2021

# Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE

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# SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

## INTRODUCTION

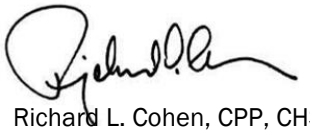
Lake Forest College publishes this report in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime and Statistics Act (Clery Act), the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA), which amended the Clery Act by, among other things, requiring certain policy statements and reporting regarding crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The Lake Forest College Department of Public Safety cooperates with numerous other College departments, including the office of the Title IX Coordinator, the Office of Student Affairs, Residence Life, Facilities Management, and Athletics, as well as other Campus Security Authorities (CSA) and local law enforcement and emergency services agencies to compile the necessary information for this report.

The report includes policy statements and specific information regarding the College's procedures, practices, and programs concerning safety and security. It includes information about the services and programs of the Department of Public Safety and details the process by which persons can report and prevent crimes or suspicious activity. The report provides information about programs the College provides to prevent the abuse of drugs and alcohol as well as awareness, prevention, and response to all forms of sexual misconduct. The report also includes three years' of statistics for particular types of crimes that were reported to have occurred on campus, fire safety data, policies, procedures, and systems. We encourage members of the Lake Forest College community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus.

Developing a safe and secure environment in an academic institution is a partnership. Within the Lake Forest College community, the Department of Public Safety is tasked with the primary responsibility of compiling and reporting those programs, methods and tactics necessary to assist the entire College community in achieving a safe and secure environment. In order to maintain such an environment, we encourage every member of the community to learn and demonstrate responsible personal security behaviors at all times and to immediately report crimes or suspicious activity.

A copy of this report will be provided to anyone upon request[1]. An electronic copy can be viewed at the following web address: https://foresternet.lakeforest.edu/offices-and-departments/public-safety/annual-security-and-fire-safety-report.

We hope that this report helps demonstrate that Lake Forest College is a place where students and their families can be confident of their safety and security and invite any questions or comments.



Richard L. Cohen, CPP, CHS-III/NERT
Director of Public Safety

### The Department Of Public Safety

Lake Forest College is committed to maintaining a safe and secure learning environment. The Department of Public Safety seeks to provide for the safety and protection of persons and property within our community; to educate the community about security and safety issues; to provide a highly visible, reassuring, and readily accessible presence; to maintain a professional, well-trained force of personnel capable of responding to any emergency situation, and to promote positive community relations.

Operating 24 hours a day, every day of the year, uniformed Public Safety Officers continually patrol all Lake Forest College buildings, parking lots and campus grounds by foot and vehicle patrol to deter crime and enforce all rules and regulations, including the proper use of buildings and facilities. When necessary, Officers will identify and detain persons unlawfully or illegally in the buildings or on College grounds. Other duties include, but are not limited to, rendering assistance in case of an emergency; responding to a request for service or access assistance; aiding in quelling any disturbances, and conducting investigations when appropriate and requested by the administration.

In addition to a network of asset protection devices, fire alarm systems, and video surveillance systems monitored by the department's Communications Officers, Public Safety Officers employ a community policing approach toward crime prevention. We also encourage individuals to take initial responsibility for their own property and personal security, as well as their neighbors'.

Public Safety Officers can provide a safety escort for individuals to a car, campus residence or other on-campus destination if requested, and will provide transport off-campus to Lake Forest or Highland Park

[1] This report complies with regulations from the United States Department of Education, which implement the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act ("Clery Act") 20 U.S.C. 1092 (a) and (f); 34 CFR 668.46.

Hospital's Emergency Departments for students who require non-life threatening medical attention quickly.

Through a cooperative relationship with local law enforcement, Lake Forest College has effectively contributed toward a community-wide effort to deter criminal activity. The Department of Public Safety remains committed to facilitate this process with all of its available resources. The end result is a safe and secure environment in which to live, work and study.

## How To Report A Crime Or Emergency

If members of the Lake Forest College community become victims of a crime, they should report it immediately to the Department of Public Safety or local police (911), regardless of how small the incident may seem. Member of the campus community are also encouraged to make reports even when the victim is unable to do so. Any suspicious persons or activities should always be reported immediately to Public Safety.

Alternatively, reports of criminal or suspicious activity can be made to designated persons, such as other Campus Security Authorities, some of whom are listed below. They in turn will immediately notify Public Safety of the incident or event.

Upon notice of such activity, the Public Safety Communications Officer will dispatch Public Safety personnel to the incident scene where they investigate the matter and take appropriate action. All calls and service requests are logged, and when appropriate they are documented in a case incident report.

To report a crime, emergency, or suspicious activity, members of the campus community can call Public Safety at 847-735-5555 from off-campus telephones or extension 5555 from campus telephones. The Department of Public Safety maintains direct contact with the Lake Forest Police and Fire Departments.

Below are additional ways to report a crime or emergency. The following persons are designated Campus Security Authorities to whom a crime can be reported.

- Vice President of Student Affairs & Dean of Students at 847-735-5200
- Associate Dean of Students at 847-735-5207
- Director of Residence Life at 847-735-6234
- Assistant Dean of Students & Director of Health and Wellness at 847-735-5240
- Assistant Dean of Students & Director of the Gates Center at 847-735-5210
- Director of Intercultural Relations at 847-735-5104
- Title IX Coordinator at 847-735-6009
- Associate Director of Residence Life at 847-735-6243
- Residence Directors of Residence Life at 847-735-6232

Other voluntary methods for reporting include:

- Anonymous Witness Submissions can be sent to Public Safety using a form at https://foresternet.lakeforest.edu/offices-and-departments/public-safety/reporting-a-crime/anonymous-witness-submissions
- Electronic complaints of sexual misconduct can be submitted at https://lakeforestcollege.wufoo.com/forms/r1mpjgrn1m5555c/
- Anonymous/confidential reports can be made through the Campus Conduct Hotline (866-943-5787) or https://www.lighthouse-services.com/_StandardCustomURL/LHILandingPage.asp

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

Using these mechanisms for reporting can allow the College to look into the incident without you having to identify yourself. If necessary, the College can also disclose the incident in its annual report of crime statistics.

## Timely Warning Alerts To The College Community

Public Safety may become aware of crimes on or around the campus that are threatening to the Lake Forest College community. This information may be received via a crime report, through Public Safety's monitoring of local police department frequencies, or other means. When, in the judgment of Public Safety, criminal activity occurring on or around the campus constitutes a serious or continuing threat to the campus community, it will coordinate with the Office of Communication and Marketing, Student Affairs, and Residence Life, as necessary, in order to issue a campus-wide Timely Warning. Such warnings are sent to the College community via any or all of the following mediums: Lake Forest College website, mass e-mail, voice mail, and instant messaging technology, special bulletins, and campus publications such as the Stentor.

## Emergency Response, Notification and Evacuation

The Lake Forest College Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) governs the process by which the institution

responds to critical situations and emergency response and evacuation protocols are contained within that document. Response plans and protocols are accessible through the College's website at https://foresternet.lakeforest.edu/offices-and-departments/public-safety/emergency-and-safety-response-plans. Such emergency situations include, but are not necessarily limited to, tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc.

Members of the College community and visitors on campus are encouraged to notify Public Safety immediately of any emergency or potentially dangerous situations. Public Safety has also communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the College about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

The Director of Public Safety (or designee) will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating the institution's response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other College departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

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

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

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

The primary emergency notification system administrators responsible for the issuance of emergency notifications are the Director of Communications and Marketing (or their designee), the Director of Public Safety (or their designee), and the ranking Public Safety Officer on duty. Lake Forest College's mass emergency notification system includes, but is not limited to, the College website, mass e-mail, voice mail, and instant messaging through a contracted technology, special bulletins, and campus publications such as the Stentor, and use of social media networking sites. Methods may vary depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened. After an emergency notification has been issued, follow-up information will be provided to the community as needed.

If deemed necessary, the Director of Public Safety (or designee) will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it, and a member of the College's Communications and Marketing staff will notify local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

## Testing and Documentation

The College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times, the Crisis Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the College's emergency response plan. Specific testing that has been conducted includes:

- The emergency alert system is activated or tested at least once each year using one or more of the available messaging systems. As result of the COVID-19 campus closure, 10 System-wide activations successfully occurred between March 11, 2020 and March 24, 2020.
- While at least one evacuation test is typically conducted in residential facilities each semester and are initiated as fire drills, none were conducted during the COVID-19 campus shut-down.

The Department of Public Safety maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test each year, the College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures. In addition, all students, faculty, and staff members are provided information on how to access the College's Emergency Response Quick Reference Guide, which is also available on the Public Safety website at https://www.lakeforest.edu/emergency-information and is posted in every building throughout the campus.

## CRIME REPORTS

The Department of Public Safety maintains statistics on crimes and other incidents reported to have occurred on campus. Representatives of Public Safety are available to discuss crime statistics and to answer questions about security on campus. Public Safety compiles these statistics and shares them with the community in the following ways:

### Incident Case Report

A record that documents pertinent information for each reported incident.

### Daily Crime Log

A record of reported incidents is maintained minimally for a previous 12 month calendar period and current year. The log is accessible on the Public Safety website at https://foresternet.lakeforest.edu/offices-and-departments/public-safety/daily-crime-log. It may also be viewed at the Department of Public Safety during normal business hours, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

### Annual Security Report

A comprehensive annual report of crime-related information and statistics is compiled and published. It is distributed to current students and employees. Full disclosure of the report and how to view it, or obtain a copy, is provided to prospective students and employees. Public Safety compiles the statistics from its own incident reports, from submissions from Campus Security Authorities, and from local law enforcement.

The report is made available online at https://foresternet.lakeforest.edu/offices-and-departments/public-safety/annual-security-and-fire-safety-report. A paper copy can be obtained at the Public Safety Center, located at on South Campus (between Buchanan and Halas Halls).

### "Stentor"

The student newspaper, which may publish at their discretion a "synopsis" summarizing criminal incidents from the recent past.

## SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

Lake Forest College is a private, liberal arts college that restricts access to all facilities, including residence halls, to Lake Forest students, faculty, staff, and guests. Exterior doors to all campus residence halls are designed and equipped to remain locked 24 hours a day. Additionally, Public Safety Officers support the Residence Life staff who conduct rounds in the residence halls.

Administrative and academic buildings are secured after their scheduled use times. After that time, access is limited to persons with authorized keys or who have received permission for special use. Public Safety Officers patrol all facilities 24 hours a day, every day of the year.

All students, faculty, and staff are required to have and carry their Lake Forest College photo identification card while they are on campus, and must be presented upon request from any College official.

Exterior lighting and landscape control are critical components of the College's efforts of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles. Facilities Management staff, in addition to Public Safety Officers patrolling campus, conducts regular surveillance of the campus to ensure lighting is adequate and that the landscape is appropriately controlled. Public Safety initiates work orders to Facilities Management when lights are discovered in need or replacement. We encourage campus community members to also report any deficiency in lighting or to report and repair any inoperative locking mechanisms to the Facilities Management at 847-735-5040. Any campus community member who has a concern about physical security should contact the department the Department of Public Safety at 847-735-5555. Facilities Management is also available to respond to calls for service regarding unsafe facility conditions which may include unsafe steps or handrails, slippery or dangerous walkways or road conditions.

## RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND LEGAL AUTHORITY

The Department of Public Safety maintains a close working relationship with the Lake Forest Police Department, and all appropriate authorities of the criminal justice system. Regular meetings are held with all of these agencies, both on a formal and informal basis. Crime related reports, statistics and crime fighting strategies are exchanged routinely. Because Lake Forest College is an open campus, the Lake Forest Police Department includes the College as part of its normal patrol and emergency response obligation. They also provide assistance and support to the Department of Public Safety when requested. However, there are no written agreements with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses.

All criminal incidents and arrests made on College property are processed by the Lake Forest Police Department. Public Safety has the common-law authority to detain and investigate persons who commit crimes on campus. It then transfers the detained persons to local law enforcement.

## CRIME PREVENTION AND PERSONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

It is the philosophy of Public Safety that it is better to prevent crimes rather than react to them. In order for crime to take place, three ingredients must be present: desire, motivation and opportunity. Lake Forest College's crime prevention and personal security programs are based on the concepts of eliminating or minimizing opportunities for crime. We encourage the members of the campus community to share in the responsibility for their own security and the safety of others by eliminating opportunities for crime. Following is a list of some of the crime prevention and personal security programs provided by the Public Safety Department:

### New Student Orientation

A crime prevention and personal security presentation, accompanied by related printed materials, is offered to new students at the beginning of each semester. This presentation includes a description of services provided by the Public Safety Department along with crime prevention and personal security strategies such as how to avoid being a target for criminals. It also informs students about campus security procedures and practices.

### Residence Hall Security Awareness

Crime prevention and personal security presentations are conducted periodically in the Residence Halls upon request. Additionally, brochures and other printed materials are available to residents of the Residence Halls, fraternities, and sororities. The materials include a description of services provided by the Public Safety Department, crime prevention and personal security strategies, residential safety, ATM safety, and how to avoid being a target for criminals.

### New Faculty and Staff Orientation

Crime prevention and personal security presentations are provided to new employees and include most of the same content as in the presentations provided to students.

### Active Shooter Response Options

This program is presented annually to Residence Life staff and made available to all campus community members on-line through my.lakeforest.edu. The program is also presented to any campus groups, student organizations, and faculty and staff departments upon their request.

