

2022 Campus Security Report (Clery Report)
and
2022 Campus Fire Safety Report¹

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¹ This report is intended to comply with regulations from the U.S. Department of Education, which regulations implement the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, as amended ("Clery Act"), 20 U.S.C. 1092 (a) and (f); 34 CFR 668.46, including, without limitation, amendments made to the Clery Act by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, Public Law 113-4 (March 7, 2013) and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. It is also intended to comply with Illinois' Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act, 110 ILCS 155/1 et seq.

Illinois Institute of Technology ("IIT" or "Illinois Tech") aims to provide its students, faculty and staff with an environment of collegiality, research and scholarship. IIT also strives to provide a safe and secure environment for its university community, one in which learning and fellowship can occur without incident or unreasonable distraction.

This report discusses the various steps Illinois Tech takes to provide a safe and secure learning environment, including the crime prevention services of its Department of Public Safety as well as fire safety and emergency preparedness programs. It details information and programs that aim to help people avoid becoming the victim of a crime as well as the processes by which persons can report crimes or suspicious persons or activities.

The report includes federally mandated statistics regarding certain categories of crime from calendar years 2022 (the most current available) as well as 2021 and 2020 reported to have occurred on Illinois Tech's campuses. It also includes federally mandated statistics from calendar years 2022 (again, the most current available) as well as 2021 and 2020 regarding reported fires in on-campus student housing facilities. It contains information on the university's policies and protocols with respect to allegations of sexual misconduct, including, but not limited to, how such allegations are investigated and the procedures pursuant to which they are adjudicated as well as the resources available, both on- and off-campus and by IIT's designated confidential advisor, to the victims of such misconduct. It summarizes IIT's policies related to drug and alcohol use and discusses the counseling programs IIT's Student Health and Wellness Center provides to prevent the abuse of drugs and alcohol and the possible health and legal risks associated with such abuse. It explains the relationship the university has with local law enforcement. It also, among other items, outlines policies related to fire safety procedures, the reporting of a missing student, and emergency response and evacuation procedures.

A copy of this Campus Security Report and Campus Fire Safety Report will be provided to anyone upon request and may be found online at the following link:

http://web.iit.edu/sites/web/files/departments/general-counsel/pdfs/campus_security_report.pdf.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Public Safety ("Public Safety")² -- headquartered in Tech Central, 3424 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois -- protects students, faculty, staff, visitors, the public and property on or at IIT's campus locations.

Below are Illinois Tech's campus locations, meaning they are owned or controlled by IIT, have an organized course of study and on-site personnel acting in an administrative capacity (each a "campus"). This report sets forth safety and security procedures and information as well as crime statistics for these campuses.

Mies (Main) Campus, 10 W. 35th Street, Chicago, IL and generally located between 30th and 35th Streets (North-South) and Michigan Avenue and LaSalle Street (East-West);

Conviser Law Center, 565 West Adams Street, Chicago, IL;

Daniel F. and Ada L. Rice Campus, 201 East Loop Road, Wheaton, IL; and

Moffett Campus – Institute for Food Safety & Health, 6502 S. Archer Road, Bedford Park, IL.

II. THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY – SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

Operating 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, Public Safety may be reached at:

- **(312) 808-6300 -- Non-emergency**
- **(312) 808-6363 -- Emergency**
- publicsafety@iit.edu -- Email

The duties of Public Safety include, but are not limited to, rendering assistance in an emergency, including, without limitation, fires and mandatory evacuations; responding to requests for service; conducting investigations when appropriate, including, without limitation, those related to a missing student, sexual misconduct and/or as requested by the university administration; aiding in quelling disturbances; providing a security escort service; and enforcing Illinois Tech rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the proper use of buildings and facilities.

Patrol and Other Services

Public Safety performs the following activities to detect and to deter crime for the safety and security of the IIT community:

² All Public Safety personnel are employees of Universal Protection Service d/b/a Allied Universal Security Service ("Allied"), which provides security and public safety services in various locations throughout the Chicago area. Pursuant to contract, Allied manages and operates IIT's Department of Public Safety.

Public Safety Patrols – Uniformed Public Safety officers continually patrol all Illinois Tech owned buildings, parking areas and campus grounds via foot, bicycles and patrol vehicles to deter crime. When necessary, Public Safety officers will identify and detain persons who are unlawfully or illegally in university buildings or on university grounds.

Electronic Alarm Systems – Public Safety monitors a comprehensive network of intrusion, fire, motion, tamper and duress alarm systems at the Mies, Downtown, Moffett and Rice campuses.

Security Escort Services – Public Safety offers security escorts, both on and near to the Mies campus. A Public Safety officer will escort members of the IIT community to any Illinois Tech facility on the Mies campus if individuals express a significant concern about their personal safety. On-campus security escorts may be requested at any time. Security escorts to off-campus locations from the Mies campus are available only during specific hours, to a set number of destinations. Information on the escort program is available at the following link: <https://web.iit.edu/public-safety/safety-awareness/public-safety-escorts#on>. In addition, escorts may be provided to Insight Hospital, Northwestern Memorial Hospital and the CTA Red and Green Line stations adjacent to Mies campus. Escort service may utilize motor, bicycle and foot patrol officers. To request an escort or additional information, contact (312) 808-6310.

Emergency Telephones – Emergency phones located throughout the Mies campus provide direct communication with Public Safety.

Alerts/Warnings to the University Community – Through its own efforts and by continuously monitoring the Chicago Police Department’s radio traffic and reaching out to other applicable police departments, Public Safety is aware of crimes, including, but not limited to, robberies, assaults, attacks, sex offenses and other emergencies in and around the campuses that may threaten the Illinois Tech community. When circumstances are appropriate, Public Safety, upon coordination with the Offices of Marketing & Communications, Office of the Dean of Students and/or Office of Residence and Greek Life, employs reasonable efforts to notify the Illinois Tech community by issuing an emergency alert (a notification to students and employees about the occurrence of an emergency situation, which may include, but is not limited to, serious crimes, actually occurring on or near or imminently threatening campus that are considered a potential threat to students, faculty and staff) or timely warning (an alert issued after the commission of a Clery Act crime upon the determination that an on-going potentially dangerous situation to persons or property on or near campus exists so as to facilitate the campus community’s ability to take appropriate precautions for their safety).

Communications may occur via any or all of the following mediums: Illinois Tech’s website, e-mail and/or voice mail systems; instant messaging via “IIT Alert”; special bulletins; and/or campus publications such as “IIT Today” and “TechNews”. The actual nature and scope of an emergency alert or timely warning and the means used to issue it will be dictated by the facts and circumstances of the particular situation;

however, any such alert or warning will not include the name of any victim(s) and will be issued so as to protect, to the extent practicable, the confidentiality of the victim(s).

Written Notices – Important Public Safety information is printed and made available to new students and the community at-large.

How to Report a Crime or an Emergency

If members of the IIT community become victims of a crime or aware of a fire or emergency situation, they are strongly encouraged to report it immediately to Public Safety and/or local law enforcement, regardless of how small the incident may seem. An individual who becomes aware of any crime, but especially a crime of a violent or sexual nature, is also strongly encouraged to report it even if the victim has elected not to or is otherwise unable to do so.

To report a crime, emergency or suspicious person or activity, all members of the IIT community (Mies, Rice, Downtown and Moffett campuses) can call Public Safety at 312-808-6363 (or 312-808-6300 for non-emergency) from off-campus telephones or extension 8-6363 from campus telephones. A report may be made to Public Safety anonymously by telephoning Public Safety at 312-808-6300. The individual reporting should inform the dispatcher who answers that they wish anonymously to report a crime, and though the individual will not be asked their name, they will be asked to provide as much information as they can about the crime. Alternatively, information regarding such matters can be provided to a Campus Security Authority (as defined below), who in turn will promptly notify Public Safety of the incident or event. Finally, reports can also be made electronically at www.iit.edu/incidentreport.

Upon notice, the Public Safety Command Center will dispatch Public Safety personnel to the incident scene to investigate the matter and take appropriate action. All calls or requests are documented and, when appropriate, recorded on an incident report. Public Safety also maintains direct contact with the Chicago, Wheaton and Bedford Park Police and Fire Departments, and support from these departments can be obtained immediately.

Under the Clery Act, certain Illinois Tech employees are required to report certain crimes, in particular, crimes of sexual violence. Reportable crimes include: criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, hate crimes,³ domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and liquor, drug and weapon violations.⁴ Such employees are referred to as “campus security

³ A hate crime is any of the listed crimes plus destruction/damage/vandalism of property, larceny-theft, simple assault, and intimidation that involved victims who were intentionally selected because of their actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity or national origin.

⁴ Definitions of these crimes are set forth in Appendix A of Subpart D of Part 668 of the Clery Act regulations, which can be found at the following link:
http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?gp=&SID=0e826eb893497871725d8a9df8d36286&mc=true&n=sp34.3.668.d&r=SUBPART&ty=H TML#ap34.3.668_149.a.

authorities” under the Clery Act and, at IIT, include employees with the following titles or acting in the following capacities:

President, Provost, Vice Presidents/Provosts and those designated to serve in the role of Associate or Assistant Vice Presidents/Provosts; the Title IX Coordinator and Assistant Title IX Coordinators, academic deans, directors and department chairs, including those serving in associate roles; student affairs directors; residential life personnel, including resident advisors; Greek life coordinators; athletic administrators, including directors, assistant directors, coaches, assistant coaches and trainers; student activities coordinators; faculty and staff advisors to IIT recognized student organizations; academic advisors; and Public Safety staff (each a “Campus Security Authority”).

Anyone who qualifies as a Campus Security Authority is expected to report crimes of which they are or become aware of to Public Safety. (For additional information on the reporting of Title IX covered offenses, including to whom such reporting must be made to establish actual knowledge on the part of Illinois Tech, see Sections VII and VIII below.)

Below is contact information for Campus Security Authorities at each of Illinois Tech’s campuses to whom reporting of a crime or emergency is especially recommended. As a point of information, the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for monitoring Illinois Tech’s overall implementation of and compliance with Title IX, a law, which broadly speaking, prohibits discrimination or unequal treatment in educational programs and activities based on sex or gender.

