (separate from this Policy) listing, in plain and concise language, the Respondent's available rights, options and resources, as well as a description of the College's procedures for investigating and resolving the report.

Within five (5) days of the Title IX Coordinator receiving a Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will transmit a written notice to the Complainant and Respondent that includes:

- A full copy of this Policy, whether in physical or electronic form.
- Sufficient information available at the time to allow the parties to respond to the allegations. Sufficient information includes the identities of the parties involved in the incident, the conduct alleged to constitute Sex Discrimination, and the date and location of the alleged incident, to the extent that information is available to the College.
- A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged Sex Discrimination until an adjudication of responsibility is made final and that the parties will have an opportunity to present relevant evidence to a trained, impartial decisionmaker prior to such adjudication being made.
- A statement that the party is entitled to receive access to relevant evidence or to an investigative report that accurately summarizes the evidence; if the College provides the party with a summary of the relevant evidence, the parties will have an equal opportunity to access the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence upon the request of any party.

- Notification to the Complainant and Respondent of the College’s prohibitions on Retaliation and false statements specified in “Bad Faith Complaints and False Information” and “Retaliation.”
- If the case is one involving Sex-Based Harassment and a Student Complainant or Student Respondent, a statement that the party may be accompanied by an advisor of their choice, who may be an attorney, and who is permitted to fulfill the role described in “Advisor of Choice.”

Commencement and Timing

After the written notice of a Complaint is transmitted to the parties, the Title IX Coordinator, or an investigator selected by the Title IX Coordinator, will undertake an investigation to gather evidence relevant to the alleged Sex Discrimination, including inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. The burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination in the adjudication lies with the College and not with the parties. Although the length of each investigation may vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, the College strives to complete each investigation within sixty (60) days of the transmittal of the written notice of the Complaint.

Fair Notice and Equal Opportunity

During the investigation, the investigator will provide advance written notice to a party of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all meetings and investigative interviews pertaining to that party, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate. The investigator will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to be interviewed, to identify witnesses (including fact and, if determined appropriate by the College on a case-by-case basis, expert witnesses), and to present other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.

Preparation of the Investigation Report, Appointment of the Adjudicator, and Notification to the Parties

After the evidence gathering phase of the investigation is completed, the investigator will prepare a written investigation report that summarizes the investigation and append to it all the potentially admissible evidence that is relevant to the allegations in the Complaint, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. The investigator will then notify the Title IX Coordinator that the investigation is complete and transmit the investigation report and its appended evidence to the Title IX Coordinator and to the parties.

The Title IX Coordinator will then appoint an adjudicator whose responsibility it will be to adjudicate the Complaint. The adjudicator may be the investigator or the Title IX Coordinator themselves, or other designee selected by the Title IX Coordinator. Within three (3) days of

being notified about the adjudicator's identity, either party may raise concerns, if any, about bias or conflict of interest to the Title IX Coordinator or, if the concerns relate to the Title IX Coordinator as adjudicator, to the Title IX Deputy.

The investigation report and its appended evidence will be transmitted to the adjudicator. The adjudicator will promptly send written notice to the parties notifying the parties of the adjudicator's appointment; setting a deadline for the parties to submit a written response to the investigation report and its appended evidence which shall not be sooner than seven (7) days from the date the investigator transmitted the investigation report; and setting a date and time for each party to meet with the adjudicator separately. The adjudicator's meetings with the parties will not be held any earlier than ten (10) days from the date the investigator transmitted the investigation report to the parties.

After reviewing the parties' written responses to the investigation report, the adjudicator will meet separately with each party to ask questions, including questions posed by the other party, concerning the party's written response, the investigation report, and/or the evidence collected during the investigation, including questions that may bear on credibility. The adjudicator may also meet with specific witnesses whose credibility is in dispute, and whose testimony is potentially relevant in evaluating any allegations in the Complaint, to pose questions that may bear on credibility.

When a Complaint includes Sex-Based Harassment allegations involving a Student Complainant or Student Respondent, the individual meetings will be video and/or audio recorded. The adjudicator will provide copies of the recordings, or transcripts of the recordings, to the parties. Each party will have seven (7) days to review the recordings or transcripts and propose follow-up questions to be posed to the other party and/or witnesses. The adjudicator will then meet promptly with parties and/or witnesses to pose follow-up questions, as deemed appropriate by the adjudicator.

After reaching a determination and consulting with the appropriate College official and Title IX Coordinator, as necessary, the adjudicator will prepare a written decision that will include:

- A description of the alleged Sex Discrimination.
- Information about the policies and procedures the College used to evaluate the allegations.
- The adjudicator's evaluation of all relevant evidence and determination of whether Sex Discrimination occurred.
- When the adjudicator finds that Sex Discrimination occurred, discipline determined by the appropriate College official.

- Whether the Complainant, Respondent, or, to the extent appropriate, other persons, will receive any ongoing Supportive Measures or other remedies as determined by the Title IX Coordinator.
- A description of the College’s process and grounds for appeal, as specified in “Appeal.”