### Other Crime Prevention and Personal Security Presentations

The presentations are made available upon request to other campus groups including commuter students, disabled students, international students, specific student organizations, faculty and staff members and staff members of affiliate organizations headquartered on campus. The presentations are accompanied by printed materials and include most of the same content as in the presentations mentioned above.

Upon request, a member of the Public Safety staff is available to speak to groups about crime prevention and personal security measures.

### A Common Sense Approach to Crime Prevention

A printed brochure is available to new students, faculty, and staff at orientation. It is also available to anyone upon request. It provides useful information on how to "not be a target" when walking around on or off campus, taking public transportation, using a bicycle, driving around, or at home on or off campus. The information is also available at https://foresternet.lakeforest.edu/live/files/a-common-sense-approach-to-crime-prevention.pdf.

## MONITORING OFF CAMPUS LOCATIONS OF RECOGNIZED STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

## DISCLOSURE OF THE OUTCOME OF CRIME(S) OF VIOLENCE OR NON-FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSE(S)

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

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

# SECTION 2. POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND PROGRAMS

## ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION: POLICIES, PROCEDURES, PROGRAMS

### Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

Lake Forest College is committed to maintaining a healthy and safe learning environment, workplace, and community that is free from the adverse effects of alcohol and illegal drug use and abuse, and complies with:

- Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (Federal)
  - Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (EDGAR Part 86)
- Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Federal)
- Illinois Controlled Substances Act (State)
- Illinois Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act Section 10-35, paragraph (d) (State)
- Illinois Liquor Control Act of 1934 (State)
  - Act 5, Article VI General Provisions, Section 5/6-16 Prohibited Sales and Possession
- City of Lake Forest Drug Ordinances (Local)
  - §§ 135.029 through § 135.031
- City of Lake Forest Alcohol Ordinances (Local)
  - § 111.076

The College is not a sanctuary protecting those who violate laws concerning illegal substances, and College officials will cooperate with legal authorities whenever necessary and deemed appropriate.

### Prohibited Conduct

*Drugs*

- Use, possession, distribution, manufacture, or dispensing of all drugs as identified in Federal or State law or regulation.
- Use and possession of cannabis. While Illinois state law legalized recreational cannabis use in January of 2020, federal law still prohibits use and colleges must comply with federal law.
- Use of prescription drugs not in accordance with the prescription;
- Abuse, sharing, or resale/trafficking of over-the-counter or prescription drugs (such as Ritalin and Adderall);
- Use, possession, distribution, manufacture, or dispensing of synthetic drugs that contain ingredients or mimic the effects of illegal drugs including but not limited to synthetic cannabis, CBD, and salvia divinorum;
- Possession of drug paraphernalia including, but not limited to, pipes, grinders and bongs (but excluding medically required and approved devices); and,
- Misuse of Legal Substances
  - Various substances, even if legal, can have dangerous negative impact on an individual's health and academic success. Inhaling or ingesting a substance (including but not limited to nitrous oxide, glue, paint, gasoline, solvent, etc.) or using the substance other than in its intended purpose is a violation of college policy and is prohibited.

*Alcohol*

- Possession of alcoholic beverages by anyone under 21 years of age on College property or as part of any College activities;
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages by anyone under 21 years of age on College property or as part of any College activities;
- Misrepresentation of age by anyone under 21 years of age for the purpose of purchasing alcoholic beverages;
- Possession of alcoholic beverages by anyone over 21 years of age while on College property or as part of any College activities except as specifically articulated in the section titled Responsible Use of Alcohol;
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages by anyone over 21 years of age on College property or as part of any College activities except as specifically articulated in the section titled Responsible Use of Alcohol;
- Selling or providing alcoholic beverages to underage persons;
- Public intoxication;
- Possession of kegs, party balls, or bulk containers of any kind (with the exception of kegs provided by an approved third-party vendor at registered events);
- Drinking games of any kind; and,
- Paraphernalia associated with, or items used in connection with drinking games including but not limited to beer bongs, funnels, or beer die tables, beer pong tables, and drinking board games;

Any items in violation that are found, observed, discovered, or surrendered will be confiscated and properly disposed of by College staff.

### Responsible Use of Alcohol

*Private Rooms*

Students are responsible for their own conduct and that of their guests in private rooms. Students and their guests must be over the age of 21 to consume alcohol within private rooms. Alcohol is not permitted in rooms where all residents are under the age of 21. Room doors must be shut at all times when alcohol is being consumed. The occupants of the room and their guests will be subject to disciplinary action for excessive noise or overcrowding, as well as for any violations of this policy.

Balconies may not be used as an extension of a student's room for the purpose of hosting a private room party. A Public Safety officer or a member of the Residence Life staff will close private parties that spill onto balconies and document the incident for referral to the conduct process.

### *Ice Rink/Sports & Recreation Center*

With the approval of the Athletic Director, the Ice Rink or Sports & Recreation Center may be used twice during the Spring semester for all-campus functions with beer and wine only. Only students with Lake Forest College IDs may attend, unless the administration has specifically approved attendance by guests. Only students 21 years of age or older may be served alcoholic beverages, consistent with this policy, and they must be given bracelets to indicate that they are of legal drinking age. No alcoholic beverages other than beer and wine may be served.

### *Stuart Commons*

Rooms in Stuart Commons may be reserved for all-campus functions with alcohol through the Gates Center. Only students with Lake Forest College IDs may attend, unless the Administration has specifically approved attendance by guests. Any students 21 years of age or older must be given a wristband. No alcoholic beverages other than beer and wine may be served, and all service must be through Parkhurst Dining.

### *Organizations*

No student organization may serve liquor at any on campus event. Student organizations that wish to serve beer and wine at any campus location other than the Mohr Student Center are required to make arrangements with Parkhurst Dining to serve at their event. Organizations sponsoring events at which beer and wine are served are responsible for monitoring their guests and assuring that they do not abuse alcohol. Further, they must adhere to all policies pertaining to the consumption of beer and wine as outlined in the social event checklist available at the Gates Center. If organizations that sponsor social events with beer and wine fail to exercise such responsibility they will be referred to the College's conduct system, which may result in sanctions.

## Additional Provisions Involving Alcohol

### *Senior Cocktail and Senior Party*

The senior class may have one on-campus Senior Cocktail party and one on-campus Senior Party each year. No guests are permitted at the Senior Cocktail party. Beer and wine may be served at both parties; no liquor may be served. There is a three-drink limit at the on-campus Senior Cocktail and a four drink limit at the on-campus Senior Party. Seniors and their registered guests must be over the age of 21 to consume alcohol at the Senior Cocktail and Senior Party.

### *Athletics: Varsity, Junior Varsity, Intramural, and Club Sports*

Alcohol is not permitted at any College-sponsored athletic event. Alcohol is therefore prohibited in locker rooms, in vehicles traveling to and from games, in hotels, and at team meals. Any student found in violation of this policy will be subject to sanctions as determined by the Athletic Department; such discipline can be no less than suspension from participating in the next game or contest and may result in suspension for an entire season.

All students must present their Lake Forest College ID and a state-issued photo ID to attend any event at which alcoholic beverages are served. In the case where the administration has specifically approved attendance by guests, non-students must be registered online via the College's guest registration system and present a state issued photo ID to attend. Students and their guests who are 21 years of age or older must be given a bracelet or have their hands stamped to indicate that they are of legal drinking age.

Violations of these policies, as well as disorderly or destructive conduct associated with drinking, are considered serious offenses and will be referred to the College's conduct system for possible disciplinary action, including suspension or dismissal from the College.

### *Mohr Student Center*

During specific hours, beer and wine products are served in the Mohr Student Center. Legal- aged students are expected to drink responsibly; those who do not may lose their privileges to visit the space when beer and wine is being served. In recognition of our responsibilities to both the City of Lake Forest and the State of Illinois, who granted the College the licenses that make beer and wine service possible, the College expects students to adhere to the following policies and procedures:

- Only members of the Lake Forest College community and their registered guests who are 18 and older may enter the main floor of the

Mohr Student Center during hours when beer and wine is being served.

- All patrons will be required to show proof of identification whenever asked by Mohr Student Center personnel.
- Guests must be registered at the Department of Public Safety; those who are of legal age to purchase beer and wine will receive a wristband when they first present their ID to the server.
- Guests must be accompanied by their Lake Forest College host at all times when entering the facility.
- Lake Forest College students who are of legal age to purchase beer and wine must present their College I.D. to do so; they will receive a wristband when they first present their identification to the server.
- All patrons 21 and older who choose to purchase and consume beer and wine must wear a wristband in the Student Center at all times.
- All patrons must be wearing pants, shirts, and shoes at all times in the Mohr Student Center. Violators will be asked to leave. Apparel intended to be worn as under garments must not be worn as outer garments.
- No bags will be allowed in the MSC during All-Campus Programs (ACP's).
- No outside beverages will be allowed in the MSC during All-Campus Programs (ACP's).
- Beer and wine must not leave the main floor of the MSC (not beyond the men's bathroom on west, patio doors on east, and stairwell on north) unless approved by the Gates Center for Leadership and Personal Growth.
- Lake Forest College students and their guests who are of legal age to purchase beer and wine must present their identification at every purchase.
- Sponsors of events that take place in the Mohr Student Center reserve the right to request the suspension of beer and wine service during the duration of their event.

### *IMPORTANT:*

Underage patrons found drinking alcohol in the Student Center and legal-aged patrons found responsible for providing alcohol to minors in the Student Center will lose the right to visit the space during hours when alcohol is being sold. Patrons discovered to be drinking alcohol in the Mohr Student Center and legal-aged Lake Forest College students found responsible for providing alcohol to minors in the Mohr Student Center will be referred to the College's judicial system. The Lake Forest College student hosts of any guests in violation of these policies will be referred to the student conduct system.

## Drug Law Sanctions and Penalties

### *College Sanctions*

All student violations will be referred to the conduct system.

Lake Forest College employees found in violation of the prohibitions set forth in the Staff Handbook will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination and possible referral for prosecution. Each case will be evaluated on an individual basis. A disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

### *State Penalties*

- See Section 5, Appendix A, Legal Sanctions – Drugs, State Drug Penalties

### *Federal Penalties*

- See Section 5, Appendix A Legal Sanctions – Drugs, Federal Drug Penalties

## Alcohol Sanctions and Penalties

### *College Sanctions*

All student violations will be referred to the conduct system.

Lake Forest College employees found in violation of the prohibitions set forth in the Staff Handbook will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination and possible referral for prosecution. Each case will be evaluated on an individual basis. A disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

### *State Penalties*

- See Section 5, Appendix A, Legal Sanctions – Alcohol, State of Illinois Alcohol Sanctions

## Health Risks Associated with Substance Abuse

The use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol may result in serious health consequences.

All students should be aware of the health risks caused by the use of alcohol, and controlled substances (drugs). Consumption of more than two servings of alcohol in several hours can impair coordination and reasoning and make driving unsafe. Consumption of alcohol by a pregnant woman can damage the unborn child. Regular and heavy alcohol consumption can cause serious damage to liver, nervous and circulatory systems, mental disorders, and other health problems. Drinking large amounts of alcohol in a short time may

quickly produce unconsciousness, coma, and even death.

Use of controlled substances (drugs) can result in damage to health and impairment of physical condition, including: impaired short term memory or comprehension, anxiety, delusions, hallucinations, loss of appetite resulting in a general damage to the user's health over a long term, a drug-dependent newborn if the mother is a drug user during pregnancy, AIDS from "needle sharing" among drug users, and death from overdose.

### Counseling Services

Students experiencing problems with drug and alcohol abuse are encouraged to seek assistance in Counseling Services. The Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Intervention and Prevention Program offers AOD assessments, individual counseling, referrals to off-campus professionals, and drug and alcohol support groups for additional assistance.

### Biennial Policy Review

This policy will be biennially reviewed by the College to determine its effectiveness and to recommend changes to the program to the President if they are needed. Such a review will also determine that the College's disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

### Tailgating

Tailgating is allowed in conjunction with Saturday or Sunday outdoor varsity contests in the parking lot between Washington Street and Buchanan Hall, unless otherwise designated by the Director of Public Safety. Tailgating may begin two (2) hours prior to the start of a game and may resume for 90 minutes following the contest. All College policies are in effect, including the prohibition against underage consumption and possession of alcohol. No kegs, common containers, or drinking games are allowed. Tailgaters are expected to clean up individual areas after use; tailgaters who fail to clean up may be prohibited from future tailgating. No oversized vehicles are allowed; passenger vehicles only. Public Safety reserves the right to monitor tailgating activities and remove or restrict individuals who display inappropriate behavior. In addition, Public Safety officers may verify the legal age of any persons consuming alcohol and to take whatever actions necessary, up to and including notifying the Lake Forest Police Department.

### Educational Programming

Educational programming for all students regarding the alcohol policy and responsible alcohol use will be offered by Student Affairs staff at least once per semester.

The Gates Center will offer a social host training program as needed during the academic year, but no more than twice per semester. All recognized campus organizations that wish to sponsor social events with alcohol must have at least two representatives attend these sessions. Two representatives per semester must complete the social host-training program prior to the group's first social function with alcohol.

## SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION: POLICY, PROCESS AND PROGRAMS

Lake Forest College does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs or activities; sexual harassment and sexual violence, such as sexual assault, dating and domestic violence and stalking, are types of sex discrimination prohibited by the College. Consistent with the Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crimes Statistics Act, this statement of policy informs the Lake Forest College community of the College's prohibition of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, as defined by federal law, applicable state and local law, and College policy, and reaffirms the College's commitment to a non-discriminatory learning and working environment. Complete copies of the College's Sex Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy, its accompanying Complaint Resolution Procedures, and the Interim Sex Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy and Interim Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaint Resolution Procedures are available at https://www.lakeforest.edu/sexual-misconduct/sexual-misconduct-policy-and-procedures.