Mies Campus

“Residence Halls” – McCormick Student Village, John and Jeanne Rowe Village, George J. Kacek Hall, Cunningham Hall, Gunsaulus Hall and Carman Hall, collectively

- Vice Provost of Student Affairs and Dean of Students at 312-567-3081 or dos@iit.edu.
- Senior Director for Residence Life and Housing at 312-808-5133 or housing@iit.edu
- Director of Student Affairs Cares at 312-567-5172 or conduct@iit.edu
- The Office of Residence Life provided security desks, which are located at the Main Entrances of McCormick Student Village, John and Jeanne Rowe Village, George K. Kacek Hall, Carman Hall, Cunningham Hall, and Gunsaulus Hall, or the Office of Residence Life at 312-567-5075 or housing@iit.edu

Keating Hall

- Director of Athletics at 312-567-7124
- Door Guard at Main Entrance at 312-567-7130

General

- Vice Provost of Student Affairs and Dean of Students at 312-567-3081 or dos@iit.edu
- Director of Student Affairs Cares at 312-567-5172 or conduct@iit.edu

- Illinois Tech's Title IX Coordinator, Virginia Foster, at 312-567-5725 or foster@iit.edu, whose office is located in Room 10C3-1 of the IIT Tower, 10 West 35th Street in Chicago
- The Chicago Police or Fire Department can be reached at 911 for emergency assistance or 311 for non-emergency assistance

Conviser Law Center

Chicago-Kent College of Law

- Assistant Dean for Academic Administration and Student Affairs at 312-906-5282

Stuart Graduate School of Business

- Office of the Dean at 312-906-6500

General

- Public Safety in Lobby of Conviser Law Center at 312-906-5030
- Illinois Tech's Title IX Coordinator, Virginia Foster, at 312-567-5725 or foster@iit.edu, whose office is located in Room 10C3-1 of the IIT Tower, 10 West 35th Street in Chicago
- The Chicago Police or Fire Department can be reached at 911 for emergency assistance or 311 for non-emergency assistance

Moffett Campus

- At the Moffett Campus, Public Safety personnel can be reached at 708-563-8195
- Office of the Director of the Institute for Food Safety & Health at 708-563-1577
- IIT's Title IX Coordinator, Virginia Foster, at 312-567-5725 or foester@iit.edu, whose office is located in Room 10C3-1 of the IIT Tower, 10 West 35th Street in Chicago
- Vice Provost of Student Affairs and Dean of Students at 312-567-3081 or dos@iit.edu
- The Bedford Park Police Department can be reached at 911 for emergency assistance or 708-458-3388 for non-emergency assistance

Rice Campus

- At the Rice Campus, Public Safety personnel can be reached at 630-682-6054
- IIT's Title IX Coordinator, Virginia Foster, at 312-567-5725 or foster@iit.edu, whose office is located in Room 10C3-1 of the IIT Tower, 10 West 35th Street in Chicago
- Vice Provost of Student Affairs and Dean of Students at 312-567-3081 or dos@iit.edu
- The Wheaton Police Department may be contacted by dialing 911 for emergency assistance or 630-260-2161 for non-emergency assistance or information

Relationship with Local Law Enforcement and Legal Authority

Illinois Tech does not have formal memoranda of understanding in place with local police authorities regarding safety and security matters, including, without limitation, the investigation of alleged criminal acts, but Public Safety maintains close working relationships with the Chicago, Wheaton and Bedford Park Police Departments and appropriate authorities of the U.S. and Illinois criminal justice systems. Various other departments of the university also have relationships with State and local fire departments and emergency response agencies. Regular communications and/or meetings are held with these agencies on both a formal and informal basis. Crime-related reports, statistics and crime-fighting strategies as well as fire safety procedures and emergency preparedness planning are routinely exchanged.

Because Illinois Tech's Mies campus is an open campus, the Chicago Police Department includes the campus as part of its normal patrol and emergency response obligations. The Chicago, Wheaton and Bedford Park Police Departments also provide assistance and support to Public Safety as requested. Although Public Safety officers investigate all incidents on behalf of Illinois Tech for university-related purposes, all criminal incidents and arrests made on university property are investigated and processed by the responsible police agency. Public Safety has only common-law authority to detain and investigate persons who commit crimes on campus. It then transfers the detained persons to local law enforcement.

The Illinois State Police provides an online listing of sex offenders required to register in the State of Illinois; such information can be secured for all IIT campuses – Mies Campus (located in the 1st and 2nd Chicago Police Districts), Downtown Campus (located in the 1st Chicago Police District), Rice Campus (located in the City of Wheaton) and Moffett Campus (located in the Village of Bedford Park). The database is updated daily and allows searching by name, city, county, zip code, compliance status, or any combination thereof. This online listing is at <https://www.isp.illinois.gov/Sor/Disclaimer>.

Crime Reports

Public Safety maintains statistics on crimes and other incidents occurring on IIT's campuses. 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 IIT community in the following ways:

Incident Report - A record that documents pertinent information for each reported incident.

Incident Summary Report - A daily synopsis describing incident activity over the previous 24-hour period. This report is available for public viewing at Public Safety's offices as well as online at http://blogs.iit.edu/public_safety.

"Illinois Tech Today" - A daily newsletter for staff and faculty that can include alerts and other crime-related information.

"TechNews" - The student newspaper, which may publish at its discretion a "police blotter" summarizing criminal incidents from the recent past.

Monthly Incident Summary - A monthly summary of all incidents reported to Public Safety is prepared and distributed upon request.

Crime Log - A record of reported incidents is kept for the most recent 60-day period and is open to the public at Public Safety's offices during normal business hours, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. A request to see reported incidents older than 60 days will be met within two (2) business days.

Campus Security Report - A comprehensive annual report of crime-related information and statistics is compiled, published and distributed to current and prospective students and employees. Public Safety compiles the statistics from its own incident reports, from Campus Security Authorities and from local law enforcement. The most current version of the Campus Security Report is at http://web.iit.edu/sites/web/files/departments/general-counsel/pdfs/campus_security_report.pdf. A paper copy can be obtained at the Public Safety Dispatch Center, located at 3424 South State Street. 312-808-6300.

III. ACCESS TO AND SECURITY FOR RESIDENCE HALLS

The main entrances to the Residence Halls are staffed by the Office of Residence Life personnel 24 hours a day for residents' safety and security. Residents enter and exit the Residence Halls through the main entrance only. All other Residence Hall doors are reserved and designated for emergency use only. The exterior doors of Residence Halls are kept locked and are monitored by the Office of Residence Life and Public Safety staff to prevent unauthorized persons from gaining access. All people who have authorized entry to the Residence Halls gain access through a proximity card access-control system. All guests entering the Residence Halls are expected to check in with and display a valid picture identification card to the Residence Hall staff member on duty. All guests are to be escorted by an authorized person at all times while in a Residence Hall. Exterior "fire exit" doors in all Residence Halls are equipped with an electronic alarm device, which, when activated, sounds at the door and transmits a signal to Public Safety. Public Safety officers are dispatched to investigate any alarm signal. Additional information on fire safety is set forth in Section XIII below.

IV. ACCESS TO AND SECURITY FOR OTHER CAMPUS PROPERTIES AND FACILITIES

Exterior lighting is an important part in maintaining Illinois Tech's commitment to campus safety. Illinois Tech seeks to keep parking lots, walkways and building exteriors appropriately lit. To take full advantage of exterior lighting, shrubbery and plants are trimmed periodically to prevent them from serving as hiding places. Lighting surveys are conducted by personnel of the Facilities Department and Public Safety to determine maintenance and repairs needed. A comprehensive lighting survey to determine the need for additional lighting is conducted periodically, and

recommendations for new lighting are made by the university administration. Members of the campus community are encouraged to report all lighting deficiencies and other hazards to the Facilities Department at extension 7-3320 or Public Safety at extension 8-6300.

Most campus buildings and facilities are accessible to members of the campus community, guests and visitors during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, and for limited hours on Saturday. At other times, all persons in academic buildings are to have an Illinois Tech identification card or a valid building pass. Building passes -- available from department chairs, directors or heads -- state the hours and locations for which the pass is valid.

Access to the Downtown Campus, Moffett Campus and Rice Campus is controlled by the respective campus administrators and monitored on-site by Public Safety staff. Public Safety personnel continually inspect exterior doors and locking devices on a daily basis to ensure that all doors and locks are functioning properly. Public Safety personnel lock all exterior doors daily and report any lock malfunctions. Members of the campus community are urged to report any concerns about locks and physical security to the Facilities or Public Safety.

Specific information pertaining to any of these sites may be obtained from Public Safety and their respective administrative offices.

V. 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 elements must be present: desire, motivation and opportunity. Illinois Tech's crime prevention and personal security programs are based on the concepts of eliminating or minimizing opportunities for crime. Illinois Tech encourages 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. The following is a list of some of the crime prevention and personal security programs provided by Public Safety:

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 Public Safety and crime prevention and personal security strategies such as how to avoid being a target for criminals.

Residence Halls Security Awareness – Crime prevention and personal security presentations are conducted periodically in the Residence Halls. 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 Public Safety, crime prevention and personal security strategies, apartment safety, ATM safety and how to avoid being a target for criminals. These programs are offered on a quarterly basis and/or as requested.

Other Crime Prevention and Personal Security Presentations – The foregoing types of presentations are made available to other campus groups, including commuter students, disabled students, international students, specific student organizations, faculty and staff members and staff members of affiliate organizations located on campus. The presentations are accompanied by printed materials and include comparable content, with appropriate modification given the audience, as in the presentations mentioned above. The programs are offered on a quarterly basis and/or as requested.

New Employee Orientation - Crime prevention and personal security presentations are made to new employees and include substantially comparable content as in the presentations mentioned above.

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

VI. DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION: POLICIES, PROCEDURES & PROGRAMS

Policies

Illinois Tech is committed to the principle of preventing the use of controlled substances and abuse of alcohol by members of the university community. In accordance with this commitment and in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, Illinois Tech's policies affirm its commitment to maintain an environment that is free from illegal usage of controlled substances and alcohol. All students and employees are expected to comply with these policies. Summary information regarding this topic follows. To view IIT's complete policies on this topic, including details on associated criminal sanctions as well as information on health risks, Illinois Tech's alcohol and drug awareness programs and relevant IIT disciplinary procedures, see its *Policy on Drugs and Alcohol*, which is posted at <http://web.iit.edu/sites/web/files/departments/general-counsel/policies/Drug-FreeSchoolsPolicy.pdf>.

Prohibited Conduct. The distribution, dispensation, possession or use of controlled substances, including marijuana, by students or employees on university property or during any of its activities, including, without limitation, off-campus activities that are university activities, is prohibited. THE POSSESSION OR USE OF ALCOHOL BY AND THE DISPENSATION OR DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL TO ANY INDIVIDUAL UNDER THE AGE OF 21 YEARS IS PROHIBITED ON UNIVERSITY PROPERTY OR DURING ANY OF ITS ACTIVITIES REGARDLESS OF WHERE SUCH ACTIVITIES MAY BE HELD.

Health Risks. Individuals who use controlled substances or abuse alcohol risk adverse physical and psychological effects. In general, such individuals may suffer from illnesses and are less productive, less reliable and more prone to accidents and absenteeism. Ingestion of controlled substances or alcohol by a pregnant woman may cause harm to the fetus. A more specific explanation of the possible health effects

of certain types of controlled substances is available in the Student Health and Wellness Center and in the noted *Policy on Drugs and Alcohol*.

Counseling. IIT has a comprehensive drug-free awareness program to inform students about the dangers of the use of controlled substances and alcohol and to assist them in obtaining counseling and treatment, which includes the full availability of the Student Health and Wellness Center to all students for counseling and/or referral for treatment, educational programs, including forums, dissemination of educational materials, awareness periods (such as Alcohol Awareness Week) and other programs and publications as needed. Students are encouraged to contact the Student Health and Wellness Center (312-567-7550) for information or assistance regarding the use of controlled substances or alcohol. If a student suspects a fellow student is illegally and/or abusively using controlled substances or alcohol, they are strongly encouraged to recommend that this fellow student seek assistance from the appropriate office.

University Sanctions. Any student suspected of violating IIT's policies related to controlled substances and/or alcohol is subject to disciplinary action in accordance with the *Code of Conduct* set forth in the *IIT Student Handbook*. Sanctions will depend upon (a) the severity of the infraction, (b) if injury occurs, (c) if property damage occurs, (d) whether the student is a repeat offender and/or (e) if the campus learning environment is compromised. Students may also be subject to prosecution where appropriate.

Further, for students, a fine structure may accompany disciplinary proceedings for all violations of the Policy. If a fine is imposed, it must be paid in full in order for a student to continue in good academic standing and, therefore, be allowed to register for classes and receive grades. The fines are as follows:

- First offense: \$50.00
- Second offense: \$100.00
- A third documented violation of the Policy: \$250 and possible immediate suspension of campus housing privileges as well as suspension or expulsion from Illinois Tech.

In addition, the housing contract of any student who either admits to or is found to have illegally used or possessed controlled substances in any Residence Hall may be immediately canceled, and such student must move out of the residence hall within 72 hours.

Any employee violating this university policy is subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment, in accordance with IIT's policy.

Legal Sanctions. Federal and Illinois laws prohibit the unlawful manufacture, possession, use or distribution of controlled substances, including, without limitation, marijuana, narcotics, barbiturates and cocaine. Violation of such federal or Illinois laws may result in arrest and conviction on charges of a misdemeanor or felony offense. An individual so convicted may be fined and/or imprisoned in accordance with applicable federal and Illinois laws. The *Policy on Drugs and Alcohol* details the

specific sentences and/or fine that can be imposed for the manufacture, possession, use or distribution of various controlled substances.