The adjudicator will transmit the written decision to the Title IX Coordinator and the parties. Transmittal of the written decision to the parties concludes the adjudication process, subject to any right of appeal as specified in “Appeal.” Any discipline imposed will be stayed pending the completion of any appeal.

Although the length of time needed to issue the written decision will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, the College strives to issue the adjudicator’s written decision within thirty (30) days of the adjudicator’s appointment.

Appeals

Either party may appeal the written decision of an adjudication, or a dismissal of a Complaint, on one or more of the following grounds:

- A procedural irregularity that would change the determination of whether a Policy violation occurred.
- There is new evidence that would change the outcome of the matter and that was not reasonably available at the time the determination of whether the Policy was violated occurred or dismissal was made.
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or adjudicator, as the case may be, had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally, or against the individual Complainant or Respondent, that would change the outcome.
- The decision was contrary to the substantial weight of the evidence.
- The punishment or the corrective action imposed is disproportionate to the offense.

No other grounds for appeal are permitted.

A party must file an appeal within seven (7) days of the date they receive notice the written decision or dismissal appealed from or, if the other party appeals, within three (3) days of receiving notice that the other party has appealed, whichever is later. The appeal must be submitted in writing to the Student Services Officer who serves as the appeal officer. The appeal must specifically identify the written decision and/or dismissal appealed from, articulate which one or more of the three grounds for appeal are being asserted, explain in detail why the

appealing party believes the appeal should be granted, and articulate what specific relief the appealing party seeks.

Promptly upon receipt of an appeal, the appeal officer will conduct an initial evaluation to confirm that the appeal is timely filed and that it invokes at least one of the permitted grounds for appeal. If the appeal officer determines that the appeal is not timely, or that it fails to invoke a permitted ground for appeal, the appeal officer will dismiss the appeal and provide written notice of the same to the parties.

If the appeal officer confirms that the appeal is timely and invokes at least one permitted ground for appeal, the appeal officer will provide written notice to the other party that an appeal has been filed and that the other party may submit a written opposition to the appeal within seven (7) days. The appeal officer shall also promptly obtain from the Title IX Coordinator any records from the investigation and adjudication necessary to resolve the grounds raised in the appeal.

Upon receipt of any opposition, or after the time for submission of an opposition has passed without one being filed, the appeal officer will promptly decide the appeal and transmit a written decision to the parties that explains the outcome of the appeal and the rationale.

The determination of a Complaint, including any discipline, becomes final when the time for appeal has passed with no party filing an appeal or, if any appeal is filed, at the point when the appeal officer has resolved all appeals, either by dismissal or by transmittal of a written decision.

No further review beyond the appeal is permitted.

Although the length of each appeal will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, the College strives to issue the appeal officer's written decision within twenty-one (21) days of an appeal being filed.

Informal Resolution

At any time after the parties are provided written notice of the Complaint as specified in "Notice of Complaint," and before the completion of any appeal specified in "Appeal," the parties may voluntarily consent, with the Title IX Coordinator's approval, to engage in mediation, facilitated resolution, or other form of dispute resolution the goal of which is to enter into a final resolution resolving the allegations raised in the Complaint by agreement of the parties. The Title IX Coordinator may reject the use of informal resolution in a specific case despite one or more of the parties' wishes. Informal resolution will not be permitted in any case where informal resolution would otherwise conflict with federal, state, or local law.

The specific manner of any informal resolution process will be determined by the parties and the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation together. Prior to commencing the informal resolution process agreed upon, the Title IX Coordinator will transmit a written notice to the parties that:

- Describes the allegations if such notice has not already been provided in writing.
- Describes the parameters and requirements of the informal resolution process to be utilized.
- Identifies the individual responsible for facilitating the informal resolution (who may be the Title IX Coordinator, another College official, or a suitable third-party, provided such person is not the investigator or adjudicator).
- Explains the effect of participating in informal resolution and/or reaching a final resolution will have on a party's ability to resume the investigation and adjudication of the allegations at issue in the Complaint.
- Explains that either party has the right to withdraw from informal resolution and initiate or resume the investigation and adjudication process.
- Explains any other consequence resulting from participation in the informal resolution process, including a description of records that will be generated, maintained, and/or shared.
- Explains potential terms that may be requested or offered in the informal resolution, including restrictions on contact and restrictions on the Respondent's participation in one or more of the College's Education Programs or Activities.
- Explains that an informal resolution agreement is binding only on the parties.
- Describes which records will be maintained and shared.
- Explains if the College resumes its investigation and adjudication process, the College will not access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use information, including records, obtained solely through the informal resolution process as part of the investigation or determination of the Complaint.
- Explains that, if the College resumes its investigation and adjudication process, the person facilitating informal resolution could serve as a witness for purposes other than providing information obtained solely through the informal resolution process.

After receiving the written notice specified in this paragraph, each party must voluntarily provide written consent to the Title IX Coordinator, before the informal resolution may commence.

During the pendency of the informal resolution process, the investigation and adjudication processes that would otherwise occur are stayed and all related deadlines are suspended.