### College Definitions of Prohibited Sexual Misconduct

The following offenses are considered sexual misconduct and are prohibited by the College. Attempts to commit prohibited conduct listed below, or assisting or encouraging any such conduct, are also considered violations of College policy.

***Sexual Harassment:*** Unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, including unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, non-verbal, graphic or physical conduct of a sexual nature, without regard to whether the parties are of the same or different gender when:

- Submission to such conduct is either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or status in a course, program or College-sponsored activity, or is used as the basis for employment or educational decisions affecting that individual (also referred to as "quid pro quo" harassment); or

- Such conduct is sufficiently severe, pervasive, or persistent that it has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's educational experience or working conditions (also referred to as "hostile environment" harassment).

Some examples of sexual harassment may include:

- Pressure for a dating, romantic, or intimate relationship, or for sexual activity
- Unwelcome touching, kissing, hugging, rubbing, or massaging
- Unnecessary references to genitalia
- Sexual innuendos, jokes, humor, or gestures
- Displaying sexual graffiti, pictures, videos or posters
- Using sexually explicit profanity
- Asking about, or telling about, sexual fantasies, sexual preferences, or sexual activities
- Leering or staring at someone in a sexual way, such as staring at a person's breasts or groin
- Sending sexually explicit emails or text messages
- Commenting on a person's clothing in a sexual manner
- Giving unwelcome personal gifts that suggest the desire for a romantic relationship
- Commenting on a person's body, gender, sexual relationships, or sexual activities
- Social media use that violates this policy
- Sexual violence (as defined below)

In considering whether conduct constitutes sexual harassment, the College will consider the totality of circumstances, including factors such as the impact the conduct has had on the victim's participation in the College's programs and activities, the nature and severity of the conduct at issue, the frequency and duration of the conduct, the relationship between the parties (including accounting for any power differential), the respective ages of the parties, the context in which the conduct occurred, and the number of persons affected. The College considers the totality of the circumstances from both the subjective viewpoint of the complainant and from the objective viewpoint of a reasonable person.

***Gender-Based Harassment:*** Gender-based harassment includes acts of verbal, nonverbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on gender, sex, or sex-stereotyping, even if those acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature. Use of the term "sexual harassment" includes gender-based harassment.

***Sexual Orientation-Based/Gender Identity-Based Harassment:*** Sexual orientation or gender identity-based harassment includes verbal, non-verbal and physical acts of aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on an individual's actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity. Use of the term "sexual harassment" includes sexual orientation-based and gender identity-based harassment.

***Non-Consensual Sexual Penetration:*** Non-consensual sexual penetration is any penetration of the sex organs or anus of another person when consent is not present; any penetration of the mouth of another person with a sex organ when consent is not present; or performing oral sex on another person when consent is not present. This includes penetration or intrusion, however slight, by an object or any part of the body, specifically including cunnilingus, fellatio, vaginal intercourse, and anal intercourse.

***Non-Consensual Sexual Contact:*** Non-consensual sexual contact is the intentional touching or fondling a person's genitals, breasts, groin, or buttocks , when consent is not present. This includes contact done directly, through clothing, or with an object. It also includes causing or inducing a person to similarly touch, fondle, or contact oneself or someone else, when consent is not.

***Incest:*** Incest is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the laws of the state in which the incident occurred.

***Statutory Rape:*** Statutory rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent under the laws of the state in which the incident occurred.

***Sexual Exploitation:*** Sexual exploitation occurs when a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another individual(s) for personal benefit, or to benefit anyone other than the individual being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of the other sexual misconduct offenses in this policy. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- Invasion of sexual privacy;
- Prostituting another person or otherwise recruiting, providing, or obtaining another person for purpose of sexual exploitation;
- Non-consensual photographing, video or audio-taping of sexual activity;
- Distributing intimate or sexual information, images, or recordings about another person without that person's consent (applies even if the videos were obtained with consent);

- Observing or permitting others to observe sexual activity of another person without that person's consent;
- Knowingly transmitting a sexually transmitted infection (STI) to another without disclosing STI status;
- Exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances and/or inducing another to expose their genitals; or
- Inducing incapacitation in another person with the intent to engage in sexual activity.

***Domestic Violence:*** Domestic violence is violence or the threat of violence (including but not limited to sexual or physical abuse) committed by a current or former spouse or domestic partner of the individual, by someone with whom the individual shares a child in common, or by someone who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the individual as a spouse or intimate partner. Complaints of violence between cohabitating individuals who do not meet this definition are addressed under other applicable College policies. Sexual abuse includes sexual penetration without consent, sexual contact without consent, incest, and statutory rape. Physical abuse includes physical violence, which is the intentional use of physical force (e.g., shoving, choking, shaking, slapping, punching, burning, or use of a weapon, restraints, or one's size and strength against another person) with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or substantial physical harm. Domestic violence may include psychological/emotional abuse (e.g., isolating the victim from friends and family or denying access to money or other basic resources) if it is preceded by, or done in conjunction with, physical violence or the threat thereof.

***Dating Violence:*** Dating violence is violence or the threat of violence (including but not limited to sexual or physical abuse) by another person with whom the individual is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Sexual abuse includes sexual penetration without consent, sexual contact without consent, incest, and statutory rape. Physical abuse includes physical violence, which is the intentional use of physical force (e.g., shoving, choking, shaking, slapping, punching, burning, or use of a weapon, restraints, or one's size and strength against another person) with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or substantial physical harm. Dating violence may include psychological/emotional abuse (e.g., isolating the victim from friends and family or denying access to money or other basic resources) if it is preceded by, or done in conjunction with, physical violence or the threat thereof.

Stalking: Stalking is a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety (or the safety of a third person) or suffer substantial emotional distress. A "course of conduct "means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, communicates to or about, a person or interferes with a person's property. Examples of stalking behaviors that can contribute to a course of conduct include, but are not limited to:

- following a person;
- being or remaining in close proximity to a person;
- entering or remaining on or near a person's property, residence, or place of employment;
- monitoring, observing, or conducting surveillance of a person;
- threatening (directly or indirectly) a person;
- communicating to or about a person;
- giving gifts or objects to, or leaving items for, a person;
- interfering with or damaging a person's property (including pets); or
- repeated electronic communications, including via social media (i.e. cyberstalking).

The following additional definitions are also used in the College's policy:

***Consent:*** Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each participant. Consent is: expressed through affirmative and voluntary words or actions that are mutually understandable to all parties involved; freely given for a specific sexual act at a specific time; and can be withdrawn at any time. Consent cannot be: coerced or compelled by duress, threat, or force, or fraudulently obtained through misrepresentation; given by someone who, for any reason, cannot understand the facts, nature, extent, or implications of the sexual situation occurring, including, but not limited to, those who are under the legal age of consent (17 years in Illinois ), asleep, unconscious, mentally or physically incapacitated through the effects of drugs or alcohol, or mentally impaired due to an intellectual or other disability. Consent cannot be assumed based on: silence; the absence of verbal or physical resistance; an individual's manner of dress; the existence of a prior or current relationship; consent to prior sexual activity; or consent to sexual activity with another individual. Consent for sexual acts cannot be given by a third party.

***Coercion:*** When coercion exists, an individual's consent to sexual activity is not voluntary. Means of coercion may include, but are not limited to, severe or persistent pressure, direct or implied threats of force, retribution, or significant harm, or emotional intimidation. A person's words or conduct are sufficient to constitute coercion if they wrongfully impair another individual's freedom of will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity. Coercion is evaluated based on the intensity, frequency, and duration of the comments or actions

***Incapacitation:*** Incapacitation means the physical, mental, or legal inability to make informed, rational judgments. An individual may be incapacitated due to alcohol or drug use, sleep, lack of consciousness, age under the legal age of consent, intellectual or other disability, or other factors that impair their ability to understand the "who, what, why, when, where, or how" about specific sexual activity. Where alcohol or other drugs are involved incapacitation is determined by how the alcohol or drugs consumed impact a person's decision-making capacity, awareness of consequences, and ability to make informed judgments. No single factor alone is determinative of incapacitation. Some common signs that someone is incapacitated may include:

- Slurred speech
- Smell of alcohol on breath
- Confusion
- Shaky balance
- Stumbling or falling down
- Vomiting
- Combativeness or emotional volatility
- Outrageous or unusual behavior
- Unconsciousness

When determining whether consent was present, the College will consider whether the respondent knew, or a sober, reasonable person in the position of the respondent, knew or should have known that the complainant was incapacitated. Because incapacitation may be difficult to discern (for example, an individual may experience a blackout state in which they appear to give consent, but do not have the ability to make an informed rational decision about sexual activity), individuals are strongly encouraged to err on the side of caution; i.e., when in doubt, assume that another person is incapacitated and therefore unable to give consent. Being intoxicated or under the influence of drugs is never a defense to a complaint of sexual misconduct under the policy.

## Relevant Illinois Criminal Code Definitions

Definitions for dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent (as it relates to sexual activity) in the jurisdiction where this campus is located (Illinois) can be found in Appendix B of this report.

## Procedures to Follow After a Sexual Misconduct Offense

### *Go to a Safe Place as Soon as You Are Able*

- Call 911 for emergency assistance from local police or medical personnel.
- You can also call Public Safety at 847-735-5555 for immediate connection with the Lake Forest Police.

### *Seek Medical Assistance*

It is advisable to seek medical attention as soon as possible if you have been injured or if you believe you may have been exposed to an STI or potential pregnancy. Local medical assistance can be obtained at:

- Advocate Condell Medical Center Emergency Room, 801 S. Milwaukee Ace., Libertyville, 847-990-5300 (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners are available 24/7 to assist victims and collect physical evidence)
- Highland Park Hospital Emergency Room, 777 Park Avenue West, Highland Park, IL, 60035; 847-432-8000. (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners are available to assist victims and collect physical evidence )
- Lake Forest Hospital Emergency Room, 660 N. Westmoreland Rd., Lake Forest, IL 60045; 847-535-6150
- Lake Forest College Health Services, Buchanan Hall, 847-735-5050 (students only)

Please note that the hospital may call the police, but you are not obligated to talk to the police or file a formal report with law enforcement or the College.

### *Preserve Evidence*

Even if you have not been physically hurt, a timely medical exam is recommended to collect physical evidence, which may be necessary to criminally prosecute the offender and may be helpful in obtaining an order of protection in court should you choose to do so.

To best preserve evidence, it is suggested that you seek medical attention as soon as possible and that you not shower, brush teeth, use the bathroom, eat, or change clothes or bedding before going to the hospital. Inform the hospital or police if you believe a drink may have

been drugged. Under Illinois law, the cost of an examination for a sexual violence survivor that is not covered by insurance or public aid will be covered by the State and not billed to the patient. You should also save other potential evidence, including text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, and any other information about the incident.

### *Seek Confidential Counseling/Advising*

Many different confidential psychological or emotional support options are available on campus and in the community. Consulting the following confidential resources will NOT result in a report to the College's Title IX Coordinator or law enforcement. The Lake Forest College Health and Wellness Center provides confidential advisors trained to provide emergency and ongoing support to those who have experienced sexual misconduct.

On-Campus:

- Lake Forest College Health and Wellness Center: 847-735-5240 (after hours: 847-735-5300).
- Employee Assistance Program, United Healthcare: 1-888-887-4114 (for employees only).

Off-Campus:

- Zacharias Sexual Abuse Center in Gurnee: 847-872-7799.
- Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline: 888-293-2080.
- National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline: 800-656-HOPE (4673).
- State of Illinois Domestic Violence Hotline: 877-863-6338.
- Center on Halsted LGBTQ Violence Resource Line: 773-871-CARE (2273).

### *Obtain Supportive Measures to Help with Daily Campus Life*

Supportive measures may be implemented by the College, when reasonably available, to help provide a more stable and safe environment. Supportive measures can be requested through the Title IX Coordinator at any time, regardless of whether you seek resolution of a sexual misconduct complaint. Supportive measures may be provided on an interim basis pending resolution, and may also be available to respondents. Examples of available supportive measures include:

- Alteration of housing assignments;
- Modification of work arrangements and/or scheduling;
- Campus escorts and/or changes to campus transportation arrangements;
- Dining accommodations;
- Issuance of College "No Contact Orders" and/or
- Academic programming, scheduling adjustments, and/or support services.

Requests for supportive measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator, and the Title IX Coordinator, in conjunction with other College officials as necessary, is responsible for deciding what, if any, supportive measures will be implemented. The College must make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if requested and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the matter is reported to campus security or local law enforcement. When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the College may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant
- The age of the students involved
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and respondent 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 supportive measures provided 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 supportive measure. Such decisions will be made by the College in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the supportive measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a complainant in order to provide a supportive measure, the College will inform the complainant of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

## Legal Orders of Protection and Institutional No Contact Orders

Protective orders issued by a court are also available in some cases. In Illinois, there are three different kinds of protection and no contact orders available to victims: a Domestic Violence Order of Protection, a Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order, and a Stalking No Contact Order. Information about these orders may be found on the Illinois Attorney General's website at: http://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/women/OrdersofProtectionPoster.pdf. The College's Title IX Coordinator can also provide more information and assistance with this process if desired.