Also, per applicable law, students receiving Title IV grants, loans or federal work-study who are convicted of a drug offense involving illegal drugs while enrolled at IIT will lose their eligibility for such funds. See the *Policy on Drugs and Alcohol* for additional information.

Alcohol Policy

IIT students are subject to the laws of the State of Illinois. PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE CANNOT POSSESS OR DRINK ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. IT IS ALSO ILLEGAL TO PROVIDE, SELL OR DISTRIBUTE ALCOHOL TO PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE. Inappropriate behavior resulting from the consumption of alcohol, such as disorderly conduct, intoxication and harassment, will constitute an independent violation of IIT's *Code of Conduct* and will result in appropriate sanctions. All students should review and must adhere to IIT's *Policy on Drugs and Alcohol*. (See link above.) Further, any student organization seeking to host any event at any location at which any alcohol will be served and/or consumed must follow all applicable rules, including, but not limited to, IIT's policy governing the *Serving of Alcohol*, is posted at the following link: http://web.iit.edu/sites/web/files/departments/general-counsel/policies/procedure_c4_service_of_alcoholic_beverages.pdf.

Questions regarding the use or sale of alcohol should be directed to the Office of Student Affairs (312-567-3081).

Programs

IIT provides various education programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances by its students. In the Residence Halls, the Office of Residence Life's staff of approximately 40 Resident Advisors ("RAs") provides regular programs for their floor communities. This includes programs that address young adults' choices about the use of alcohol and controlled substances. Each RA offers at least one alcohol program per academic year. Many of them also collaborate to provide more detailed programming. Professional staff members also prepare awareness programming about controlled substances and alcohol for fraternities and sororities and as part of a first-year student success series.

On a campus-wide basis, IIT offers materials and programs on alcohol and drug abuse during the National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week, generally in October. The Student Health and Wellness Center also distributes educational materials to fraternities and sororities and the Office of Residence Life. The Student Health and Wellness Center staff provides (i) individualized counseling on drug and alcohol issues to students, and (ii) training related to the responsible consumption of alcohol and the prevention of intoxication and underage drinking for staff who report to the Dean of Students. Student Affairs staff shares such training with students who are members of fraternities and sororities. In addition, IIT has a designated committee

that is tasked to review policies related to alcohol and other drug prevention, review trends occurring on campus, assist in the development and facilitation of programming related to prevention work, and participate in the Biennial Review of Compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

In an effort to promote student safety and encourage responsible reporting, IIT has an Amnesty Policy that can be found at <http://web.iit.edu/student-affairs/handbook/fine-print/conduct-discipline>. In sum, under this Policy, students who seek medical assistance for themselves or another student during an alcohol or other drug-related emergency will not face disciplinary actions for the mere possession or use of alcohol and/or drugs if they contact the appropriate administrative department (Public Safety, Residence & Greek Life, Dean of Students, or Student Health & Wellness Center) or 911 Emergency Assistance. The student seeking as well as the student receiving medical assistance may be required to meet with a member of the counseling staff for an assessment. As long as the student complies with all directives, they will not face disciplinary actions for the alcohol and/or drug violations.

VII. SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION: POLICIES, PROCEDURES & PROGRAMS⁵

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, Public Law 113-4, and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto significantly expanded reportable crimes of a sexual nature. This federal law and the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act regulate the programs that college and universities are to have in place to prevent such crimes and the policies and procedures that colleges and universities are to have in place to respond to and to assist victims of the same. These laws and their associated regulations also require that colleges and universities include certain specific information related to these matters in its annual safety report. Such required information follows.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE CITED FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS, THE INFORMATION IN THIS SECTION IS SPECIFICALLY FOCUSED ON ACTS OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT (AS DEFINED HEREIN). PLEASE NOTE, HOWEVER, THAT BOTH THE TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT PROCESS AND THE CODE OF CONDUCT PROHIBIT SEXUAL HARASSMENT. AGAIN, ACTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT THAT CONSTITUTE "TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT" MUST BE INVESTIGATED AND ADJUDICATED PURSUANT TO THE TITLE IX SEXUAL

⁵ As a result of new Title IX regulations adopted by the U.S. Department of Education on May 6, 2020, effective August 14, 2020, codified at 34 C.F.R. Part 106 (the "2020 Title IX Regulations"), IIT has specific policies and procedures governing how certain sexual misconduct matters are managed, investigated and adjudicated. These new policies and procedures are published in the online version of the IIT Student Handbook. See <http://web.iit.edu/student-affairs/handbook/fine-print>. In sum, under the new system, IIT must investigate and, as appropriate, adjudicate certain complaints of sexual misconduct under its *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*, as set forth in Article III of the IIT Student Handbook, if the conditions set forth in Article III are met. (The requisite conditions are disclosed in Section VIII.) If these conditions are not met, then IIT may still be able to investigate and adjudicate the sexual misconduct under its *Code of Conduct* and *Conduct Discipline* policies, as set forth in Article II of the IIT Student Handbook. Though there are some similarities between the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* and the *Code of Conduct* and *Conduct Discipline* policies, they are distinct processes, and each has its own particular procedures. A summary of these policies is provided in this Section VII.

HARASSMENT PROCESS. ACTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT THAT DO NOT QUALIFY AS "TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT" MAY BE INVESTIGATED AND ADJUDICATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDUCT DISCIPLINARY POLICIES. PLEASE SEE ARTICLE II AND ARTICLE III OF THE IIT STUDENT HANDBOOK FOR MORE INFORMATION ON IIT'S SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICIES.

Policy

As set forth in the IIT Student Handbook⁶ and as summarized below, IIT policies prohibit acts of "sexual misconduct." The prohibited acts are derived from federal and state law, and include the following:

(i) **Sexual Assault**, which is defined as (a) 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 person (also known as rape), (b) touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim (also known as fondling), (c) intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degree wherein marriage is prohibited by the laws of the State of Illinois (also known as incest); (d) sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent set by the State of Illinois (also known as statutory rape); and (e) action meeting the definition of any category of criminal sexual assault or abuse under the laws of the State of Illinois;⁷

(ii) **Dating Violence**, which is defined as violence, including, but not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse, committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. The existence of such a relationship is determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship;⁸

⁶ IIT's Student Handbook is online at the following link: <http://web.iit.edu/student-affairs/handbook/fine-print>. Relevant provisions related to sexual misconduct include Article II and Article III and Article IV, Section N. As a reminder, the material set forth herein is merely a summary of these provisions as they existed on the date of publication. For a full, up-to-date understanding of these provisions, please review them online at the provided link.

⁷ IIT does not have the power or authority to arrest or to prosecute an individual for violating the laws of the State of Illinois; however, IIT's interpretation of such laws leads it to believe that the described acts are generally criminal in Illinois. See generally 720 ILCS 5/11-0.1 et seq. Though broadly consistent with the foregoing definition, the Illinois Criminal Code uses the term "criminal sexual assault" in lieu of the terms rape, incest and statutory rape. See specifically 720 ILCS 5/11-1.20, 11-1.30 and 11-1.40. The Illinois Criminal Code uses the term "criminal sexual abuse" in lieu of the term fondling. See specifically 720 ILCS 5/11.1-50 and 1.60. See also 720 ILCS 5/11-0.1 for the definitions of "force or threat of force" and "sexual conduct" and "sexual penetration." Though similar, for purposes of the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*, sexual assault is defined, per the 2020 Title IX regulations, by reference to federal standards. Specifically, sexual assault means an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system (UCR Program) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 20 U.S.C. §1092(f)(6)(A)(v). For more information regarding the FBI UCR Program, see www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/.

⁸ IIT does not have the power or authority to arrest or to prosecute an individual for violating the laws of the State of Illinois; however, IIT's interpretation of such laws leads it to believe that the described acts can constitute criminal offenses in Illinois. See generally 720 ILCS 5/12-0.1 et seq. Under the Illinois Criminal Code, such acts could constitute "domestic battery" and "aggravated domestic battery". See specifically 720 ILCS 5/12-3.2 and 3.3, respectively. See also 720 ILCS 5/12-0.1 for the definition of "family or household members", which includes

(iii) **Domestic Violence**, which is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence under the laws of the State of Illinois committed by (a) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, (b) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, (c) a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, (d) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Illinois, or (e) 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 State of Illinois;⁹

(iv) **Sexual Exploitation**, which is defined as taking non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for one's own benefit or to the benefit of another other than the person being exploited and that does not otherwise constitute an offense covered by the definition of sexual misconduct, such as, but not limited to, prostituting another, non-consensual video or audio taping of sexual activity, engaging in voyeurism, invading another's sexual privacy, and exposing one's genitals or inducing another to expose their genitals in nonconsensual circumstances;¹⁰ and

(v) **Stalking**, which is defined as engaging in a course of conduct (meaning two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the perpetrator directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property) directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person (meaning one under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim) to fear for their safety or the safety of others or to suffer substantial emotional distress (meaning significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling).¹¹

"persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship" but states "neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship."

⁹ IIT does not have the power or authority to arrest or to prosecute an individual for violating the laws of the State of Illinois; however, IIT's interpretation of such laws leads it to believe that the described acts are generally criminal in Illinois. See generally 720 ILCS 5/12-0.1 et seq. Though generally consistent with the foregoing definition, the Illinois Criminal Code uses the terms "domestic battery" and "aggravated domestic battery". See specifically 720 ILCS 5/12-3.2 and 3.3, respectively. See also 720 ILCS 5/12-0.1 for the definition of "family or household members".

¹⁰ The 2020 Title IX Regulations do not include "sexual exploitation" as an act of sexual misconduct. The 2020 Title IX Regulations include only sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. (As previously noted, the 2020 Title IX Regulations also apply, if certain conditions are met, to what is commonly referred to as quid pro quo and hostile environment sexual harassment. Please review the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* form more information.) Under the 2020 Title IX Regulations, it is possible that certain acts of sexual exploitation could constitute "Title IX Sexual Harassment" and, thus, be investigated and, as appropriate, adjudicated under IIT's *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*. Please see the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* for the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment.

¹¹ IIT does not have the power or authority to arrest or to prosecute an individual for violating the laws of the State of Illinois; however, IIT's interpretation of such laws leads it to believe that the described acts can constitute criminal offenses in Illinois. See generally 720 ILCS 5/12-0.1 et seq. Under the Illinois Criminal Code, such acts could constitute "stalking" or "aggravated stalking" or "cyberstalking". See specifically 720 ILCS 5/12-7.3, 7.4 and 7.5 respectively. Though similar, for purposes of the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy*, stalking is defined, per the 2020 Title IX regulations, by reference to federal standards. Specifically, stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for their safety or the safety of others, or (2) suffer substantial emotional distress. 34 C.F.R. §12291(a)(30).

For purposes of the foregoing relevant offenses, **consent** means the existence of clearly understandable words or actions that manifest a knowing, active, voluntary, and present and ongoing agreement to engage in specific sexual or intimate conduct. Consent can only be given by one who is 17 years of age or older. Consent must be clear and unambiguous, and it should not be presumed in the absence of such an agreement or from one's manner of dress at the time of the activity, consent to past sexual activity or consent to sexual activity with another. Further, 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 they withdraw consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct. The absence of "no" should not be understood to per se mean there is consent. Consent is not effective if it results from the use of force, threats, intimidation, or coercion. In addition, to have sex with someone who you know to be, or should know to be incapable of making a rational, reasonable decision about a sexual situation is a violation of this policy (e.g. a person who is asleep, unconscious or incapacitated due to the use or influence of alcohol or drugs or someone with a temporary or permanent mental or emotional impairment).¹²

Consistent with its obligations under the Clery Act and the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act, IIT reports statistics for acts of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking among its crime statistics. IIT's Crime Statistics are reported in Section XI.