If the parties reach a resolution through the informal resolution process, and the Title IX Coordinator agrees that the resolution is not clearly unreasonable, the Title IX Coordinator will reduce the terms of the agreed resolution to writing and present the resolution to the parties for their written signature. Once both parties and the Title IX Coordinator sign the resolution, the resolution is final, and the allegations addressed by the resolution are considered resolved and will not be subject to further investigation, adjudication, remediation, or discipline by the College, except as otherwise provided in the resolution itself, absent a showing that a party induced the resolution by fraud, misrepresentation, or other misconduct or where required to avoid a manifest injustice to either party or to the College.

A party may withdraw their consent to participate in informal resolution at any time before a resolution has been finalized.

Absent extension by the Title IX Coordinator, any informal resolution process must be completed within twenty-one (21) days. If an informal resolution process does not result in a resolution within twenty-one (21) days, and absent an extension, abeyance, or other contrary ruling by the Title IX Coordinator, the informal resolution process will be deemed terminated, and the Complaint will be resolved pursuant to the investigation and adjudication procedures. The Title IX Coordinator may adjust any time periods or deadlines in the investigation and/or adjudication process that were suspended due to the informal resolution.

Nothing in this section diminishes the Title IX Coordinator's obligation to take prompt and effective steps when necessary to ensure that Sex Discrimination does not continue or recur within the College's Education Programs or Activities.

Scope

The Title IX-Sexual Harassment-2024 Policy applies to Sex Discrimination that occurs within the College's Education Programs or Activities and that is committed by a member of the College Community.

This Policy does not apply to Sex Discrimination that occurs outside the scope of the College's Education Programs or Activities. Nevertheless, the College will address a sex-based hostile environment under its Education Programs or Activities even when some conduct alleged to be contributing to the hostile environment occurred outside the Education Programs or Activities or outside of the United States.

While this Policy is the exclusive policy governing Sex Discrimination that occurs within the College's Education Programs or Activities, Reports and Complaints of Sex Discrimination may

implicate conduct that violates other College policies and standards. The College retains full discretion to enforce its other policies and standards with respect to applicable conduct, whether prior to, at the same time as, or after allegations of Sex Discrimination have been resolved pursuant to this Policy.

- The Student Code of Conduct can be found here: [Student Code of Conduct \(brcn.edu\)](#)
- The Sexual Harassment Policy can be found here: [Title IX - Sexual Harassment \(brcn.edu\)](#)

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding

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

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings are conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. In 2023 our officials received training in the following areas:
 - Title IX Training
 - Overview of applicable state laws
 - Investigation and adjudication
 - Informal resolution and mediation

- Appeals

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 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 Institution May Impose for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses

Following a final determination in the institution's disciplinary proceeding that domestic violence, dating 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 verbal reprimand, written reprimand, mandatory training, coaching, counseling, mandatory monitoring, partial or full probation, partial or full suspension, fines, permanent separation from the institution (termination or dismissal), physical restriction from College property, cancellation of contracts; and any combination of the same. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources. Following a partial suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Enrollment Management/Business Manager to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward. Following a full suspension, the individual will be required to reapply to the College and follow the readmissions process as outlined in the Readmission policy.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They can include such things as forbidding the accused from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, or changes in living or working situations.

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 domestic violence, dating 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 domestic violence, dating 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.

Crime Statistics

The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to disclose crime statistics covering the previous three years on four general categories of crimes: (1) primary criminal offenses (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sex offenses (rape, fondling, statutory rape and incest), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson); (2) hate crimes (any of the primary criminal offenses except manslaughter by negligence and any incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by certain biases); (3) arrests or referrals for disciplinary action for weapons, drug and liquor law violations; and (4) crimes of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

The statistics reported below are collected from crimes reported to BH Security, other campus security authorities of the College, and local law enforcement agencies. Each year, the College contacts these agencies requesting that they inform the College of any reports of crimes they have received during the previous calendar year that purportedly occurred in any part of the College's Clery geography.

The Quincy Police Department provided statistics, which are included in this chart. However, QPD does not categorize all its crimes using the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program as is required for Clery reporting purposes.

The College's Non-Campus property is the Simulation Center located within the Blessing Education Center, located at 5009 Oak Street, Quincy IL, and Blessing Hospital located at 1005 Broadway, Quincy, IL.

2014 was the last year the College had on campus student housing.

***Due to the College’s location of various classrooms within Blessing Hospital, as well the College’s relationship with the Hospital, we have included all incidents that took place on Blessing Hospital’s property.**

Arrests

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Weapons Violations (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.)	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referrals

Offense	Year	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Weapons Violations (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.)	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	1

Various Offenses

Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Public Property	Non-Campus Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	1
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	1
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	1
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	12
	2022	0	0	15
	2023	0	0	1
Burglary	2021	0	0	2
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0
Arson	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0

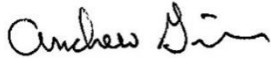
In 2021, 2022, and 2023 there were no hate crimes reported.

There were two motor vehicle thefts in 2022, and three criminal sexual abuse reports in 2023 that were determined to be unfounded after a full investigation by a commissioned law enforcement officer. These were subsequently removed from the non-campus property crime statistic chart above.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the College's Clery Geography.

Prepared by:



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