A Domestic Violence Order of Protection is governed by the Illinois Domestic Violence Act and is appropriate for victims 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. A Stalking No Contact Order provides protection for any victim of a course of conduct that causes the victim to fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person, or to suffer emotional distress. Stalking No Contact Orders provide relief when such relief is not available to the 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. When filing in Lake County, Illinois, you should file at the 19th Judicial Circuit Court, located at: 18 N County Street, Waukegan, IL 60085. The phone number is 847-377-2800. More information is available at: https://www.19thcircuitcourt.state.il.us/1313/Filing-Orders-of-Protection .
- Additional information is available by contacting the Lake County Sheriff's "A Safe Place" office at 847-360-6471 or online at: https://www.lakecountyil.gov/1918/Order-of-Protection .

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 a Domestic Violence Order of Protection, a Sexual Assault 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 or the Director of Public Safety and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the College will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

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

### *File a Complaint with the College*

The College provides a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process, conducted by individuals who receive annual training on issues related to sexual misconduct. To file a report with the College, you may contact:

- The **Title IX Coordinator**: 847-735-6009 or TitleIXCoordinator@lakeforest.edu, or **Deputy Title IX Coordinator**: 847-735-6239 or DeputyTitleIXCoordinator@lakeforest.edu
- **Public Safety**: 847-735-5555.
- **Electronic complaints**, including **anonymous complaints**, may be submitted by completing the form found at https://lakeforestcollege.wufoo.com/forms/q1xtfs9j1mxycek/.
- **Anonymous telephone reports** may be made to the Confidential and Independent Campus Conduct Hotline at 866-943-5787.

With the exception of the confidential resources in the College's Health and Wellness Center, all other College employees, including student employees, who receive a report of sexual misconduct in the context of their employment are required to report it to the Title IX Coordinator.

### *File a Complaint with Law Enforcement*

Non-consensual sexual penetration or contact, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are crimes. Individuals are encouraged, but not required, to report these crimes to the police. The Title IX Coordinator and Public Safety will assist individuals wishing to make a report to the police, if desired.

If the incident occurred on campus, the Lake Forest Police Department has jurisdiction and can be contacted at: Lake Forest Police Department, 255 W.

Deerpath Rd., Lake Forest, IL 60045, 847-234-2601 (non-emergency), 911 (emergency).

For incidents in Chicago, contact: Chicago Police Department, 1718 South State Street, Chicago, IL 60616, 312-745-4290 (non-emergency), 911 (emergency).

To make a police report, a victim should contact one of the police agencies listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

## Resources for Victims

The College provides written notification to students and employees about counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services available for victims, both on campus and in the community. Resources are described above, as well as in the chart below. In additional to the following resources, students may also contact the Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, www2.ed.gov or the Department of Justice, www.justice.gov/ovw/sexual-assault.

### Counseling and Mental Health

*On-Campus Resources*

**Lake Forest College Health & Wellness Center**
847-735-5240 (after hours: 847-735-5300)
**Employee EAP, United Healthcare**
1-888-887-4114 (for employees only)

*Off-Campus Resources*

**Zacharias Sexual Abuse Center in Gurnee**
847-872-7799
**Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline**
888-293-2080
**National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline**
800-656-HOPE (4673)
**State of Illinois Domestic Violence Hotline**
877-863-6338
**Center on Halsted LGBTQ Violence Resource Line**
773-871-CARE (2273)

### Health

*On-Campus Resources*

**Lake Forest College Health & Wellness Center**
Buchanan Hall
847-735-5240
Can conduct STI exposure and pregnancy risk assessment

*Off-Campus Resources*

**Advocate Condell Medical Center Emergency Room**
801 S. Milwaukee Ave., Libertyville, IL 60048
847-990-5300
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners available 24/7 to assist victims and collect physical evidence

**Highland Park Hospital Emergency Room**
777 Park Ave West, Highland Park, IL 60035
847-432-8000
Employs specially trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners to assist victims and collect potentially critical physical evidence

**Lake Forest Hospital Emergency Room**
660 N. Westmoreland Rd., Lake Forest, IL 60045
847-535-6150
Can conduct STI exposure and pregnancy risk assessment

### Victim Advocacy

*On-Campus Resources*

**Lake Forest College Health & Wellness Center**
847-735-5240 (after hours: 847-735-5300)
The counselors in the Health & Wellness Center can also provide confidential advice on reporting options and other resources

*Off-Campus Resources*

**Zacharias Sexual Abuse Center in Gurnee**
4275 Old Grand Ave., Gurnee, Il 60031
847-872-7799
**A Safe Place**
Babcox Justice Center
20 South County Street, Waukegan, Il 60085
847-360-6471

### Legal Assistance

*On-Campus Resources*

**Lake Forest College Public Safety**
South Campus
847-735-5555
Can help with legal enforcement of orders of protection and other criminal and civil orders

*Off-Campus Resources*

**Lake County State's Attorney's Office**
18 N. County St., Waukegan, IL 60085
847-377-3000
**Prairie State Legal Services**
800-942-3940
www.pslegal.org
**Lake County Bar Assn. Lawyer Referral Service**
847-244-3140
www.lakebar.org/find-a-lawyer
**Lake County Sherriff's "A Safe Place" Division**
847-360-6471

### Visa & Immigration Assistance

*On-Campus Resources*

**Lake Forest College Office of Intercultural Relations**
847-735-5105

*Off-Campus Resources*

**Prairie State Legal Services**
800-942-3940
www.pslegal.org

## Student Financial Aid

*On-Campus Resources*

**Lake Forest College Office of Financial Aid**
847-735-5015

*Off-Campus Resources*

**Federal Student Aid Office of the United States Department of Education**
800-433-3243
www.studentaid.gov

## Filing a Sexual Misconduct Report with the College

*On-Campus Resources*

**Title IX Coordinator**
847-735-6009
titleIX@lakeforest.edu

**Lake Forest College Department of Public Safety**
South Campus
847-735-5555

Electronic complaints, including anonymous complaints, may be submitted by completing the form found at www.lakeforest.edu/sexualmisconduct

Anonymous Telephone Reports may be made to the Confidential and Independent Campus Conduct Hotline at 866-943-5788

## Filing a Criminal Complaint with Law Enforcement

*Off-Campus Resources*

**Lake Forest Police Department**
255 W. Deerpath Rd., Lake Forest, IL 60045
911 - Emergency
847-234-2601 - Non-emergency

**Chicago Police Department**
1718 South State Street, Chicago, IL 60616
911 - Emergency
312-745-4290 - Non-emergency

## College Procedures for Investigating and Resolving a Complaint

Below is a summary of the College's Sexual Misconduct Complaint Resolution Procedures, which are utilized whenever a complaint of sexual misconduct is made. The full process is detailed at https://www.lakeforest.edu/sexual-misconduct/sexual-misconduct-policy-and-procedures and in the College's student and employee handbooks, and is intended to afford a prompt, fair, and impartial response to complaints of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, and stalking, to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on those who violate this policy.

***Initial Review and Assessment:*** Upon receipt of a report of sexual misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator will assess the nature of the allegations, the safety of the involved individuals and the College community, the Complainant's expressed preference for resolution and/or request for confidentiality, and the necessity for any protective measures to maintain the safety of the Complainant or the College community. During the initial review, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the Complainant with a written statement of rights and options under the College's Policy, information about the complaint resolution procedures, and information relating to support resources.

If, during this assessment, it is determined that there is insufficient information to move forward or that the alleged conduct, even if true, would not constitute sexual misconduct under the College's Policy, the Title IX Coordinator may refer the matter to the appropriate campus office for resolution, close the matter with no further action, or take other action in support of the goals of the Policy, including targeted and/or broad-based training and educational programming for relevant individuals and groups. Where there is reasonable cause to believe sexual misconduct may have occurred, the College will proceed, in consultation with the Complainant, as set forth below.

***Informal Resolution:*** Where appropriate, the College may work to informally resolve sexual misconduct allegations by taking action to stop the alleged misconduct, address its effects, and prevent recurrence without a formal investigation and determination of a College policy violation. Informal resolution may include the range of supportive measures in Section 4 above, advisory conversations, voluntary resolution agreements, as well as targeted and/or broad-based training and educational programming for relevant individuals and groups and/or any other action that will achieve the goals of the College's Policy. Participation in informal resolution is voluntary and either party can request to end an informal resolution process and request formal resolution at any time prior to the conclusion of informal resolution. When appropriate, parties will be asked to sign a document acknowledging a mutually agreed upon informal resolution and closing the matter. Pursuing an informal resolution does not preclude later use of formal resolution if the informal resolution fails to achieve a resolution acceptable to the parties and the College, if additional alleged sexual misconduct occurs after informal resolution, if the terms of an informal resolution agreement are violated, or if the College obtains new information necessitating further action on the matter.

***Formal Resolution:*** When informal resolution is not requested or inappropriate, or when a report of sexual misconduct cannot be informally resolved, a formal resolution process will be initiated. Formal resolution includes a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation into the allegations of sexual misconduct. Parties shall have equitable procedural rights during the investigation process. Investigations are typically conducted by the Title IX Coordinator or designee and

consist of interviews with the Complainant, Respondent, and other identified witnesses and gathering of other relevant evidence. All parties may have a support person of their choosing present throughout the proceedings.

***Final Determination:*** The College will make a good faith effort to resolve all sexual misconduct reports and appeals (where applicable) as expeditiously as possible. Most matters are resolved within sixty (60) calendar days, though this may vary based on factors including availability of parties and witnesses, complexity of the case, and any simultaneous law enforcement investigation. The Title IX Coordinator or designee will regularly update the parties on the status of the proceedings. After the investigation has been completed, the investigator will provide the parties a Preliminary Report to review, generally containing: procedural background, summaries of testimony and evidence, and a statement of material facts. The Preliminary Report will not contain findings or a determination. The parties may then submit comments, additional evidence, or corrections to the investigator. The investigator will then make any needed revisions, incorporate any additional relevant information into the report, and will prepare findings of fact and a determination as to whether it is more likely than not (i.e., by a preponderance of the evidence) that sexual misconduct occurred, and the rationale for such determination. All parties will be notified, simultaneously and in writing, of the Investigator's determination, their right to appeal, and the procedures for filing such an appeal. If the Investigator determines that the respondent has violated the policy, the report will also be provided to the appropriate College official (Dean of Students for student-respondents, Dean of Faculty for faculty-respondents and Director of Human Resources for staff-respondents) for determination of sanctions.

***Sanctions:*** Sanctioning Officials may issue one or more of the following sanctions for sexual misconduct offenses:

- Verbal or written warning;
- Mandatory training, programming, or educational assignments;
- Required psychological assessments;
- Revocation of offer of employment or admission;
- Community service;
- Disciplinary hold on academic and/or financial records;
- Probation;
- Removal from housing or other campus programs/activities/leadership positions;
- Restrictions regarding entering certain buildings or areas of campus;
- Loss of privileges;
- No-contact directive (with respect to individuals) or no-trespass order (with respect to campus locations);
- Performance improvement/management process (employees only);
- Transfer (employment);
- Demotion or loss of pay increase;
- Loss of oversight, teaching, or supervisory responsibility;
- Suspension from school or employment (with or without pay, in the case of employees). 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 suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Students (student) or Director of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.;
- Degree revocation;
- Termination of contract (contractors) or revocation of tenure (faculty) with the College; and/or
- Termination, expulsion, or other separation from the College.

Corrective action may also be taken, including those remedies set forth in the supportive measures section above and any other appropriate targeted or broad-based remedial action. Both parties will be notified, simultaneously, in writing, of the Sanctioning Official's determination of sanction and the date on which such sanctions go into effect.

***Appeals:*** Either party may appeal the final determination and/or sanctions to the Sexual Misconduct Appellate Board, whose decision is final, within five (5) calendar days of the receipt of the investigator's final report or the notification of sanctions. Appeals are accepted on three grounds: the existence of procedural error(s) significant enough to alter the outcome; the existence of new and significant evidence which was not reasonably available at the time of the initial investigation and would likely alter the outcome; and/or the sanctions imposed are substantially disproportionate to the violation. Upon receipt of a request for appeal, the Chair of the Sexual Misconduct Appellate Board shall assign three panel members to review the appeal. The non-appealing party may submit a written response within five (5) calendar days of receiving the appeal. Both parties shall be notified simultaneously in writing of the Sexual

Misconduct Appellate Panel's determination, including any change to the previous decision, and the finality of the determination. The appellate panel will make a determination within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of the appeal materials.

## Sexual Misconduct Complaint Resolution Procedure Party Rights

Students and employees are entitled to the following rights throughout the Sexual Misconduct Complaint Resolution Process. The College provides written notification to the parties in sexual misconduct complaints of these rights:

- Reporting parties have the right to notify law enforcement of incidents and to receive assistance from campus personnel in doing so.
- Reporting parties may decline to report to law enforcement if they so wish.
- Reporting parties and witnesses are entitled to amnesty for alcohol and drug violations that are secondary to incidents of sexual misconduct when such violations did not or do not place the health or safety of any other person at risk.
- Reporting parties and witnesses have a right to be free from retaliation.
- Reporting parties have the right to seek orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar orders issued by criminal or civil courts, and may seek the help of the Title IX Coordinator and/or Public Safety in requesting and/or enforcing such orders.
- All parties are entitled to receive supportive measures from the College, when reasonably available. Such measures include, but are not limited to, modifications to living, academic, working, transportation and/or dining arrangements, campus escorts, no contact orders and or other measures as deemed appropriate.
- All parties have the right to timely notice of meetings at which they may be present.
- All parties have equal opportunities to have a support person of their choosing present throughout all resolution proceedings. This person can be an advisor, advocate, attorney, family member, friend, faculty member, etc. The College may not limit the choice of the support person or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding; however, the College may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the support person may participate in the proceedings. Any such restrictions will apply equally to both parties.
- All parties have the right to timely receive the information needed to effectively participate in all sexual misconduct proceedings.
- All parties have the right to written notice of the outcome of sexual misconduct resolution proceedings and relevant disciplinary sanctions imposed.
- All parties have a right to be notified of their ability to access campus counseling and health services.
- All student and employee parties have a right to be notified of on and off-campus supportive resources.
- All parties have the right to proceedings conducted by College officials who do not have a conflict of interest and will be notified of the right to object to participation based on conflict of interest.