As a point of clarification, as a result of the 2020 Title IX Regulations, acts of sexual misconduct that qualify as "Title IX Sexual Harassment" **must** be investigated and, if appropriate, adjudicated under *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* set forth in Article III of the IIT Student Handbook if the following conditions are met: (i) the sexual conduct occurred within the United States, (ii) it occurs in an Illinois Tech "education program or activity," which includes physical locations and events over which Illinois Tech exercises "substantial control" over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs," and (iii) a formal, written complaint is filed with Illinois Tech's Title IX Office. (In general, it remains the decision of the person who experienced sexual misconduct whether or not to initiate the process by the filing of a formal written complaint, though in limited circumstances the Title IX Officer may initiate the process by filing a complaint.) The foregoing elements are jurisdictional, meaning that IIT cannot investigate and adjudicate sexual misconduct under its *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* unless they are satisfied. However, if one or more of these elements are not satisfied, Illinois Tech may be able to investigate and adjudicate the sexual misconduct under its *Code of Conduct* procedures.

¹² IIT's definition of "consent" is generally consistent with the definition used in the Illinois Criminal Code, which states that it "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." 720 ILCS 5/11-1.70(a). IIT notes that the Illinois Criminal Code also states that 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 they withdraw consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct." 720 ILCS 5/11-1.70(c). IIT's definition of consent also conforms to the mandates of the Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act.

Procedures – Reporting, Confidentiality, Options & Accommodations

IIT respects the fact that decisions whether to inform authorities and which authorities to inform rest with the individual who experienced the sexual misconduct. An individual who experienced sexual misconduct and desires to contact an authority should call Public Safety (312.808.6363) or the Chicago Police Department (or relevant local police department) at 911 as soon as possible. Help can also be received from the Student Health and Wellness Center (312.567.7550), the Title IX Coordinator (312.567.5725 or foster@iit.edu, or the Office of Student Affairs (312.567.3081). Representatives from these offices are available to assist the person who experienced sexual misconduct, at their request, in notifying law enforcement authorities. An individual who experienced sexual misconduct may also wish to contact a community-based sexual assault crisis center. Information, including names, addresses, websites and numbers, for such centers is available at <https://web.iit.edu/sites/web/files/departments/shwc/Sexual%20Misconduct.pdf>.

Again, decisions as to whom and when to report are ultimately the individual's to make. However, delayed reporting often makes it more difficult to find, prosecute and convict the assailant. Accordingly, filing a report with the police is advisable. Filing a report does not obligate one to press charges or pursue legal action.

Campus Security Authorities (as defined above in Section II) are required to report immediately any information they come to learn regarding suspected sexual misconduct. Thus, these individuals cannot agree to maintain privacy or confidentiality with respect to such matters. An IIT employee who does not hold a title or perform duties which would make them a Campus Security Authority is not required to report. But, consistent with its general crime reporting policies and procedures outlined above, all such IIT employees, while generally safeguarding an individual's privacy, are strongly encouraged to report immediately any information that they may learn regarding sexual misconduct to one of the noted parties so that IIT may address the same.

IIT notes that staff members at certain resource centers may be obligated by law to maintain confidentiality, including medical and mental health professionals and staff of local rape and domestic violence crisis centers. Information about such resources is discussed below under "Programs". Due to confidentiality obligations, medical and mental health professionals in IIT's Student Health and Wellness Center who treat students within the scope of their professional license or certification are not Campus Security Authorities and are not required to report crime statistics. In addition, Illinois law has established the recognized role of "Confidential Advisor", which is an individual designated by a higher education institution who has certain State of Illinois mandated training and has the duty and ability to provide emergency and ongoing support to students who have experienced sexual misconduct. IIT's provider of Confidential Advisor services is: **Resilience**, located at **180 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 600, Chicago, Illinois 60601**. The telephone number for students wishing to access Resilience's 24-hour Confidential Advisor services is **773-907-1062**. The general email for Resilience is info@ourresilience.org. Under Illinois law, communications between a Confidential Advisor and an individual who has

experienced sexual misconduct and all records related thereto are to remain confidential, unless (i) the individual consents to a disclosure in writing, (ii) disclosure is mandated by law or court order, or (iii) failure to disclose such communication would result in a clear, imminent risk of serious physical injury to or death of the individual or another.

In the course of working with an individual who has experienced sexual misconduct, a Confidential Advisor will (i) inform them of the choice of possible next steps regarding reporting options and possible outcomes, whether through IIT's policies – *Code of Conduct and Conduct Discipline* or *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* - and procedures or local law enforcement; (ii) notify them of the resources and services available to them, both on and off campus; (iii) discuss with them orders of protection and no contact orders; (iv) provide confidential services to and have privileged, confidential communications with them in accordance with Section 8-804 of the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure; and (v) at their request, liaise with and assist contacting and reporting to IIT officials, local law enforcement or community-based sexual assault crisis centers as well as to secure accommodations (as discussed below) from IIT.

Medical and mental health professionals in IIT's Student Health and Wellness Center who treat students within the scope of their professional license or certification and the Confidential Advisor are asked to report to IIT's Title IX Coordinator the aggregate number and type of incidents of sexual misconduct disclosed to them, and only this information. This is for the following reason: In addition to the statistics required to be reported pursuant to the Clery Act, the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act requires IIT to report the number of sexual misconduct incidents confidentially and anonymously made. Accordingly, in Section XI, IIT has elected to note separately the aggregate number and types of such incidents so disclosed to and reported by the Confidential Advisor and those so disclosed to and reported by medical and mental health providers of the Student Health and Wellness Center who treat students within their professional license or certification to the Title IX Coordinator.

If an individual who has experienced sexual misconduct is unsure of someone's duties and ability to maintain their privacy, they should ask before speaking to them.

If a student suspects a fellow student has been the victim of a sexual assault, they are strongly encouraged to recommend that this fellow student seek assistance from a representative of one of the above-noted offices.

If desired, a victim of sexual misconduct may also elect to seek an order of protection (750 ILCS 60/214) or no contact order (740 ILCS 22/101.1 et seq.) from an Illinois court. The decision to grant such an order in any particular instance is at the discretion of the court. If such an order be issued, IIT will honor it as and to the extent required by law.

In cases of sexual misconduct, it is important to preserve relevant evidence as failure to do so could compromise any subsequent investigation, jeopardize the ability to

punish the perpetrator and/or complicate the ability to obtain an order of protection. To this end, an individual who has experienced sexual misconduct is encouraged to consider obtaining a medical examination as soon as possible. Although IIT does not have the staff or facilities to provide such an examination, the emergency rooms at Insight Hospital (2525 S. Michigan Avenue / (312) 567-2000) and University of Chicago Hospitals (5841 S. Maryland Avenue / (773) 702-1000) do have the medical means to treat those who have experienced sexual misconduct, including conducting a forensic examination, which often can serve a valuable evidentiary purpose. (Completion of a forensic examination does not require one to file a police report.) At the emergency room, a sexual assault survivor advocate is available for support and follow-up resources.

If a person accused of sexual misconduct (or sexual harassment) is an IIT student, a report may be brought to the Title IX Coordinator or Office of Student Affairs, as appropriate. (The Title IX Officer will oversee investigations and adjudications under the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*; the Dean of Students will oversee investigations and adjudications under the *Code of Conduct* and *Conduct Discipline* policies.) For a complaint brought under the *Code of Conduct* and *Conduct Discipline* policies, such misconduct will be heard by a member of the Office of Student Affairs or a Campus Judicial Board in accordance with Article II of the IIT Student Handbook; for a complaint brought under the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*, a Title IX Decisionmaker will hear the matter in accordance with Article III of the IIT Student Handbook. All complaints of sexual misconduct will be adjudicated under the preponderance of the evidence standard. In addition to the information provided in this Section, further information on this process is set forth in Section VIII - Disciplinary Procedures under the heading "Conduct Discipline - *Code of Conduct*" and "Conduct Discipline - Title IX Sexual Harassment Process." As described in more detail below in Section VIII - Disciplinary Procedures under the "Conduct Sanction" heading, penalties for violating the *Code of Conduct* or *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* range in severity from warning to expulsion from the university.

While fulfilling its legal obligations, including compiling required Clery Act disclosures, IIT will seek to protect the privacy of all parties to a complaint or other report of sexual misconduct (or sexual harassment) to the extent possible. IIT will, to the extent permitted by law, also seek to ensure that the name and identifying information of an individual who has experienced sexual misconduct is not included in (or is redacted from) any publicly available records, including Incident Reports. However, when IIT receives a report of sexual misconduct (or sexual harassment), it may have an independent obligation to investigate the same and to respond in a way that limits the effects of the same and prevents its reoccurrence, even if the individual who experienced the behavior has elected not to pursue it or has declined to cooperate. Accordingly, IIT reserves the right to share information during or after an investigation with people who reasonably need to know it in order to promote campus safety; comply with law; provide for a prompt, fair and impartial resolution; and/or institute accommodations or protective measures. Such individuals may include IIT officials, faculty members, staff, investigators, Campus Judicial Board members, members of the Title IX Team (as defined in the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*), witnesses, the accuser and the accused. Accordingly, if an individual who has

experienced sexual misconduct is unsure of someone's duties and abilities to maintain their privacy, they should ask the individual before speaking to them.

IIT will provide an individual who has experienced sexual misconduct (or sexual harassment) or who has been accused of committing sexual misconduct information in writing about (i) available counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other on- and off-campus services; and (ii) possible individualized options, services and supportive measures for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation and working situations or protective measures, if so requested by the individual and if and as such accommodations are reasonably available and not burdensome, regardless of whether the individual has elected to report the crime to Public Safety or local law enforcement. Supportive measures shall be non-punitive, non-disciplinary, designed to ensure equal educational access, protect safety, or deter sexual harassment. These options and supportive measures are at no charge. Any person seeking or wishing to discuss any such accommodation should make such a request to the Title IX Coordinator. IIT seeks to maintain as confidential any such accommodations or measures to the extent that doing so does not impair its ability to provide them. The Title IX Coordinator, or designee, after consultation with the individual and after evaluating what accommodations are reasonably available under the particular facts and circumstances, will work with other necessary IIT departments and offices to provide such reasonably available accommodations consistent with the victim's request. Again, such accommodations may be sought regardless whether the individual elects to report the crime to Public Safety or local law enforcement.

Programs

Public Safety personnel, the Office of Student Affairs, Residence and Greek Life staff, the Title IX Coordinator, and Student Health and Wellness Center staff provided educational and other programs and resources to promote prevention of sexual violence and individual sexual responsibility. This is accomplished through a series of primary prevention and awareness programs for students and employees well as ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns. The following is a summary list of some of the means used to provide information about sexual assault, such as rape and acquaintance rape, as well as other sex offenses, including dating violence, domestic violence and stalking:

Orientation – Incoming students are required to participate in programs during orientation that inform them of IIT's policies against sexual misconduct and the programs and resources that IIT makes available throughout the year to prevent sexual misconduct and to assist individuals who have experienced any such actions.

Brochures – Information on brochures that are available is provided to all incoming students as part of their welcome package. Additional reading material is available through displays, which are located in common areas throughout the campus and at the Student Health and Wellness Center.

Workshops – Sexual awareness and rape prevention classes and seminars are provided on a regular cycle throughout the academic year to students living in the Residence Halls and Greek chapters. Resident Advisors provide the programming within the Residence Halls. Workshops are also offered to all groups and organizations within the campus community.

Online Course – EVERFI¹³ was a required interactive training module required for all graduate and undergraduate students. The training is highly interactive and engaging training that is based on research about the best practices for healthy communities. It features information about common scenarios that students face while away at college; such as alcohol and drugs, sexual assault, preventative personal safety measures, and bystander intervention.

Presentations – The Title IX Coordinator, Director of Student Affairs, the Vice Provost of Student Affairs and Dean of Students and staff of the Student Health and Wellness Center provide presentations periodically throughout the academic year, including the summer semester, and upon request to faculty, staff and students that promote educational resources about IIT policies against sexual misconduct. The program content includes information on applicable IIT policies and procedures, the definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment and consent, resources and support options, and how to report allegations of sexual harassment and sexual misconduct.

Sexual Responsibility Month and Other Designated Awareness Days and Events – An annual campaign that occurs in April to raise public awareness about sexual assault and educate individuals on how to prevent sexual violence. Topics include consent, self-defense workshop, sexual assault domestic violence panel discussion, and university-wide campaigns such as Walk a Mile in Her Shoes and Denim Day. Other events include discussions on the intersectionality of Title IX and LGBTQIA+ discrimination as well as ways to create a safe space, recognizing healthy relationships and how to set healthy boundaries, alcohol abuse prevention, and the difference between seduction and coercion.

IIT Resource Fair – This is an annual day of outreach, which customarily takes place in the Student Center during the Fall semester, to the IIT community, especially students, aimed at making them aware of the variety of available resources offered at IIT. Offices in attendance include, but are not limited to, Public Safety, the Student Health and Wellness Center, student organizations and student service administrative offices, including the Title IX Office.

IIT Student Handbook – The *IIT Student Handbook* is available online (<http://web.iit.edu/student-affairs/handbook>) to all students in both PDF and flipbook format. Students can obtain a hard copy upon request. The *IIT Student Handbook* contains information about actions to take if someone is a victim of a

¹³ Beginning the 2023 calendar year, IIT uses *Get Inclusive* as its vendor for required interactive training. It is similarly based on research about best practices for healthy communities, and includes common scenarios that students face.

sexual assault. Information is also provided about the disciplinary process utilized against alleged offenders who are IIT students.

Residence Life (ORL) Handbook – Although the IIT Student Handbook sets forth the official, comprehensive policy on sexual misconduct, the ORL Handbook also provides general information about sexual assault/harassment, information on reporting, and a list of available resources.

Staff, Faculty and Supervisor Training/Professional Development Workshops – Though not for students, in general, periodic training aims to make employees, both academic and non-academic, (i) cognizant of IIT’s obligations under federal and state law, (ii) aware of issues related to and the impact of sexual misconduct, and/or (iii) informed on how to respond if they learn of an incident of sexual misconduct. Training has taken place in-person and online, in large and small groups. More specifically, during the course of the calendar year, the Title IX Coordinator, Vice Provost of Student Affairs and Dean of Students, Director of Student Affairs and certain other staff attend workshops and training opportunities provided by the Chicago-land Title IX Consortium Group, and various law firms specializing in higher education, and the Office of Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education. Some of the topics covered by these training includes: sexual assault and domestic violence prevention; ways to identify and prevent stalking; roundtable discussions on current issues related to sexual violence; summit on preventing and responding to gender-based violence on college campuses including identifying sex trafficking;; vicarious trauma training; review of the proposed amendments to the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act; the interplay between drug and alcohol use and sexual assault; review of current Title IX case law; investigator training; hearing board training, including evaluating witness credibility; discussions regarding student survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence from diverse ethnic, religious, and cultural backgrounds; consent training; hazing and alcohol awareness; adaptable resolution and restorative practices; teaching assistant training; bullying and bystander intervention; and discussions on law enforcement response to sexual misconduct cases.

These programs also discuss (i) how to recognize warning signs and to avoid potential attacks, including identifying possible warning signs of a partner’s propensity to become abusive, (ii) the role that alcohol and other controlled substances can play in sexual misconduct cases, and (iii) in an effort to advance the cause of deterrence and reduce the possibility of a student becoming a victim of sexual misconduct, information concerning safe and positive options for bystander intervention.

For a listing of programs, activities and resources available at IIT and within the City of Chicago to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and dating violence and to assist those who have experienced such acts, visit <https://web.iit.edu/sites/web/files/departments/shwc/Sexual%20Misconduct.pdf>.

VIII. DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

At IIT, disciplinary sanctions are imposed to help students develop individual responsibility and encourage self-discipline, to foster a respect for the rights of others, and to protect the rights, freedoms and safety of all members of the university community. The following is a **summary** of the student judicial process at IIT. A **full and controlling description of the judicial process**, including the *Code of Conduct* and *Conduct Discipline* policies, which are set forth in Article II of the IIT Student Handbook, and the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*, which is set forth in Article III, can be viewed online at the following link: <https://web.iit.edu/student-affairs/handbook>. Additional policies and procedures applicable to matters involving sexual misconduct are set forth in Article IV, Section N of the *IIT Student Handbook*.

Hearings or appeals processes are not courts of law and are not governed by criminal or civil court procedures. However, because some violations of the *Code of Conduct* and *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* are also violations of the law, students may be accountable to both law enforcement agencies and the university for their actions. IIT's judicial process will normally proceed notwithstanding any civil or criminal proceeding. In all cases, including those related to sexual misconduct, the processes are intended to provide for the prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution of each matter. (With respect to a case of sexual misconduct, the individual who experienced such misconduct will receive a written explanation of their rights and options relevant to the matter.)

(As noted above, under the 2020 Title IX Regulations, acts that qualify as "Title IX Sexual Harassment" must be investigated and adjudicated under the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* set forth in Article III. The procedures applicable under the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* are discussed under the heading "Conduct Discipline – Title IX Sexual Harassment Process.")

Conduct Discipline – Code of Conduct

Anyone may initiate a complaint against a student, whether or not currently enrolled, for misconduct under the *Code of Conduct*. In general, all complaints are brought to the Office of Student Affairs. In the case of less serious incidents involving fraternity or sorority regulations, the Office of Student Affairs may refer complaints to the Greek Council, and in the case of less serious incidents involving Residence Hall policy violations, the Office of Student Affairs may refer complaints to the Associate Vice Provost for Residence Life and Housing or their designee. Otherwise, the complaint will be adjudicated by the Office of Student Affairs or a Campus Judicial Board. With respect to a case of sexual misconduct that does not fall under the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*, such cases will always be adjudicated by either the Dean of Students or their designee or a Campus Judicial Board, and the officials conducting the investigation and hearing will receive training on issues relevant to sexual misconduct offense(s) at issue as well as procedures for ensuring the investigation and hearing will be conducted in a manner that protects the safety of the parties and promotes accountability.

Prior to a hearing on a complaint, the Office of Student Affairs may, at its discretion, hold an investigatory meeting. This meeting between the accused student and the

Dean of Students or their designee is to discuss the matters in the complaint. With respect to an alleged violation of sexual misconduct, the expectation is that an investigatory meeting will occur unless the accused (i) is not a then-registered IIT student, (ii) is incarcerated or otherwise lawfully detained, or (iii) the determination is made that the substantive outcome of such meeting to the process is outweighed by the health or safety risks to the campus or one or more staff members or students. (If an investigatory meeting relates to an alleged sexual misconduct violation, the accused shall have the right to attend the meeting accompanied by an advisor of their choosing and their parents; however, any advisor and/or parent may only advise the student. The advisor and/or parent may not participate.) If an investigatory meeting is held, it will generally occur any time within 15 calendar days of receipt of the complaint, but in any event, the student will be notified in writing, with electronic communication being considered sufficient written notification, prior to the scheduled meeting. If no investigatory meeting is held or the matter proceeds to a hearing after such a meeting, the student will choose between a hearing before the Campus Judicial Board or a hearing before the Dean of Students or their designee; provided that the Office of Student Affairs may, in its discretion, require the matter to be heard by the Campus Judicial Board. If a student refuses to make a choice, then the hearing will be before a Campus Judicial Board.

A Campus Judicial Board may, as appropriate, be advised by a designee of the Dean of Students, will conduct itself consistent with applicable policies in a manner that is transparent to all parties, and will be composed of members who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused. A Campus Judicial Board will generally include two faculty members, at least one of whom is not in the student's major department; two students; one Illinois Tech staff member, not from the Office of Student Affairs; and one Illinois Tech staff member from the Office of Student Affairs, who will serve as chairperson of the Board and preside over the hearing but do so as a non-voting member, though they will be present during deliberations. All members of a Campus Judicial Board will be appointed by the Dean of Students. Campus Judicial Board members will be free of conflicts of interest. A student appearing before the Campus Judicial Board will be notified in writing, with electronic communication being considered sufficient written notification, by the Office of the Dean of Students of the date of the hearing. This notification will include a summary of the complaint/code of conduct violation(s) placed against them and the time and place of the hearing. Once proper notification has been given, the university reserves the right to hold the hearing, whether or not the student elects to participate. Hearings are generally expected to commence within 60 calendar days after the conclusion of the investigatory meeting or 45 calendar days after receipt of the complaint if no investigatory hearing is held; however, additional time may be needed to investigate thoroughly and fairly a complaint, especially, by way of example, when the complaint involves multiple parties, requires a number of witnesses to be interviewed, is reported during or shortly before a break period and/or involves parties or agencies that are not part of the Illinois Tech community. A student accused of violating the *Code of Conduct* and appearing before a Campus Judicial Board has the right to be accompanied by an adviser, witnesses on their behalf and their parents. (If the hearing relates to an alleged sexual misconduct violation, the individual who experienced that misconduct will have the right to attend

the hearing, and if they elect to do so, they also have the right to be accompanied by an advisor, witnesses on their behalf and their parents. Accordingly, such individuals will also be notified of the time and place of the hearing in the same manner as the accused.) All advisers and parents are limited to advising students and may not participate in presenting the case, questioning witnesses or making statements during the hearing. An audio recording of the hearing will be made. The audio file will remain the property of the university. No other recording of the hearing may be made.

A student who is the subject of a complaint heard by Campus Judicial Board will be advised in writing, with electronic communication being considered sufficient written notification, of the decision of the Board and the sanction to be imposed. For additional information on procedures for Campus Judicial Board hearings, please contact the Director of Student Affairs (312-567-5172). Further, consistent with applicable law, upon written request, IIT will disclose to the alleged victim of any crime/offense of violence (or if the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime/offense, their next of kin upon request), the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by it against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime/offense; provided, however, if the crime/offense of violence is a sexual misconduct offense, then IIT will provide both the accused and accuser with timely and equal access to information concerning the same, including, without limitation, (i) the results of such proceeding, (ii) the procedures by which the victim or the accused may appeal the results, (iii) any change to the results of the proceeding due to any appeal, and (iv) when the results have become final.

A student who withdraws from school while disciplinary action is pending, or who is involved in misconduct after withdrawal that would subject them to disciplinary action, may be required to appear before the Dean of Students and/or the Campus Judicial Board before permission to resume studies is granted. The Dean of Students and/or the Campus Judicial Board retain the right to investigate and adjudicate allegations of misconduct and may hold a hearing after a student's withdrawal, regardless of whether the withdrawing student elects to participate.

As discussed below, pending a hearing, a student may be subject to temporary disciplinary probation and/or temporary suspension may be applied in an emergency by the Dean of Students.

Where appropriate, an informal resolution process can be used to resolve allegations of sexual harassment and sexual misconduct to stop the conduct, address the effects, and prevent its recurrence without implementing formal action. Informal resolution is voluntary, and it must be agreed to by the relevant parties and Illinois Tech. To this end, after consulting with the reporting party, the party alleged to have committed the harassment will meet with and be provided the written complaint or a summary thereof. A student has the right to initiate the informal resolution process at any time up until a decision on responsibility has been made. The implementation of this informal process will be the responsibility of the Title IX Coordinator and/or the Dean of Students, with the support of and permitted designation of duties to other IIT officials. The willingness of the parties to participate voluntarily in informal resolution will be documented.