## Retaliation Prohibition

Retaliation against individuals engaging in protected activity under the sexual misconduct policy is prohibited. Retaliation is materially adverse action taken against an individual as a result of that individual's participation in a protected activity under the policy. Protected activity includes, but is not limited to, making a good-faith complaint of sexual discrimination or misconduct, cooperating in good faith in the investigation of a complaint of sexual discrimination or misconduct, and/or testifying as a witness to any report of sexual discrimination or misconduct. An action is generally deemed retaliatory if it would deter a reasonable person in the same circumstances from opposing practices prohibited by this policy or participating in the reporting, investigation or resolution processes under the policy.

Alleged retaliation should be reported promptly to the Title IX Coordinator, the Dean of Students, the Dean of Faculty, or the Director of Human Resources. Retaliation will result in investigation and discipline independent of any finding on the underlying allegations of sexual discrimination/misconduct.

## Privacy and Confidentiality

The College treats sexual misconduct complaints as private matters and only shares information with persons who have a need to know in order for the College to respond. Further, the College will keep protective measures private and will share information only with those needed in order to implement the measures.

All crimes reported and documented under the Clery Act and the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act will be recorded in an anonymous manner without revealing a complainant's personally identifying information.

When individuals report sexual misconduct but do not consent to the disclosure of their names, and/or do not disclose information about the alleged perpetrators, the College's ability to respond to the complaints may be limited. In most cases, the College can honor an individual's request that a formal resolution process not be conducted. However, the College reserves the right to initiate an investigation despite a complainant's request for confidentiality or that no investigation be conducted in limited circumstances involving serious or repeated conduct or where the alleged perpetrator may pose a continuing threat to the College community. In weighing such requests, the College's Title IX Coordinator will consider whether the College possesses other means to obtain the relevant information, as well as whether: there have been other sexual misconduct complaints about the accused individual; the accused has threatened additional violence; the sexual misconduct was alleged to have been committed by multiple persons; a weapon was alleged to have been used; the alleged victim was a minor; and/or a possible pattern of perpetration (e.g. via use of drugs or alcohol) at a particular location or by a particular group. The presence of one or more of these factors may lead the College to pursue the formal resolution process set forth in the College's Sexual Misconduct Complaint Resolution Procedures in order to ensure a safe, non-discriminatory environment.

## College Education and Prevention Programs

The College offers a variety of training, awareness, and prevention programs to help prevent sexual misconduct within the community. The College endeavors to ensure that the training and prevention programming provided is culturally relevant; inclusive of diverse communities and identities; sustainable; responsive to community needs; informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, and outcome; and considerate of environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels. Programming provided includes the following general categories, and the following table provides a detailed list of programs provided in 2020.

***Training for Officials Responsible for Investigation or Adjudication of Sexual Misconduct.*** The College provides officials responsible for the investigation or adjudication of misconduct with annual training on issues related to sexual misconduct, including: federal and state laws regarding sexual misconduct; College policy; how to conduct the College's Sexual Misconduct Complaint Resolution Process in a fair and equitable manner that ensures the rights of all parties, law enforcement, and community agencies in creating a coordinated response to a reported incidence of sexual misconduct; consent and the role of drug and alcohol use can have on the ability to consent; and cultural sensitivity and trauma-informed response skills. See the following table for a list of training programs held in 2020.

***Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs (PPAP)***. The College provides annual primary prevention and awareness programs for all students and training programs for all employees. These programs advise campus community members that the College prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. They include information on the topics discussed in section 2.3 of this annual security report, including: definitions of sexual misconduct offenses (including applicable definitions from Illinois law), College policy, the topic of consent, the institutional and Illinois definitions of consent, bystander intervention, warning signs of abusive behavior, risk reduction, on-campus and off campus-confidential and other resources, procedures and options for reporting sexual misconduct, the College sexual misconduct complaint resolution process, available sanctions and supportive measures, and confidentiality. See the following table for a list of programs held in 2020.

***Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns***. The College also provides ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees that cover the same topics as the PPAP but provide additional information and are intended to increase campus community members' understanding of those topics and skill for addressing situations that may involve dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. See the following table for a list of programs held in 2020.

| Date | Training | Personnel / Audience | Number of Participants/ Attendees | Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/10/2020 | Civil Rights: Leading, Supporting & Responding as an RA | Resident Assistants | 10 | 60 minutes |
| 3/4/2020 | Outreach Awareness: Meet and Ask Title IX Coordinator Questions | Campus-wide | 37 | 75 minutes |
| Various days during April | Sexual Assault Awareness Month: Shared and highlighted awareness and prevention information via website | Campus-wide | N/A | Ongoing / Virtual |
| 4/19/2020 - 4/25 2020 | Awareness Programming: National Crime Victims / Rights Information | Campus-wide | N/A | All Week / Virtual |

| Date | Training | Personnel / Audience | Number of Participants/ Attendees | Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4/20/2020 | Awareness Programming: Title IX Support during COVID-19 Pandemic | Campus-wide | N/A | Ongoing / Virtual |
| 4/29/2020 | Denim Day Awareness (Show support via social, virtual backgrounds etc.) | Campus-wide | N/A | All day / Virtual |
| 4/30/2020 | Hearing Board | Personnel / Decision Makers | 9 | 60 minutes |
| 6/22/2020 | Hearing Panel and Decision Makers Training | Hearing Board | 13 | 2 hours |
| 7/14/2020 | New Regulations & Change is Comimg | Residence Life Directors & Administrative Staff | 7 | 60 minutes |
| 8/4/2020 | Campus Partners & Stakeholders: Title IX Part II | Employees | 12 | 60 minutes |
| 8/18/2020 | New Faculty Orientation | Faculty | 11 | 15 minutes |
| 9/17/2020 | Zacharias Center - Sexual Assault Awareness and Services | Campus-wide / Campus Partners | 15 | 60 minutes |
| 9/24/2020 | Health & Wellness: New Therapist and Interns | Counseling Staff | 6 | 45 minutes |
| 9/29/2020 | Technology in Title IX Process | Personnel / Decision Makers | 11 | |
| 10/5/2020 | Informational Sessions: Student Title IX 2020 Regulations I | Campus-wide | 10 | 60 minutes |
| 10/7/2020 | Campus Title IX 2020 Policy | Employees | 100 | 60 minutes |
| 10/7/2020 | Faculty Meeting: Core Changes & Impact of 2020 Title IX Regulations | Faculty | 103 | 15 minutes |
| 10/8/2020 | Informational Sessions: Student Title IX 2020 Regulations II | Campus-wide | 4 | 60 minutes |
| 10/13/2020 | Informational Sessions: Student Title IX 2020 Regulations III | Campus-wide | 2 | 60 minutes |
| 10/28/2020 | All-Staff Training: Core Changes & Impact of 2020 Title IX Regulations | Employees | 100 | 30 Minutes |
| 11/6/2020 | Gender Studies Class | Enrolled Students | 18 | 30 minutes |
| 11/24/2020 | Sexual Misconduct Board - Hearing and Title IX Regulations | Personnel / Decision Makers | 11 | 90 Minutes |
| 12/1/2020 | Athletics: Coaches and Administrators Title IX & Athletics | Athletics Staff | 27 | 20 minutes |
| 12/18/2020 | Athletics: Athletic Counsel / Student Leader Group | Athletics Staff | 20 | 30 minutes |
| Continuous | Employee Ever-Fi Online Training | Employees | Pending | Self-paced |
| Continuous | Student (Athletes) Ever-Fi Online Training | Athletics Students | Pending | Self-paced |
| Continuous | Student (General) Ever-Fi Online Training | Students | Pending | Self-paced |

## Risk Reduction and Bystander Intervention

No tips can absolutely guarantee safety—sexual violence can happen to anyone. The following suggestions, taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org, may help reduce your risk for sexual violence and other crimes, though sexual misconduct is never the victim's fault:

- Know your resources. Who should you contact if you or a friend needs help? Where should you go?

Locate resources such as the College's Health and Wellness Center, Public Safety, and one of the local sexual assault service providers referenced above and program their numbers into your cell phone.

- Stay alert. When you're moving around on campus or in the surrounding neighborhood, be aware of your surroundings. Consider inviting a friend to join you or asking Public Safety for an escort. If you're alone, only use headphones in one ear to stay aware of your surroundings.
- Be careful about posting your location. Many social media sites, like Facebook, use geolocation to publicly share your location. Consider disabling this function and reviewing other social media settings.
- Make others earn your trust. A college environment can foster a false sense of security. They may feel like fast friends, but give people time earn your trust before relying on them.
- Think about Plan B. Spend some time thinking about back-up plans for potentially sticky situations. If your phone dies, do you have a few numbers memorized to get help? Do you have

emergency cash in case you can't use a credit card? If you drive, is there a spare key hidden, gas in your car, and a set of jumper cables?

- Be secure. Lock your door and windows when you're asleep and when you leave the room. If people constantly prop open the main door to the dorm or apartment, tell Public Safety or a trusted authority figure.
- Make a plan. If you're going to a party, go with people you trust. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together. If your plans change, make sure to touch base with the other people in your group. Don't leave someone stranded in an unfamiliar or unsafe situation.
- Protect your drink. Don't leave your drink unattended, and watch out for your friends' drinks if you can. If you go to the bathroom or step outside, take the drink with you or toss it out. Drink from unopened containers or drinks you watched being made and poured. It's not always possible to know if something has been added to someone's drink. In drug-facilitated sexual assault, a perpetrator could use a substance that has no color, taste, or odor.
- Know your limits. Keep track of how many drinks you've had, and be aware of your friends' behavior. If one of you feels extremely tired or drunker than you should, you may have been drugged. Leave the party or situation and find help immediately.
- It's okay to lie in certain circumstances. If you want to exit a situation immediately and are concerned about frightening or upsetting someone, it's okay to lie. You are never obligated to remain in a situation that makes you feel uncomfortable, pressured, or threatened. You can also lie to help a friend leave a situation that you think may be dangerous. Some excuses you could use are needing to take care of another friend or family member, an urgent phone call, not feeling well, and having to be somewhere else by a certain time.

Be a good friend. Trust your instincts. If you notice something that doesn't feel right, it probably isn't. Help keep others safe in social settings by using the following pointers for bystander intervention taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org:

### *Create a distraction*

Do what you can to interrupt the situation. A distraction can give the person at risk a chance to get to a safe place.

- Cut off the conversation with a diversion like, "Let's get pizza, I'm starving," or "This party is boring. Let's try somewhere else."
- Bring out fresh food or drinks and offer them to everyone at the party, including the people you are concerned about.
- Start an activity that is draws other people in, like a game, a debate, or a dance party.

### *Ask directly*

Talk directly to the person who might be in trouble. Ask questions like "Who did you come here with?" or "Would you like me to stay with you?"

### *Refer to an authority*

Sometimes the safest way to intervene is to refer to a neutral party with the authority to change the situation, like an RA or security guard.

- Talk to a security guard, bartender, or another employee about your concerns. It's in their best interest to ensure that their patrons are safe, and they will usually be willing to step in.
- Don't hesitate to call 911 if you are concerned for someone else's safety.

### *Enlist others*

It can be intimidating to approach a situation alone. Enlist another person to support you.

- Ask someone to come with you to approach the person at risk. When it comes to expressing concern, sometimes there is power in numbers.
- Ask someone to intervene in your place. For example, you could ask someone who knows the person at risk to escort them to the bathroom.
- Enlist the friend of the person you're concerned about. "Your friend looks like they've had a lot to drink. Can you check on them?"

## Sex Offender Information

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by accessing the State registry of sex offender information at the following link: https://isp.illinois.gov/Sor/Disclaimer

## MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION

If a member of the College community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, that information should be reported

immediately to the Department of Public Safety at 847-735-5555. Any College employee receiving a missing student report should immediately notify the Department of Public Safety so that an investigation can be initiated.

Students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the College only in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the College will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. The option to identify a contact person in the event the student is determined missing is in addition to identifying a general emergency contact person, but they can be the same individual for both purposes. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials, and it will only be disclosed to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing student investigation.

A student who wishes to designate a confidential contact may do so during the housing contract process.

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

# SECTION 3. DISCLOSURE OF ANNUAL CRIME STATISTICS

## DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHY

### On-Campus

Any College owned or controlled property or building within the contiguous geographical area of the campus;

### Residential Facilities

A Subset of reported On-Campus Crimes. These crimes will be reported for both On-Campus and Residential Facilities locations. For example, if a crime is reported for Residential Facilities, it will also be reported as an On-Campus location.

### Non-Campus Building or Property

Those owned or controlled by Lake Forest College, used in relation to the College's educational purposes and frequented by students but that are not contiguous to the geographic area of a College campus. Any statistics related to the "Lake Forest in the Loop Program" are reflected as a non-campus location.