The informal resolution process is intended to be flexible so as to allow latitude for the development and use of a process that works for the parties. With that, it is typically expected that the party conducting the informal resolution process will meet with both parties separately with the aim of reaching a mutually agreed to resolution, but when warranted and agreed to by the parties, joint meetings can be held. A person may be accompanied by an advisor during the process, but the advisor is not permitted to speak or act for the person during the informal resolution process. If the parties reach an understanding to resolve the matter informally, their understanding will be memorialized in an agreement signed by the parties and IIT. Either party or IIT may request in writing that the informal resolution process be terminated at any time up until a written agreement for resolving the matter has been signed, upon such request the formal action will commence or recommence. It is generally expected that the informal resolution process will be completed within 30 calendar days, but this period can be extended with the agreement of the parties.

The following is a list of examples, which is not an exhaustive list, of the possible outcomes of the informal resolution process:

- A Mutual No Contact Order between the parties;
- Educational training for the responding party on issues related to sexual harassment or misconduct;
- Volunteering at a community-based organization;
- Changes and accommodations with work and living arrangements;
- Assistance with requesting academic accommodations; and
- An apology letter to the reporting party taking responsibility for harm caused.

Once a resolution agreement has been executed by the parties, IIT will neither resume nor initiate the formal action with respect to any allegations resolved therein or arising out of the same facts or circumstances as those allegations. If a party fails to fulfill the terms of the resolution agreement, IIT may initiate a *Code of Conduct* violation under Article II of the Student Handbook for Failure to Comply.

IIT prohibits retaliation against any person for exercising their right under the *Code of Conduct* and *Conduct Discipline* policies or because they have made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing thereunder. Charging an individual with a *Code of Conduct* violation for knowingly making a materially false statement or knowingly providing false information in the course of an investigation under the *Code of Conduct* and *Conduct Discipline* policies is not prohibited retaliation; provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement or knowingly provided false information. The exercise of rights under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation.

Conduct Discipline – Title IX Sexual Harassment Process

In sum, Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender in education, and the 2020 Title IX Regulations establish mandatory processes of the investigation and

adjudication of Title IX Sexual Harassment (defined below). If an “Official With Authority” receives a report or otherwise has knowledge of a report or incident of Title IX Sexual Harassment, the Official With Authority must promptly report such information to the Title IX Coordinator, which triggers the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*. At IIT, an “Official With Authority” includes: President, Provost, Vice Presidents and Provosts and those designated to serve in the role of Associate Vice Presidents/Provosts; the Title IX Coordinator and Assistant Title IX Coordinators, academic deans, department chairs; student affairs and residential life directors; athletic directors; and the Director and Assistant Directors of Public Safety. **(Note, the list of Officials With Authority is not the same as the list of Campus Security Authorities.)**

As noted, the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* must be used to process a “Formal Title IX Complaint” of “Title IX Sexual Harassment.” A Formal Title IX Complaint is a document filed by a Title IX Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Title IX Sexual Harassment against a Title IX Respondent and requesting that Illinois Tech investigate the allegation. A document filed by a Title IX Complainant means a document or electronic submission (such as by e-mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose by IIT) that contains the Title IX Complainant’s physical signature, or otherwise indicates that the Title IX Complainant is the person filing the Formal Title IX Complaint. At the time of filing a Formal Title IX Complaint, a Title IX Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in IIT’s “Education Program or Activity” within which the Formal Title IX Complaint is filed. (Though there are limits on who can file a Formal Title IX Complaint, any person may report Title IX Sexual Harassment, whether or not the reporting party is the person alleged to be the victim of the conduct.) Under the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*, a “Title IX Complainant” is an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment, and a “Title IX Respondent” is an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment. “Education Program or Activity” means locations, events, or circumstances in the United States over which IIT exercises substantial control over both the Title IX Respondent and the context in which Title IX Sexual Harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by IIT. Depending on the facts, such as whether it was an IIT sponsored event, this phrase may include off-campus Title IX Sexual Harassment incidents occurring in the United States.

“Title IX Sexual Harassment” includes: Conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- An IIT employee conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct; or
- Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to IIT’s Education Program or Activity; or
- Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined below:

“Sexual Assault” – An offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/nibrs>, which includes rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, or fondling directed against another person, without the consent thereof, including instances where said other person is incapable of giving consent, as well as incest and statutory rape. Consistent with the NIBRS, the following definitions of these offenses are:

Rape (Except Statutory Rape): The carnal knowledge of another person, without the consent of said person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sodomy: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of said person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault With An Object—To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of said person, including instances where the person is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

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

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

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

“Dating Violence” – Violence committed by a person: (1) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and (2) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. 34 U.S.C. §12291(a)(11).

“Domestic Violence” – Any felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by (i) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, (ii) someone with whom a person shares a child in common, (iii) a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with another as a spouse or intimate partner, (iv) a person similarly situated to a spouse under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, or (v) any other person against an adult or youth who is protected from that person’s

acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction. 34 U.S.C. §12291(a)(12).

“Stalking” – Engaging in a course of conduct, whether in-person or via any electronic, telephonic computer or digital means, directed at the Title IX Complainant that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or (2) suffer substantial emotional distress. 34 U.S.C. §12291(a)(36).

No person designated or serving as a Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Investigator, Title IX Decision-maker, Title IX Appellate Decision-maker or Title IX Informal Resolution Facilitator may have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Title IX complainants or respondents generally or against an individual Title IX Complainant or Title IX Respondent. (Capitalized terms are defined in the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*.)

Within 10 calendar days of receiving a Formal Title IX Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator must dismiss any allegation in the Formal Title IX Complaint that would not constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment, even if true; that did not occur in Illinois Tech’s Education Program or Activity; and/or that did not occur against a person in the United States. Nothing precludes action on any dismissed allegations under another policy, procedure, or rule of IIT. Upon such dismissal, the Title IX Coordinator will send written notice of the dismissal and reason(s) therefore simultaneously to the parties.

If a Formal Title IX Complaint is filed or initiated and not dismissed, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice to any known Title IX Complainants and Title IX Respondents, which notice will include, in sum: (i) copy or link to the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*; (ii) the allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment in the Formal Title IX Complaint, including the identities of all known parties involved in the incident(s), the conduct allegedly constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment, the date and location of the alleged incident, if known, and any other details necessary to prepare a response; (iii) a statement that the Title IX Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the process; (v) notice to the parties that they may have an advisor of choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, that they may inspect and review evidence obtained during the investigation and that IIT prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the process. The foregoing notice must be provided with sufficient time for the parties to prepare a response before any interview, which in no case shall be less than 48 hours.

Upon sending of the notice, the Title IX Coordinator will identify one or more qualified Title IX Investigator(s) who will investigate the Formal Title IX Complaint. During the investigation of a Formal Title IX Complaint and throughout this Title IX Sexual Harassment Process, the Title IX Team must:

- Ensure that the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rest on IIT and not on the parties, and during the investigation, IIT will meet its burden by undertaking a search for

relevant facts and evidence pertaining to a particular case given the circumstances and applicable policy and legal constraints;

- Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present any inculpatory or exculpatory evidence, including fact and expert witnesses;
- Provide the parties with the same opportunities to have others present during any proceeding hereunder, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any and all related meetings or proceedings by an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney; however, IIT may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings and meetings, if at all, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties and both parties are notified of the restrictions in writing;
- Provide to a party whose participation is invited or expected written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all investigative interviews and other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate, which in no case shall be less than 48 hours;
- Provide both parties and their advisors, if any, an equal opportunity to inspect and review all evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a Formal Title IX Complaint. Prior to completion of the investigative report, the Title IX Investigator(s) must send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the evidence subject to inspection and review in an electronic format or a hard copy, and the parties must have at least 10 calendar days to submit a written response, which the Title IX Investigator(s) will consider prior to completion of the investigative report; and
- Within 90 Business Days of receipt of the Formal Title IX Complaint, the Title IX Investigator will create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and, at least 10 calendar days prior to a live hearing or other time of determination regarding responsibility, send to each party and the party's advisor, if any, the investigative report in an electronic format or a hard copy, for their inspection, review and written response.

After the investigation of a Formal Title IX Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator and the Title IX Decision-maker will comply with the following:

- The Title IX Coordinator will identify one Title IX Decision-maker for the Formal Title IX Complaint;
- A live hearing will be provided as part of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Process. Upon the request of either the Title IX Complainant, Title IX Respondent or Title IX Decision-maker, the hearing will be held virtually, with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the Title IX Decision-maker and the parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or witness answering questions; otherwise, all parties must be physically present in the same geographic location for the live hearing. All hearings will be documented through audio recording, audiovisual recording, or transcript and will be made available to the parties for inspection or review;
- At the hearing, the Title IX Decision-maker must permit each party's advisor, and only the advisor and not a party personally, to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Such cross-examination at the live hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party's advisor. The Title IX Decision-maker

must explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant. With respect to cross-examination, questions and evidence about the Title IX Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the Title IX Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Title IX Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Title IX Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Title IX Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Title IX Respondent and are offered to prove consent. If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination at the live hearing, the Title IX Decision-maker may still rely on any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility; provided, however, that the Decision-maker cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on the party's or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.

- The Title IX Complainant and Respondent shall each be afforded the opportunity to make an opening and closing statement and to suggest to the Title IX Decisionmaker what they would consider an appropriate sanction in the event that the Title IX Decision-maker were to find the Title IX Respondent responsible for all or some of the allegations brought against the Title IX Respondent. These statements must be made by the Title IX Complainant and Respondent, not their advisors.

- Within 21 calendar days of receipt of the final written responses and evidence from the parties, the Title IX Decision-maker must issue, simultaneously to the parties, a written determination regarding responsibility. To reach this decision, the Title IX Decision-maker must apply the preponderance of the evidence standard, regardless of whether the Title IX Respondent is a student or an employee. The written determination must include: (i) identification of the allegations potentially constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment; (ii) a description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Title IX Complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held; (iii) findings of fact supporting the determination; (iv) conclusions regarding the application of this Title IX Sexual Harassment Process to the facts and whether the alleged conduct occurred; (v) a statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions IIT will impose on the Title IX Respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to IIT's Education Program or Activity will be provided by IIT to the Title IX Complainant; and (vi) IIT's procedures and permissible bases for the Title IX Complainant and Title IX Respondent to appeal.

If the Title IX Complainant and Respondent and IIT each freely agree, IIT will offer the option to participate in a voluntary informal resolution process in an attempt to resolve allegations of Title IX Sexual Harassment; provided, however, if a Formal Title IX Complaint involves an allegation of Title IX Sexual Harassment by an Illinois Tech employee against a student, then informal resolution is not an available option.

The Title IX Investigator will, within 7 calendar days of assignment to the Formal Title IX Complaint, notify, in writing, the Title IX Complainant and Respondent of the option to complete informal resolution, which will, among other things, set forth (i)

the allegations; (ii) the requirements of the informal resolution process, including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a Formal Title IX Complaint arising from the same allegations, provided, however, that at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the Title IX Sexual Harassment Process with respect to the Formal Title IX Complaint; and (iii) any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared. The Title IX Complainant and Respondent may elect to participate in the informal resolution process at any time prior to a determination regarding responsibility for the allegation(s) in the Formal Title IX Complaint being rendered. Further, either the Title IX Complainant or Respondent may at any time, prior to execution of a resolution agreement, request the informal resolution process be terminated by so notifying the Title IX Informal Resolution Facilitator, in which case processing of the Formal Title IX Complaint under this policy will recommence.

The informal resolution process can only be initiated once a Formal Title IX Complaint has been filed with the Title IX Coordinator. Upon receipt of signed, voluntary consents to participate in the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will designate a Title IX Informal Resolution Facilitator to facilitate the informal resolution process.

During the informal resolution process, all timeframes under this Title IX Sexual Harassment Process will be tolled. If no resolution is reached within 45 calendar days of commencement of the informal resolution, meaning the day after the Title IX Informal Resolution Facilitator has been assigned, then, unless such 45-day time period is extended by agreement of the parties, or if the parties cease to engage in informal resolution, the Title IX Sexual Harassment Process and its timeframes will thereafter recommence where it left off.

In general, an informal resolution process will aim to restore a sense of safety to one who experienced harm, restore or maintain access to educational and/or employment opportunities, and/or in some instances repair harm. To this end, informal resolution processes can utilize a broad range of conflict resolution strategies, including, but not limited to, mediation, facilitated communication and/or restorative justice practices.

The Title IX Informal Resolution Facilitator does not have the power to make a decision for either party, but will attempt to help them find a mutually agreeable resolution and create a document for execution by all parties that summarizes the freely agreed upon solutions. Once a resolution agreement has been executed, Illinois Tech will neither resume nor initiate the Title IX Sexual Harassment Process with respect to any allegations resolved therein or arising out of the same facts or circumstances as those allegations. If a party fails to fulfill the terms of the resolution agreement, Illinois Tech may initiate a *Code of Conduct* violation under Article II of this Student Handbook for Failure to Comply *Code of Conduct* charge.

All timeframes under the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* may be temporarily extended for good cause by the Title IX Coordinator. Good cause may include

considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; the need for language assistance or accommodation of disability; and other circumstances reasonably outside of the institution's control. The Title IX Coordinator shall notify the parties in writing when a timeframe is extended.

IIT prohibits retaliation against any person for exercising their right under the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* or because they have made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*. Charging an individual with a *Code of Conduct* violation for knowingly making a materially false statement or knowingly providing false information in the course of an investigation under the Title IX Sexual Harassment Process is not prohibited retaliation; provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party made a materially false statement or knowingly provided false information.

Conduct Sanctions

Sanctions that may be applied by the Greek Council are described in its constitution; sanctions that may be applied by the Residence and Greek Life staff are described in the Residence and Greek Life Handbook. For violations of the *Code of Conduct* or the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*, including those related to sexual misconduct, the Dean of Students or his/her designee, Campus Judicial Board or Title IX Decisionmaker, in accordance with the applicable procedures set forth in the Student Handbook, may impose any of the following sanctions, which may also carry additional conditions and/or restrictions, including, but not limited to, a referral for counseling of specified type and duration as appropriate; a requirement to refrain from contact or communication -- including in person, via email, telephone, text messaging, social networking, third party or any other method of communication -- with one or more individuals; denial of use of IIT facilities; denial of parking privileges; being barred from such activities as representing IIT on any athletic team or participating or holding office in any student organization or committee; and/or being barred from receiving employment or scholarship aid from IIT funds:

Disciplinary Warning. An official written notification that a student's behavior is in violation of IIT regulations or standards, which will also clarify expected behavior in the future. This sanction may or may not carry with it conditions or restrictions of privileges.

Restitution. A student is required to make monetary restitution for theft of or damage to IIT property or to that of a member of the IIT community, or for expenses incurred as a result of the student's actions.

Fines. IIT reserves the right to assess a fine for misconduct.

Suspension of Network Access. A student's access to the IIT computer network or the web may be denied for violations that involve the use, directly or indirectly, of

the network. Offenses to which this sanction may apply include, but are not limited to, violation of the computer use policy, harassment and stalking.

Educational Sanctions. A student is required to perform one or more educational sanction(s) appropriate to the offense. These may include a formal apology (in writing and/or in person), a public presentation or research paper on a designated topic, assigned campus or community service, and/or participation in a workshop or online tutorial related to alcohol or drugs or sexual misconduct.

Conduct Probation. This is a form of probation imposed on a student for misconduct within the IIT community. The intent of Conduct Probation is for a student to self-correct their behavior and learn to become a productive member of the IIT community. Certain restrictions and/or educational sanctions may also apply to this form of probation. Conduct Probation also is designated to remain in effect for a specified duration (e.g., one semester or one academic year).

Disciplinary Probation. This is the most serious form of probation issued by IIT. A student placed on Disciplinary Probation is required to correct their behavior immediately in order to remain a member of the IIT community. This form of probation may also include additional restrictions and/or educational sanctions and is designated to remain in effect for a specified time (e.g., one semester, one academic year). Pending a hearing, the Dean of Students may place a student on temporary disciplinary probation when the facts and circumstances of the *Code of Conduct* allegations against them are sufficient to reasonably assume, given the academic and/or campus environment, immediate, preventative action is required. Allegations that are sufficiently alarming include, but are not limited to, violations of the *Policy on Drugs and Alcohol*, *Policy and Procedures on Sexual Harassment*, incidents involving felony-level criminal charges, incidents of Sexual Misconduct and matters that reasonably pose a risk to the safety of other students, IIT property and/or the efficient administration of IIT. Failure to comply with disciplinary probation sanctions could result in recommendation for Suspension or Expulsion from IIT.

Disciplinary probation also impacts a student's ability to participate in certain IIT activities. Students on disciplinary probation may not hold an office within a student organization or travel on behalf of the IIT or in connection with any IIT sanctioned event or activity. In addition, certain prohibitions may be placed on a student in probationary status in relation to their behavior that are not explicitly outlined above. For example, pending a hearing, the Dean of Students may issue a temporary "no contact" order to any involved party not to have any contact (written, oral, electronic and/or in-person) with an alleged victim and/or potential witnesses if the alleged violation related to alcohol, drugs, sexual harassment and/or sexual misconduct and/or involved behavior that posed a risk to the safety of other students, IIT property and/or the efficient administration of IIT.

Relocation/Suspension/Ban from Campus Housing. A student may be required to relocate, for disciplinary reasons, to another Residence Hall or other campus housing. The timing of such relocation is at the discretion of the party imposing this sanction, but it may be immediate. A student may also be prohibited from entering

the Residence Hall/campus housing from which they were relocated, or which was otherwise connected or related to the violation. The timing of such prohibition is at the discretion of the party imposing this sanction, but it may be immediate. Further, a student may be denied, for disciplinary reasons, housing in the Residence Halls or in fraternities or sororities. In addition to any other sanction imposed by the Dean of Student or their designee or the Campus Judicial Board, the housing contract or any student who either admits to or is found to have used or possessed controlled substances in any IIT Residence Hall will be immediately canceled, and such student must move out of the residence hall as promptly as possible, but in any event within 72 hours.

In addition to the above sanctions, the Dean of Students and/or Campus Judicial Board, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Code of Conduct, may impose either of the following sanctions:

Suspension. Suspension is a status assigned for various periods of time in which a student's enrollment is interrupted. A suspended student may not attend day or evening classes or participate in student activities. A suspended student may only be present in or on property owned by Illinois Tech with written approval from the Dean of Students or their designee. A suspended student may apply for reinstatement at the end of the period of suspension. If reinstated, the student may be placed on disciplinary probation for a period of time.

Pending a hearing under the *Conduct Discipline* policies, the Dean of Students may issue a temporary suspension when the facts and circumstances of the *Code of Conduct* allegations against them are sufficient to reasonably assume, given the academic and/or campus environment, immediate separation is required. Allegations that are sufficiently alarming include, but are not limited to, violations of the *Policy on Drugs and Alcohol, Policy and Procedures on Sexual Harassment*, incidents involving felony-level criminal charges, sexual misconduct and matters that poses a risk to the safety of other students, IIT property and/or the efficient administration of IIT. A student will generally be given an opportunity to meet with the Dean of Students to discuss the matter, and will have the opportunity to appeal the imposition of a temporary suspension.

Pending a hearing under the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process*, IIT may issue a temporary removal (suspension) of a student-Title IX Respondent from IIT's Education Program or Activity on an emergency basis, provided that the Dean of Students makes an individualized safety and risk analysis, determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal, and provides the Title IX Respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal.

Expulsion. Expulsion is the complete severance of association with IIT.

As detailed in the *Code of Conduct*, a sanction of suspension or expulsion is automatically stayed pending review by the Provost.

Appeal Procedures – Code of Conduct

An appeal of a sanction for violation of the *Code of Conduct* must be submitted in writing to the Office of Student Affairs within 5 calendar days of notification of the decision. Supporting information must be submitted with the appeal.

Levels of Appeal. Decisions rendered by the Greek Council or Residence Life staff may be appealed to the Dean of Students. Disciplinary sanctions imposed on students for misconduct by the Dean of Students or the Campus Judicial Board may be appealed to the Provost, whose decision shall be final.

Basis for Appeal. An appeal may be made only for the following reasons:

1. The relevant procedures outlined in the Student Handbook were not substantially followed and such occurrence reasonably could be deemed to have impacted the outcome;
2. The sanction imposed was inappropriate for the offense; and
3. New evidence that was not available, due to no fault or lack of diligence of the appealing student, at the time of the original decision has been made available.

Appeal Determinations. Within 30 calendar days of receipt of the appeal, the decision-maker may make one of the following determinations:

1. Uphold the decision and the sanction;
2. Reverse the decision and the sanction; or
3. Uphold the decision but modify (enhance or lessen) the sanction or return the case to the Campus Judicial Board or Dean of Students to reconsider the sanction.

If the matter involved sexual misconduct, then both the victim and the accused have the right to appeal, consistent with the applicable procedures set forth in the IIT Student Handbook, a sanction imposed by the Dean of Students or Judicial Board, except when the sanction is suspension or expulsion and the basis for the appeal is that the sanction imposed is inappropriate to the offense.

Appeal Procedures – Title IX Sexual Harassment

A Title IX Complainant or Title IX Respondent who wishes to appeal the determination reached and/or sanction imposed pursuant to the *Title IX Sexual Harassment Process* must submit a notice of appeal to the Title IX Coordinator within 5 calendar days of the date of the Title IX Decisionmaker's decision. An appeal must be filed by email to the Title IX Coordinator at foster@iit.edu. Both parties may appeal from either a determination regarding responsibility or from IIT's dismissal of a Formal Title IX Complaint or any allegations therein, on the following bases:

- Procedural irregularity or error that affected the outcome of the matter;
- New evidence or information that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter;
- Claims that the Title IX Coordinator or designee, Investigator(s), or Decision-

maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual Title IX Complainant or Title IX Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter; and

- The sanction is disproportionate to the violation.

Upon receipt of an appeal, the Title IX Coordinator will do the following: (i) within 5 calendar days of receipt of the appeal, notify the other party in writing that an appeal was filed; (ii) implement appeal procedures equally for both parties; (iii) ensure that the Title IX Appellate Decision-maker is not the same person as any other member of the Title IX Team; and (iv) ensure that the Title IX Appellate Decision-maker complies with the standards set forth in this policy for appeals.

Upon receipt of an appeal, the Title IX Appellate Decision-maker must give due consideration to the facts and circumstances of the particular case, and give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the outcome. In general, this means that each party will be made aware of, on, at least, a summary basis, the reason(s) of any appeal filed by the other party and provided the opportunity to submit a response thereto within 5 calendar days. The Title IX Appellate Decision-maker will issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result within 30 calendar days of receipt of the notice of appeal, and provide the written decision on appeal simultaneously to both parties.

If an appeal is successful, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will remand the matter back to the appropriate member of the Title IX Team to remedy the concern.

IX. MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION

Any member of the IIT community or parent or guardian of current students may contact a designated party to report a missing student, regardless whether the student lives in an on-campus student housing facility. The designated parties to receive a report of a missing student are Public Safety and the Office of the Dean of Students. Unless circumstances warrant sooner notification, this notification should occur after a student is suspected of being missing for at least 24 hours. If Public Safety is first notified, it will take a detailed report from the individual(s) reporting the missing student. Public Safety will then make immediate notification to the Office of the Dean of Students. If the Office of the Dean of Students is first notified, it will secure as much information as possible from the individual(s) reporting the missing student and then make notification to Public Safety. As appropriate, Public Safety and/or the Dean of Students may make contact with the reporting individuals(s) to gather additional information and complete a report.