### Public Property

Streets, sidewalks and thoroughfares within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

## CAMPUS GEOGRAPHY

For purposes of the "Clery Act," Lake Forest College either owns or controls these locations and therefore reports its security procedures and crime statistics for the following locations.

### Main Campus

Lake Forest College, 555 North Sheridan Road, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045.

- ***North Campus*** is located between Deerpath Road to the north, Sheridan Road to the west, and Witchhazel Ravines to the east and south.
- ***Middle Campus*** is located between Witchhazel Ravines to the north and east, Sheridan Road to the west, and Bloodroot Ravine to the south.
- ***South Campus*** is located between Rosemary Road to the north, Sheridan Road to the east, Washington Road to the west, and Illinois Road to the south.

### Lake Forest College in the Loop Program

829 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago IL 60605.

Students reside on the 14th & 15th floors at The Flats College Student Housing Apartments. The Lake Forest College Public Safety Department does not patrol or respond to this location. Security of the property is maintained and managed by the building's on-site management team.

## CRIME DEFINITIONS

Definitions obtained from

* FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program's Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual

** 2021.1 National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual

### Aggravated Assault

*An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

## Arson

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

## Burglary

*The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

## Motor Vehicle Theft

*The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

## Manslaughter by Negligence

*The killing of another person through gross negligence.

## Murder/Non–Negligent Manslaughter

*The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

## Robbery

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

## Sex Offenses

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- *Rape*: *The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- *Fondling*: **The touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- *Incest*: **Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- *Statutory Rape*: **Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

## Domestic Violence

Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

## Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship. (ii) The type of relationship. (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

## Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

## Hate Crimes

A criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, or national origin. This includes all of the crimes listed above (except negligent manslaughter), plus larceny/theft, simple assault, intimidation and destruction/damage/vandalism of property.

- *Larceny-Theft*: the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.
- *Simple Assault*: an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- *Intimidation*: to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property**: to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

## Arrest

- ***Arrest - Drug Abuse Violations***: persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.
- ***Arrest - Liquor Law Violations***: persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.
- ***Arrest - Weapons Violations (Carrying, Possessing, etc.)***: persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.

## Referral for Disciplinary Action

- ***Referral for Disciplinary Action - Drug Abuse Violations***: the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.
- ***Referral for Disciplinary Action - Liquor Law Violations***: the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.
- ***Referral for Disciplinary Action - Weapons Violations (Carrying, Possessing, etc.)***: the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

# CRIME STATISTICS

| Offense | Year | On Campus | Non-Campus | Public Property | Total | Residential Facilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Negligent Manslaughter | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offense - Rape | 2020 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | 2019 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2018 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| Sex Offense - Fondling | 2020 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2018 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| Sex Offense - Incest | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offense - Statutory Rape | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2020 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 |
| | 2019 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | 2018 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Arrests *Source - Local Law Enforcement | Year | On Campus | Non-Campus | Public Property | Total | Residential Facilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drug Law Arrests* | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Arrests* | 2020 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2019 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| | 2018 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 11 |
| Weapons Law Arrests* | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Disciplinary Action Referrals *Source - Residence Life | Year | On Campus | Non-Campus | Public Property | Total | Residential Facilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drug Law Violations / Disciplinary Action | 2020 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| | 2019 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 27 |
| | 2018 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 58 |
| Liquor Law Violations / Disciplinary Action* | 2020 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2 |
| | 2019 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 89 |
| | 2018 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 65 |
| Weapon Law Violations / Disciplinary Action* | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| VAWA | Year | On Campus | Non-Campus | Public Property | Total | Residential Facilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic Violence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| | 2018 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Stalking | 2020 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| | 2018 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 |

*Incidents reported in these categories may also be included in a crime "Offense" category*

*Incidents may also be reflected in more than one of the above categories (i.e. if the incident involved both dating violence and stalking would be reflected as one incident in each category)*

## Hate Crime Statistics

Federal law requires colleges to summarize and publish the reports received of hate crimes on their campuses. Colleges must separately identify which of the reported crimes listed in the above chart involve victims who were intentionally selected because of their actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

2020: 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property incident characterized by sexual orientation occurred in an on-campus student housing facility.

2019: 1 simple assault incident characterized by race bias occurred

2018: None Identified

| Hate Crimes | Year | On Campus | Non-Campus | Public Property | Total | Residential Facilities | Race | Religion | Sexual Orientation | Gender | Gender Identity | Disability | Ethnicity | National Origin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offense - Rape | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offense - Fondling | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offense - Incest | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offense - Statutory Rape | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Negligent Manslaughter | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simple Assault | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Larceny/Theft | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intimidation | 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Property Damage | 2020 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

2020 - 0 unfounded crimes / 2019 - 0 unfounded crimes / 2018 - 0 unfounded crime

# SECTION 4. FIRE SAFETY

## INTRODUCTION

The Higher Education Opportunity Act requires all institutions of higher education that maintain on-campus housing to publish an annual Fire Safety Report. This report contains the information required by the HEOA for Lake Forest College including fire safety practices and a fire log with statistics regarding residential facility fires.

## Fire Safety Information/Policies (as printed in Student Handbook)

## Fire Safety

To Report a Fire, Call 911

Fire safety is of paramount importance to everyone in the College community. In order to adequately safeguard lives, when there is a fire alarm all individuals are required to evacuate the building, closing room doors on the way out. Failure to evacuate will result in a $150 fine. Once outside, all individuals must move to an area designated by Residence Life staff. All fire alarms are presumed to be real. In the event of smoke or fire, immediately sound the nearest fire alarm to alert and evacuate other residents. Dial 911 or call the Department of Public Safety at ext. 5555, and give your name, building, and specific information about the fire.

If you are in a room and the fire alarm has sounded, do not open the door until you check for smoke around the cracks and feel the surface of the door. If it is hot, do not open it. Seal up the cracks around the door with sheets or towels. Open the window slightly and hang a visible object to alert fire safety officials and identify your location and presence. If the door seems cool, open it cautiously and proceed rapidly to a clear exit, closing all doors behind you.

All residents must leave the building immediately. Residents are not to re-enter the building until instructed to do so by the Fire Department, a Public Safety Officer or a member of Residence Life staff. Residents who refuse or fail to vacate, or return to the building before they are told to do so will be issued a Notice of Alleged Violation and are subject to disciplinary action.

In compliance with all local and state fire ordinances, all residents should be aware of the following safety guidelines:

## Room Decorations

Tapestries should be set against the wall and well away from all outlets. Room furnishings must not impede quick access to corridors from the sleeping areas, especially in the quad rooms in Gregory, McClure, and Roberts. Fire retardant sprays are suggested for all wall coverings.

## Smoke Detectors

Smoke detectors are furnished in each residence room and must not be tampered with or disconnected. Covering or disconnecting smoke detectors is prohibited. $50 fine will be assessed for each disabled smoke detector, in addition to the cost of repair or

reconnection. Additional smoke detectors and approved extension cords are available at local hardware stores.

### *Prohibited Items*

The following are prohibited in residence halls, including lounges:

1) Storage of flammable materials (including charcoal and lighter fluids)
2) Storage of newspapers in large quantities
3) Storage of motor-driven vehicles
4) Storage that impedes access to rooms
5) Live cut trees
6) Storage of/discharging of fireworks
7) Halogen lamps
8) Candles (even for decoration), incense, and potpourri burners
9) Fog or smoke machines

### *False Alarms or Tampering with Fire Safety Equipment*

False alarms or tampering with fire safety equipment violates Illinois law and will be severely dealt with through the student conduct process. Tampering with fire safety equipment (e.g., fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, sprinkler heads, fire evacuation stickers) is prohibited and will result in a minimum $100 fine and disciplinary action. The mishandling of fire extinguishers and fire alarms is prohibited. The inappropriate discharge of a fire extinguisher will result in a $100 fine plus refilling costs in addition to disciplinary action. Sounding a false fire alarm is a felony and will be treated as such. Additionally, a $500 fine will be charged. Individuals mishandling safety equipment will be dealt with severely and be issued the fines.

### *Fire Escapes and Fire Doors*

Fire escapes and fires doors are to be used only when the alarm sounds. Use of fire escapes or fire doors is strictly prohibited at all other times.

### *Automatic Sprinkler Systems*

Some of our residence halls are equipped with automatic sprinkler systems. These systems are effective, secure, and designed to only react to heat. Tampering with the individual sprinkler heads, such as knocking it or hanging something on it, can cause the sprinkler head to discharge water. In the event that a sprinkler head discharges as a result of tampering, the student may be held responsible for any and all costs associated with damage to personal and College property and any resulting costs associated with the ensuing cleanup.

## Fire Education and Training Programs

Fire safety education programs for all residents of on-campus student housing and all employees with responsibilities related to that housing are held at the beginning of each semester. Their purpose is to: familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each facility, train them on procedures to follow if there is a fire and inform them of the College's fire safety policies. Information distributed includes maps of each facility's evacuation route and any fire alarms and fire suppression equipment available in the facility. Attendees are advised that participation in fire drills is mandatory and any student with a disability is given the option of having a "buddy" assigned to assist him or her.

## Reporting Fires

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

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact the Department of Public Safety at 847-735-5555. When providing notification of a fire, give as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire.

### *Plans for Future Improvements*

The College periodically reviews its fire safety protections and procedures. At this time, the College does not perceive a need for other immediate improvements, but will continue to remain vigilant.

## 2020

| Fire Statistics | | | | | | | | Fire Safety Systems | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Building | # of Fires | Date | Cause | Injuries Requiring Treatment | Deaths Related to Fire | Property Damage Value | Report # | Supervised Alarm System | Sprinkler System | Smoke Detection | Fire Extinguishers in Building | # of Supervised Drills Per Calendar Yr | Evacuation Plans |
| Blackstone Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 | Yes |
| Cleveland-Young | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 | Yes |
| Deerpath Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 | Yes |
| Gregory Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 | Yes |
| Harlan Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 | Yes |
| Lois Durand Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 | Yes |
| McClure Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 | Yes |
| Moore Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 | Yes |
| Nollen Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 | Yes |
| Roberts Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 0 | Yes |

*All building adresses are designated as 555 N. Sheridan Road, Lake Forest, IL*

## 2019

| Fire Statistics | | | | | | | | Fire Safety Systems | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Building | # of Fires | Date | Cause | Injuries Requiring Treatment | Deaths Related to Fire | Property Damage Value | Report # | Supervised Alarm System | Sprinkler System | Smoke Detection | Fire Extinguishers in Building | # of Supervised Drills Per Yr | Evacuation Plans |
| Blackstone Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Cleveland-Young | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Deerpath Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Gregory Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Harlan Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Lois Durand Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| McClure Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Moore Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Nollen Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Roberts Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |

*All building adresses are designated as 555 N. Sheridan Road, Lake Forest, IL*

## 2018

| Fire Statistics | | | | | | | | Fire Safety Systems | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Building | # of Fires | Date | Cause | Injuries Requiring Treatment | Deaths Related to Fire | Property Damage Value | Report # | Supervised Alarm System | Sprinkler System | Smoke Detection | Fire Extinguishers in Building | # of Supervised Drills Per Yr | Evacuation Plans |
| Blackstone Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Cleveland-Young | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Deerpath Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Gregory Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Harlan Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Lois Durand Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| McClure Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Moore Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Nollen Hall | 1 | 11/19/2018 | Cooking | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18-425 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |
| Roberts Hall | 0 | n/a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 2 | Yes |

*All building adresses are designated as 555 N. Sheridan Road, Lake Forest, IL*

# SECTION 5. APPENDIX A

## LEGAL SANCTIONS - DRUGS

### Federal Drug Penalties

Federal law penalizes the manufacture, distribution, possession with intent to manufacture or distribute, and simple possession of drugs ("controlled substances"). Federal penalties and sanctions for the simple possession of a controlled substance are quite severe. The law sets forth sentences and fines that include the following:

- First conviction: Up to one-year imprisonment, a fine of at least $1,000, or both.
- After one prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years, and a fine of at least $2,500.
- After two or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years, and a fine of at least $5,000. Note: A special, harsher sentencing provision applies for possession of flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) and crack cocaine. (21 U.S.C. §844(a))
- Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one-year imprisonment, as well as forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance. (21 U.S.C. §§853(a) & 881(a))
- Suspension of eligibility for federal financial aid for students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs, including, but not limited to, federal grants, loans, and federal work study programs. Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility can seek to regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program. (20 U.S.C. §1091(r))
- Denial and/or revocation of federal benefits, such as grants, contracts, loans and professional and commercial licenses, up to five years for the first offense, up to 10 years for the second offense, and permanently upon the third offense. (21 U.S.C. §862) (Authority to deny or revoke federal licenses and benefits is generally vested within the granting federal agencies.)
- Ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm. (18 U.S.C. §922(g))

Penalties may be doubled, however, when a person at least 18 years old: (1) distributes a controlled substance to a person under 21 years of age (a term of imprisonment for this offense shall not be less than one year), and/or (2) distributes, possesses with intent to distribute, or manufactures a controlled substance in or on, or within 1,000 feet of, the real property comprising a public or private elementary or secondary school, or a public or private college. (21 U.S.C. §§859 & 860)

Federal penalties and sanctions for trafficking in controlled substances are considerably more severe than those outlined previously for simple possession.

### *Federal Trafficking Penalties*

| FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DRUG/SCHEDULE** | **QUANTITY** | **PENALTIES** | **QUANTITY** | **PENALTIES** |
| Cocaine (Schedule II) | 500–4999 grams mixture | **First Offense:** Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual. | 5 kgs or more mixture | **First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual. **2 or More Prior Offenses:** Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual. |
| Cocaine Base (Schedule II) | 28–279 grams mixture | | 280 grams or more mixture | |
| Fentanyl (Schedule II) | 40–399 grams mixture | | 400 grams or more mixture | |
| Fentanyl Ana- logue (Schedule I) | 10–99 grams mixture | | 100 grams or more mixture | |
| Heroin (Schedule I) | 100–999 grams mixture | | 1 kg or more mixture | |
| LSD (Schedule I) | 1–9 grams mixture | | 10 grams or more mixture | |
| Methamphetamine (Schedule II) | 5–49 grams pure or 50–499 grams mixture | | 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture | |
| PCP (Schedule II) | 10–99 grams pure or 100–999 grams mixture | | 100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture | |

| PENALTIES | | |
|---|---|---|
| Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)<br><br>Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) | Any amount<br><br>1 gram | **First Offense:** Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual.<br>**Second Offense:** Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual. |
| Other Schedule III drugs | Any amount | **First Offense:** Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more that 15 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2.5 million if not an individual.<br>**Second Offense:** Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual. |
| All other Schedule IV drugs | Any amount | **First Offense:** Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual.<br>**Second Offense:** Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual. |
| Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) | Other than 1 gram or more | |
| All Schedule V drugs | Any amount | **First Offense:** Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than $100,000 if an individual, $250,000 if not an individual.<br>**Second Offense:** Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than $200,000 if an individual, $500,000 if not an individual. |

Source: https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-06/drug_of_abuse.pdf

### *Federal Trafficking Penalties – Marijuana*

| FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES—MARIJUANA | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **DRUG** | **QUANTITY** | **1st OFFENSE** | **2nd OFFENSE *** |
| Marijuana (Schedule I) | 1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants | Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual. | Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if other than an individual. |
| Marijuana (Schedule I) | 100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants | Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if other than an individual. | Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if other than an individual. |
| Marijuana (Schedule I) | More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants | Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual. | Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual. |
| Marijuana (Schedule I) | Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regard-less of weight)<br>1 to 49 marijuana plants; | Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual. | Not more than 10 yrs. Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual. |
| Hashish (Schedule I) | 10 kg or less | | |
| Hashish Oil (Schedule I) | 1 kg or less | | |
| *The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to $20 million if an individual and $75 million if other than an individual. | | | |

Source: https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-06/drug_of_abuse.pdf

## State Drug Penalties

The Illinois Criminal Code classifies drug-related offenses (for example, manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance, engaging in a calculated criminal drug conspiracy, drug trafficking, unauthorized possession, etc.) as either Class A misdemeanors or Class 1, 2, 3, 4, or X felonies depending on the severity and nature of the conduct. The following criminal penalties are applicable to the identified categories of offenses:

| STATE PENALTIES | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CATEGORY OF OFFENSE** | **MONETARY FINES** | **IMPRISONMENT** |
| Class A Misdemeanor | $1,000 | Up to 1 year |
| Class X Felony | Up to $500,000 | 6 to 60 years |
| Class 1 Felony | Up to $250,000 | 4 to 15 years |
| Class 2 Felony | Up to $200,000 | 3 to 7 years |
| Class 3 Felony | Up to $150,000 | 2 to 4 years |
| Class 4 Felony | Up to $15,000 | 1 to 3 years |

Illinois statutes cover a wide range of drug offenses. See 720 ILCS 550/1, et seq. (cannabis); 720 ILCS 570/401, et seq. (other controlled substances). Sentences and fines for simple possession of various controlled substances are summarized below. (Penalties may include prison terms and/or fines.

Under Illinois law, conviction of a drug possession offense results in a fine of no less than full street value of the substance seized, in addition to all other penalties.)

Any substance containing HEROIN

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15-<100 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $200,000 |
| 100-<400 gm | Class 1 | 6-30 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or full street value |
| 400-<900 gm | Class 1 | 8-40 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or full street value |
| 900+ gm | Class 1 | 10-50 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or full street value |

Any substance containing COCAINE

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15-<100 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $200,000 |
| 100-<400 gm | Class 1 | 6-30 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or full street value |
| 400-<900 gm | Class 1 | 8-40 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or full street value |
| 900+ gm | Class 1 | 10-50 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or full street value |

Any substance containing MORPHINE

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15-<100 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $200,000 |
| 100-<400 gm | Class 1 | 6-30 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or full street value |
| 400-<900 gm | Class 1 | 6-40 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or full street value |
| 900+ gm | Class 1 | 10-50 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or full street value |

Any substance containing PEYOTE

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200+ gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $200,000 |

Any substance containing a derivative of BARBITURIC ACID

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200+ gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $200,000 |

Any substance containing AMPHETAMINE

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200+ gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $200,000 |

Any substance containing METHAMPHETAMINE

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| <5 gm | Class 3 | 2-5 years | Up to $25,000 |
| 5-<15 gm | Class 2 | 3-7 years | Up to $25,000 |
| 15-<100 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $25,000 |
| 100-<400 gm | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to $100,00 |
| 400-<900 gm | Class X | 8-40 years | Up to $200,000 |
| 900+ gm | Class X | 10-50 years | Up to $300,000 |

Any substance containing LSD

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15-<100 gm or 15-199 objects/parts | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $200,000 |
| 100-<400 gm or 200-599 objects/parts | Class 1 | 6-30 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or full street value |
| 400-<900 gm or 600-1499 objects/parts | Class 1 | 8-40 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or full street value |
| 900+ gm or 1500+ objects/parts | Class 1 | 10-50 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or full street value |

Any substance containing PENTAZOCINE, KETAMINE, METHAQUALONE, or PCP

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30+ gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $200,000 |

Any other substance classified in Schedule I or II as a narcotic drug

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200+ gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $200,000 |

Any controlled substance other than METHAMPHETAMINE and ANABOLIC STEROID

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| Any other amount | Class 4 | 1-3 years | Up to $25,000 |

Illinois Penalties for Possession of MARIJUANA (includes HASHISH)

| Amount | Classification | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 10.0 gm | City Violation | None | Up to $1,500 |
| >10.0 - 30.0 gm | Class A Misdemeanor | Less than 1 year | Up to $2,500 |
| | Class 4 Felony for 2nd and subsequent offenses | 1-3 years | Up to $25,000 |
| >30.0 - 500.0 gm | Class 4 Felony | 1-3 years | Up to $25,000 |
| | Class 3 Felony for 2nd and subsequent offenses | 2-5 years | Up to $25,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| >500.0 - 2,000.0 gm | Class 3 Felony | 2-5 years | Up to $25,000 |
| >2,000.0 - 5,000.0 gm | Class 2 Felony | 3-7 years | Up to $25,000 |
| >5,000.0 gm | Class 1 Felony | 4-15 years | Up to $25,000 |

Illinois Penalties for Possession of ANABOLIC STEROIDS

| Amount | Classification | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| Any | Class C Misdemeanor | Up to 30 days | Up to $1,500 |
| Any | Class B Misdemeanor for 2nd and subsequent offense within 2 years | Up to 6 months | Up to $1,500 |

In addition to the sanctions listed above, the following additional penalties for possession of an illegal substance are prescribed by Illinois law.

- Possession of cannabis plants may result, depending on the number of plants, in prison terms of up to 15 years and fines of up to $25,000 plus costs.
- Conviction of a drug-related offense involving possession or delivery under the Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, in addition to all other penalties, results in a fine of no less than full street value of the substance seized.
- As with federal law, Illinois law provides much stiffer penalties for trafficking in a controlled substance. ("Trafficking" means the manufacture of, delivery of, or possession with intent to deliver controlled substances or marijuana.) Sentences and fines for trafficking in controlled substances are summarized in the chart below. (Under Illinois law, conviction of a drug delivery offense results in a fine of no less than full street value of the substance seized, in addition to all other penalties imposed.)

Any substance containing HEROIN or analog thereof

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-<15 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $250,000 |
| 15-<100 gm | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to $500,000 |
| 100-<400 gm | Class X | 9-40 years | Up to greater of $500,000 or full street value |
| 400-<900 gm | Class X | 12-50 years | Up to greater of $500,000 or full street value |
| 900+ gm | Class X | 15-60 years | Up to greater of $500,000 or full street value |

Any substance containing FENTANYL or analog thereof

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-<15 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $250,000 |
| 15-<100 gm | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to $500,000 |
| 100-<400 gm | Class X | 9-40 years | Up to $500,000 |
| 400-<900 gm | Class X | 12-50 years | Up to $500,000 |
| 900+ gm | Class X | 15-60 years | Up to $500,000 |

* If any amount of FENTANYL is combined with another controlled substance, 3 years are added to the prison term.

Any substance containing COCAINE or analog thereof

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-<15 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $250,000 |
| 15-<100 gm | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to $500,000 |
| 100-<400 gm | Class X | 9-40 years | Up to greater of $500,000 or full street value |
| 400-<900 gm | Class X | 12-50 years | Up to greater of $500,000 or full street value |
| 900+ gm | Class X | 15-60 years | Up to greater of $500,000 or full street value |

Any substance containing MORPHINE or analog thereof

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10-<15 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $250,000 |
| 15-<100 gm | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to $500,000 |
| 100-<400 gm | Class X | 9-40 years | Up to greater of $500,000 or full street value |
| 400-<900 gm | Class X | 12-50 years | Up to greater of $500,000 or full street value |
| 900+ gm | Class X | 15-60 years | Up to greater of $500,000 or full street value |

Any substance containing PEYOTE or analog thereof

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50-<200 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $250,000 |
| 200+ gm | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to $500,000 |

Any substance containing BARBITURIC ACID or analog thereof

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50-<200 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $250,000 |
| 200+ gm | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to $500,000 |

Any substance containing AMPHETAMINE or analog thereof

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50-<200 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $250,000 |
| 200+ gm | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to $500,000 |

Any substance containing LSD or analog thereof

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5-<15 gm or >10 but <15 objects/parts | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $250,000 |
| 15-<100 gm or 15-199 objects/parts | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to $500,000 |
| 100-<400 gm or 200-599 objects/parts | Class X | 9-40 years | Up to greater of $500,000 or full street value |
| 400-<900 gm or 600-1499 objects/parts | Class X | 12-50 years | Up to greater of $500,000 or full street value |
| 900+ gm or 1500+ objects/parts | Class X | 15-60 years | Up to greater of $500,000 or full street value |

Any substance containing METHAMPHETAMINE

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| <5 gm | Class 2 | 3-7 years | Up to $25,000 |
| 5-<15 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $25,000 |
| 15-<100 gm | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to greater of $100,000 or street value |
| 100-<400 gm | Class X | 9-40 years | Up to greater of $200,000 or street value |
| 400-<900 gm | Class X | 12-50 years | Up to greater of $300,000 or street value |
| 900+ gm | Class X | 15-60 years | Up to greater of $400,000 or street value |

* Manufacture of methamphetamine is subject to harsher penalties as set forth in 720 ILCS 646/15(a) (2015).

Any substance containing PENTAZOCINE, KETAMINE, METHAQUALONE, PCP or analog thereof

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10-<30 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $250,000 |
| 30+ gm | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to $500,000 |

Any substance containing HYDROCODONE, DIHYDROCODEINONE, DIHYDROCODEINE, OXYCODONE or analog thereof

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50-<100 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $250,000 |
| 100+ gm | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to $500,000 |
| Any amount not listed above | Class 2 | 3-7 years | Up to $200,000 |

Any other substance or analog classified in Schedule I or II, but not listed here

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50-<200 gm | Class 1 | 4-15 years | Up to $250,000 |
| 200+ gm | Class X | 6-30 years | Up to $500,000 |

Any substance or analog classified in Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug or contains LSD, AMPHETAMINE, FENTANYL, or BZP

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| Any amount not listed above | Class 2 | 3-7 years | Up to $200,000 |

Any substance or analog classified in Schedule I or II that is not METHAMPHETAMINE

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| Any amount not listed above | Class 3 | 2-5 years | Up to $150,000 |

Any substance classified in Schedule III

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| Any amount not listed above | Class 3 | 2-5 years | Up to $125,000 |

Any substance classified in Schedule IV

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| Any amount not listed above | Class 3 | 2-5 years | Up to $100,000 |

Any substance classified in Schedule V

| Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| Any amount not listed above | Class 3 | 2-5 years | Up to $75,000 |

* Schedules I-V may be found in 720 ILCS §§ 570/204, 570/206, 570/208, and 570/212 (2012).

Illinois Penalties for MARIJUANA Trafficking (includes HASHISH)

| Amount | Classification | Prison Term | Fine |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 2.5 gm | Class B Misdemeanor | Up to 6 months | $1,500 |
| >2.5-10.0 gm | Class A Misdemeanor | Less than 1 year | $2,500 |
| >10-30.0 gm | Class 4 Felony | 1-3 years | $25,000 |
| >30-500.0 gm | Class 3 Felony | 2-5 year | Up to $50,000 |
| >500-2,000.0 gm | Class 2 Felony | 3-7 years | Up to $100,000 |
| >2,000-5,000.0 gm | Class 1 Felony | 4-15 years | Up to $150,000 |
| >5,000.0 gm | Class X Felony | 6-30 years | Up to $200,000 |

In addition to these sanctions, the following additional penalties are prescribed by Illinois law. Conviction for the following may result in imprisonment, a fine, or both up to double the maximum otherwise authorized:

- Conviction for a second or subsequent offense under the Controlled Substances Act. A prior conviction under federal law or the law of any other state makes a conviction under Illinois law a second offense.
- Conviction for "cannabis trafficking" of 2,500 grams or more or for "controlled substances trafficking" (i.e., bringing these items into Illinois for purposes of manufacture or delivery).
- Conviction for delivery of a controlled substance by a person over 18 to a person under 18.
- Conviction for delivery of cannabis (marijuana or hashish) by a person over 18 to a person under 18 who is at least three years younger.
- Conviction for delivery of a controlled substance to a woman known to be pregnant.
- A person over 18 who uses another person under 18 to deliver controlled substances may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term up to three times the maximum otherwise authorized.

Violation of provisions of the Controlled Substances Act in or on the grounds of any school or public housing complex, or within 1,000 feet of the same, will increase the felony status (and prison term) and the applicable fine.

Participation in any conspiracy with respect to cannabis may result in imprisonment for two to five years and a fine of up to $200,000 plus certain forfeitures.

## Relevant City of Lake Forest Drug Ordinances

§ 135.028 ILLEGAL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.
It shall be unlawful except as authorized by state statute, for any person knowingly to possess, sell, offer for sale, give, produce, manufacture, deliver or possess with intent to deliver or manufacture any controlled substance as listed in Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 56, §§ 1204, 1206, 1208 and 1210.
(Prior Code, § 47-7.15) Penalty, see § 135.999

§ 135.029 ILLEGAL CONTROL OF CANNABIS.
(A) Cannabis includes marijuana, hashish and other substances which are identified as including any parts of the plant Cannabis Sativa, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of such plan; and any compound, manufacture, sale, derivative, mixture or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or resin, including tetrahydrocannabinel (THC) and all other cannabinol derivatives, including its naturally occurring or synthetically produced ingredients, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction, or independently by means of chemical synthesis or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis; but shall not include the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of .such plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom, fiber, oil or cake, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of termination).
(B) It shall be unlawful to possess, sell, offer to sell, give produce, manufacture, deliver or possess with intent to deliver or manufacture, cannabis which includes marijuana, hashish or other1 derivatives from any part of the plant Cannabis Sativa.
(Prior Code, § 47-7.16) Penalty, see § 135.999

§ 135.999 PENALTY.
(A) Whoever violates any provisions of §§ 135.001 through 135.009, 135.025 through 135.029, 135.055 through 135.059, 135.075 through 135.076 and 135.090 through 135.092 shall, upon, conviction be fined not less than $25, nor more than $750, for each offense. In addition, any cost of collection of fines or other amounts due to the city hereunder may be assessed in accordance with § 10.99 of this code.
(Prior Code, § 47-7.25)
(B) (1) Whoever violates any provisions of §§ 135.010 through 135.013, 135.040 through 135.042, 135.060 and 135.061, 135.093, 135.105 through 135.108 and 135.120 through 135.121, except where another penalty is specifically provided, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $750 for each offense.
(Prior Code, § 26-18)
(2) Any person who damages, defaces or otherwise interferes with public property shall reimburse the city for all costs of repairs to such public property within 30 days after receipt of invoice therefor from the city.
(3) In addition, any costs of collection of fines, charges or payments due under §§ 135.010 through 135.013, 135.040 through 135.042, 135.060 and 135.061, 135.093, 135.105 through 135.108, 135.120 and 135.121 may be assessed in accordance with § 10.99(B) of this code.
(C) (1) Any minor who violates any provision of §§ 135.135 through 135.139 shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $100 for the first offense, $150 for the second offense and $200 each for the third and subsequent offenses.
(2) Any person, other than a minor, who violates any provision of §§ 135.135 through 135.139 shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $200 for the first offense, $400 for the second offense and $600 each for the third and subsequent offenses.
(3) In addition to, or in lieu of, the above penalties, any minor who violates any provision of §§ 135.135 through 135.139 may be required to fulfill a term of community service of not less than ten hours for the first offense, 20 hours for the second offense, and 30 hours each for the third and subsequent offenses. This service may include service in the pulmonary unit of a community hospital, or the like.
(4) Any person, corporation, or other legal entity, whether public or private, who is determined to be in violation of § 135.135(C) as a first offense, during a calendar year, shall be subject to suspension of their license to sell tobacco products for seven consecutive days when said business is open for business, in addition to the fine as specified in §§ 135.135 through 135.139.

(5) Any person, corporation, or other legal entity, whether public or private, who is determined to be in violation of § 135.135(C) as a second offense, during a calendar year, shall be subject to suspension of their license to sell tobacco products for 30 consecutive days, when said business is open for business, in addition to the fine as specified in §§ 135.135 through 135.139.
(6) Any person, corporation or other legal entity, whether public or private, who is determined to be in violation of § 135.135(C) as a third offense, during a calendar year, shall be subject to suspension of their license to sell tobacco products for 180 days when said business is open for business, in addition to the fine as specified in §§ 135.135 through 135.139
(7) Any person, corporation or other legal entity, whether public or private, who is determined to be in violation of § 135.135(C) as more than three offenses, during a calendar year, or any sale or delivery of tobacco products of any kind whatsoever that is deemed to have taken place during a term of suspension will result in permanent revocation of the offender's license to sell tobacco products.
(Prior Code, § 26-101)
(Ord. 97-39, passed 1-15-1998; Ord. 00-14, passed 4-3-2000; Ord. 03-37, passed 7-7-2003)

# LEGAL SANCTIONS - ALCOHOL

## State of Illinois Alcohol Sanctions

**Providing alcohol to an individual under the age of 21:** Maximum $2,500 fine and up to a year in jail for a misdemeanor offense. Felony offense can result in a prison sentence of a year or more and fines up to $25,000.

**NEW SOCIAL HOST LAW!** It is a $500 minimum fine (with a maximum $2,500 fine and up to one year in jail) to knowingly allow underage drinking to occur at a private residence. If serious injury or death occurs because of this activity, individuals are subject to a Class 4 felony (up to three years in prison and fines up to $25,000).

**Possession, consumption, purchase, or receipt of alcohol by an individual under the age of 21 years of age**: 3-month suspension of driving privileges for court supervision, 6 mos. for first conviction, 1 year for second conviction, and license revocation for subsequent convictions.

**Illegal transportation of alcohol in an automobile by an individual under the age of 21**: Transporting alcohol is illegal, and anyone in the vehicle can be charged with a maximum $1,000 fine. For the driver, the penalty is mandatory driver's license suspension for one year on the first offense, and mandatory one-year revocation for subsequent offenses.

https://www2.illinois.gov/ilcc/Education/Pages/Under21Laws.aspx

"USE IT AND LOSE IT" — ZERO TOLERANCE
(Blood Alcohol Content over 0.0 while driving a vehicle)

- **1st OFFENSE**: Three-month suspension of driving privileges; six-month suspension with refusal of alcohol testing.
- **2nd OFFENSE (before age 21)**: One-year suspension of driver's license; two-year suspension with refusal of testing.

**NEW LAW!** To obtain driving relief, you MUST be 18+ years old, serve 30 days of "hard" suspension, and drive a Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID) equipped vehicle. Driving without a BAIID is a Class 4 felony. Penalties include a minimum of 30 days in jail (or 300 hours community service), up to three years in prison, and fines up to $25,000.

D.U.I. ARREST DRIVING SANCTIONS
(BAC of at least .08%, a showing of other drugs, or refusing to submit to alcohol or drug testing)

- **1st OFFENSE**: Six-month suspension of driving privileges; one-year suspension with refusal of testing.
- **2nd OFFENSE: (within 5 years)**: One-year suspension of driving privileges; three-year suspension with refusal of testing. No driving relief possible.

UNDERAGE D.U.I. CONVICTIONS

- **1st CONVICTION**: Up to one year in jail and fines up to $2,500. Two-year minimum revocation of driver's license. Not eligible for driving relief until the second year.
- **2nd CONVICTION**: Up to one year in jail and fines up to $2,500. Revocation of driver's license for minimum five years or until age 21, whichever is longer. Mandatory minimum imprisonment of five days (or 240 hours of community service).
- **AGGRAVATED DUI (any DUI resulting in a felony charge, including a DUI resulting in great bodily harm or death; a third or subsequent DUI conviction; or committing a DUI without a valid license, permit, or insurance). Penalties include**: Imprisonment of up to 14 years for DUI resulting in the loss of life; Imprisonment of up to 28 years for multiple fatalities; Felony charges vary for offense from a Class 4 felony (one to three years imprisonment) to a Class X felony (6-30 years); Minimum revocation periods vary for offense from a minimum of one year to mandatory life.

## Relevant City of Lake Forest Alcohol Ordinances

§ 111.076 PROHIBITIONS REGARDING MINORS.

(B) Consumption, purchase and possession prohibited. No minor shall consume alcoholic liquor, purchase alcoholic liquor, accept a gift of alcoholic liquor or have alcoholic liquor in his or her possession; provided, however, that, this division (B) shall not prohibit the consumption of alcoholic liquor by a minor in the performance of a religious ceremony or service or in a home pursuant to the direct supervision and approval of the parent or legal guardian of such minor.
(Prior Code, § 4-22) (Ord. 2013-26, passed 5-20-2013) Penalty, see § 111.999

§ 111.999 PENALTY.
(A) Each day on which or during which any person violates any of the provisions of this chapter, and each separate act or transaction in violation of this chapter, shall constitute a separate offense.
(C) Except where higher minimum penalties are established by statute, and in addition to the penalties provided in § 111.105 of this chapter, any person who violates any provision of this chapter may be fined not less than $50, nor more than $750, for the first such violation and not less than $100, nor more than $750, for the second and each subsequent violation. Each day on which a violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation.
(Prior Code, § 4-26)
(Ord. 2013-26, passed 5-20-2013)

## FEDERAL AND STATE FAKE ID PENALTIES

Under federal law, the use, transfer, or production of identification that is false, altered, tampered with, or fraudulently obtained is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a fine of up to $250,000. Possession of such identification is punishable in some cases by up to five years imprisonment and a fine of up to $250,000.

Under Illinois law, possession, advertisement, manufacture, distribution, or sale of a driver's license or identification card that is "fraudulent" (i.e., produced by someone other than a government office) is a Class 4 felony punishable by one to three years imprisonment and up to $25,000. Possession, transfer, or use of "fictitious" identification (a genuine identification with false information), lending or using the identification of another, or altering an identification is punishable by up to one year imprisonment and a fine of up to $2,500. Persons under 21 who present or offer false evidence for purposes of obtaining or purchasing alcohol shall be fined between $500 and $2,500, must perform at least 25 hours of community service, and may be jailed for up to one year.

# SECTION 6. APPENDIX B

## RELEVANT ILLINOIS CRIMINAL CODE DEFINITIONS

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
|---|---|
| Dating Violence | The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define the term dating violence. |
| Domestic Violence | Illinois' Domestic Violence Act indicates that "domestic violence" means "abuse", which means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis. (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 60/103).<br>In addition, Illinois law includes the following:<br>• Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-3.2): A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification: (1) Causes bodily harm to any family or household member; (2) Makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member.<br>• Aggravated Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-3.3): (a) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, knowingly causes great bodily harm, or permanent |

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
|---|---|
| | 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.<br>• For purposes of the above crimes, "family or household members" is defined at 750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-0.1 as: "Family or household members" include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren, and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers as defined in Section 12-4.4a of this Code. For purposes of this Article, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship. |
| Stalking | • Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.3):<br>▪ 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.<br>▪ 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.<br>▪ 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.<br>• Aggravated Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.4): A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and: (1) causes bodily harm to the victim; (2) confines or restrains the victim; or (3) violates a |

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
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| | 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.<br>• Cyberstalking (720 Ill. Stat. § 5/12-7.5):<br>▪ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she engages in a course of conduct using electronic communication directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress.<br>▪ 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.<br>▪ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, creates and maintains an Internet website or webpage which is accessible to one or more third parties for a period of at least 24 hours, and which contains statements harassing another person and: (1) which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person, or (2) which places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, or (3) which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.<br>▪ 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 devise 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. |
| Sexual Assault | • Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.20) A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual |

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| | 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; (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.<br>• Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.30):<br>a) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10); (3) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (4) the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; (5) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (6) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes; (8) the person is armed with a firearm; (9) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or (10) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.<br>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.<br>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.<br>• Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.40): A person commits predatory criminal sexual assault of a child if that person is 17 years of age or older, and commits an act of contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person and the part of the body of another for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or the accused, or an act of sexual penetration, and: (1) the victim is under 13 years of age; or (2) the victim is under 13 years of age and that person: (A) is armed with a firearm; (B) personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; (C) causes great bodily harm to the victim that: (i) results in permanent disability; or (ii) is life threatening; or (D) delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception, for other than medical purposes. |

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
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| Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape | For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define these terms. |
| Other "sexual assault" crimes | Other crimes under Illinois law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:<br>• Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.50):<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>• Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.60):<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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. |

| Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes) | Definitions |
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| | 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.<br>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.<br>• Sexual Relations Within Families (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-11): A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she: (1) Commits an act of sexual penetration as defined in Section 11-0.1 of this Code; and (2) The person knows that he or she is related to the other person as follows: (i) Brother or sister, either of the whole blood or the half blood; or (ii) Father or mother, when the child, regardless of legitimacy and regardless of whether the child was of the whole blood or half-blood or was adopted, was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iii) Stepfather or stepmother, when the stepchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iv) Aunt or uncle, when the niece or nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (v) Great-aunt or great-uncle, when the grand-niece or grand-nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (vi) Grandparent or step-grandparent, when the grandchild or step-grandchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed. |
| Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)<br>(720 Ill. Comp. Stat. §5/11-1.70) | "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.<br>A person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct. |