After the initial notification and report has been made, Public Safety, with the assistance and cooperation of the Office of the Dean of Students Office, will take steps, as appropriate given the circumstances, to investigate the report of the missing student. Components may include any or all of the following activities: (i) a search of all on-campus student housing facilities, (ii) interviewing other students who know the missing students to try to discover further information, (iii) making contact with

the student's instructors to verify days of attendance in their classes; and/or (iv) a search of all other campus buildings.

Unless it has been determined that the student in question is not in fact missing, Public Safety will, within 24 hours of a formal determination by it that they are in fact missing, notify the applicable local law enforcement agency. Further, if the student reported missing is less than 18 years of age and not emancipated, IIT will notify their custodial parent or guardian within the foregoing timeframe. IIT is required to make these notifications under federal law.

As required by federal law, each student is given the option annually to register a confidential contact person to be contacted in the event the student is reported missing. Only authorized campus officials and, upon their request, law enforcement officers in furtherance of a missing person investigation will have access to this information. An authorized IIT official will notify the student's registered confidential contact person within 24 hours of a formal determination by either Public Safety or local law enforcement agency that they are in fact missing.

X. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

The Illinois Campus Security Enhancement Act of 2008, as amended, 110 ILCS 12/1 *et seq.*, required IIT to develop an all hazard emergency response and preparedness plan. IIT has such a plan, the IIT Campus Emergency Operations Plan (the "CEOP"). The CEOP went into effect in July 2010, and is periodically reviewed and modified as necessary. The latest version of the CEOP is available on the IIT Emergency Management webpage. It is also provided, in its entirety, to the membership of the Campus Emergency Operations Team (the "Team"), and updates to the CEOP are distributed to Team members. Members of the IIT community (students, faculty members and staff) attend a training during new hire orientation and new student orientation that summarizes, consistent with the CEOP, important contact information and general emergency preparedness and awareness topics, procedures and processes. After the training, they can request to receive a copy of the presentation. The CEOP establishes policies, procedures and protocols for identifying, responding to and notifying the university community of an emergency.

In general, the CEOP is designed to provide a comprehensive framework for addressing any significant or dangerous situation that involves or could cause an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus, including, by way of example and without limitation, a hazardous material spill, a terrorist attack, a natural disaster, a threat of violence, a gas leak or a temporary power outage.

Federal law requires IIT to provide a summary of those provisions of the CEOP which delineate how IIT will confirm the existence of an emergency, how it will communicate an emergency to the wider university community and who is responsible for these decisions. This information is set forth below.

Process for Determining the Existence of an Emergency, Including Authorized Officials

Depending upon the nature of the emergency, IIT policies and procedures require emergencies to be reported to either Public Safety or the Facilities Department. When an emergency is reported to Public Safety or the Facilities Department, personnel deemed appropriate given the nature of the reported emergency will be dispatched to assess and address the situation. If an emergency is determined to exist, the Director of Public Safety will be notified, who in turn will determine, depending on the nature and severity of the emergency, the need to notify the Vice President for Administration or their designee, who has primary responsibility for managing the CEOP. The Vice President for Facilities and Public Safety will determine, again based on the nature and severity of the emergency, whether to activate or notify the Team, which he chairs, and whether the Team needs to meet in person or whether phone and e-mail communication is sufficient.

Depending upon the nature and severity of the emergency, the Director of Public Safety, the Vice President for Facilities and Public Safety or the Team will determine whether to notify all or a portion of the wider university community, the content of such notification and the means by which such notification is to occur. In general, with respect to lower level emergencies, the Director of Public Safety will be the decision-maker. For higher level emergencies, the Vice President for Facilities and Public Safety will be the decision-maker. For the most serious of emergencies, the Team will be convened and will be the decision-making body.

Methods of Notification

Once an emergency has been determined to exist and the nature and extent of the emergency has been established, prompt notification to the wider university community will occur unless such notification will, in the professional judgment of the authorized official(s), compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

As stated above, depending on the nature and severity of the emergency, decisions related to notification will be made by the Director of Public Safety, Vice President for Facilities and Public Safety or the Team. Notification of an emergency could be by any or all of the following:

IIT Alert Text Messaging System -- This system allows IIT to distribute emergency text messages to all constituents that have opted to receive such communications. Messages can be sent either to various groups, organized by campus or to the entire IIT community. Messages may be distributed via SMS, email, Rave Guardian App, Facebook, Twitter and pre-recorded or automated voice.

University Mass E-mail Portal -- This system provides the ability to send mass e-mails to a variety of selected groups of individuals on the IIT network.

Primary Website Notifications -- In case of an emergency, the www.iit.edu front page can be used as an information annex, providing timely and accurate information

throughout the emergency. The annex will provide status updates and contact information for interested parties (students, staff, faculty, parents and media).

Public Safety Vehicle Public Address System -- This system uses the public address system on Public Safety vehicles to disseminate warnings, information and instructions throughout the campus or designated portions thereof.

Flat Screen LCD Monitor Notifications -- Flat screen monitors are located in Residential Halls and various student service-focused buildings throughout campus, which can be updated to display emergency information.

Activation of Alarm System -- IIT can activate a number of alarm systems, such as the fire alarm system, that will alert individuals in a particular building or buildings to evacuate the same.

IIT will provide follow-up notification(s) as appropriate given the nature and severity of the emergency.

Testing

The CEOP provides formal procedures for regularly scheduled drills, exercises and appropriate follow-through activities, designed to assess and evaluate the effectiveness of IIT's emergency plans and capabilities. The testing procedures contained in the CEOP seek to standardize the myriad of tests, exercises and activities that IIT had previously undertaken, ranging from fire drills to disaster planning exercises to alarm, alert and notification system checks. The CEOP provides for the occurrence of annual exercises, the aim of which are to test the university's emergency response and evacuation procedures. The CEOP's procedures require documentation of the testing, including a description of the test, exercise or activity, the date and time that it occurred and whether it was announced or unannounced.

XI. CRIME STATISTICS

IIT provides the following statistics for the information of the campus community and prospective students and employees. If you have any questions, contact Public Safety at 312-808-6300.

A. Summary of Reported Crimes for Last Three Calendar Years

The first compilation of statistics includes Clery Act crimes that have been reported for each of IIT's campuses for the three most recent calendar years: 2022, 2021, and 2020. This compilation is comprised of "On-Campus Crimes" as defined by the Clery Act. It also includes the criminal offenses required to be reported pursuant to the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, Public Act 113-4 and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto (collectively, "VAWA"), namely, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

Mies Campus - Chicago, Illinois – Generally Located between 30th and 35th Streets, Michigan Avenue and LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL			
	2022	2021	2020
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Robbery	4	3	4
Aggravated Assault	3	9	11
Burglary	2	2	1
Motor Vehicle Theft ¹⁴	22	2	2
Arson	0	0	1
Domestic Violence ¹⁵	2	3	0
Dating Violence ¹⁶	3	0	1
Sexual Assault ¹⁷	2	2	5
Stalking	1	3	3

¹⁴ With respect to the 2022 statistics, the increase in motor vehicle thefts is reflective of a nationwide upward trend, specifically certain model years of Kia and Hyundai vehicles that reportedly have a faulty ignition design that allows the ignition switch to be bypassed so that the vehicle can then be started without a key and drive away.

¹⁵ With respect to the 2022 statistics, both of these incidents involved members of the public and occurred on public property. With respect to the 2021 statistics, none of the domestic violence incidents involved faculty, students or staff of IIT; all three of these incidents involved members of the public and occurred on public property. The charts for the Mies Campus under Section C generally delineate the locations of these incidents.

¹⁶ With respect to the 2022 statistics, all of these incidents involved members of the public and two occurred on public property.

¹⁷ With respect to the 2021 statistics, one of the sexual assault incidents involved faculty, students or staff of IIT, and one of the sexual assault incidents occurred on campus involving members of the public. With respect to the 2020 statistics, all of the sexual assault incidents involved faculty, students or staff of IIT. The charts for the Mies Campus under Section C generally delineate the locations of these incidents.

Conviser Law Center - 565 West Adams Street, Chicago, IL			
	2022	2021	2020
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0
Stalking	2	0	0

Daniel F. and Ada L. Rice Campus - 201 East Loop Road, Wheaton, IL			
	2022	2021	2020
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

Moffett Campus - 6502 South Archer Road, Bedford Park, IL			
	2022	2021	2020
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault ¹⁸	0	1	0
Burglary	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	1	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0

B. Summary of Liquor, Drug and Weapons Violations for Last Three Calendar Years

The next compilation of statistics is referrals of IIT students for campus disciplinary action under IIT's *Code of Conduct* for violations of laws regarding liquor, drugs and weapons possessions. These statistics are shown for each of IIT's campuses for the three most recent calendar years: 2022, 2021, and 2020. Of the 2021 liquor, drug and weapon law violations referred for campus disciplinary action, no arrests by the relevant local law enforcement agency of an IIT student occurred.

Mies Campus - Chicago, Illinois – Generally Located between 30th and 35th Streets, Michigan Avenue and LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL			
	2022	2021	2020
Liquor Law Violations ¹⁹	48	35	12
Drug Law Violations ²⁰	23	18	42
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	3	1	1

¹⁸ The charts for the Moffett Campus under Section C generally delineate the location of the incident.

¹⁹ With respect to the 2021 statistics, two of the liquor law violations involved the same student.

²⁰ With respect to the 2021 statistics, two of the drug law violations involved the same student.

Conviser Law Center - 565 West Adams Street, Chicago, IL			
	2022	2021	2020
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0

Daniel F. and Ada L. Rice Campus - 201 East Loop Road, Wheaton, IL			
	2022	2021	2020
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0

Moffett Campus - 6502 South Archer Road, Bedford Park, IL			
	2022	2021	2020
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0

C. Reported Crimes and Violations Broken Down By Where They Occurred On or Near Campus

The next compilation of statistics repeats the categories of reported crimes and violations listed in the two compilations above. These categories are now broken down by the locations where they occurred at or near each of IIT’s campuses for calendar years 2022, 2021 and 2020. The categories of locations are the following:

On-Campus - Any university 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 for that On-Campus location. For this reason, the total number reported below may not match the total number reported above.

Non-Campus Facilities – A building or property owned or controlled by IIT, used in relation to the university’s educational purposes and frequented by students but that does not qualify as a separate campus and is not contiguous to the geographic area of a campus; and

Public Property – Streets, sidewalks and thoroughfares within a campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Mies Campus - Chicago, Illinois – Generally Located between 30th and 35th Streets, Michigan Avenue and LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL				
2022	On-Campus	Residence Facilities (Subset)	Non-Campus Facility	Public Property
Reported Crimes				
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	3
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	3
Burglary	2	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	0	0	16
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	2
Dating Violence	1	0	0	2
Sexual Assault ²¹	2	2	0	1
Stalking	1	0	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals				
Liquor Law Violations	48	48	0	0
Drug Law Violations	23	23	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	3	3	0	0

²¹ There were two sexual assaults total, not four, that occurred on campus in 2020; both occurred in a residence facility so they have been listed in both the "On-Campus" and "Residence Facilities" columns.

Mies Campus - Chicago, Illinois – Generally Located between 30th and 35th Streets, Michigan Avenue and LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL

2021	On-Campus	Residence Facilities (Subset)²²	Non-Campus Facility²³	Public Property
Reported Crimes				
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	2	0	0	7
Burglary	2	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	2
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence ²⁴	0	0	0	3
Dating Violence ²⁵	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault ²⁶	1	1	0	1
Stalking	3	1	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals				
Liquor Law Violations ²⁷	35	35	0	0
Drug Law Violations ²⁸	18	18	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	1	1	0	0

²² For all of the charts in this section, the reported statistics in this column occurred in an on-campus residence facility; therefore, they are also reported in the on-campus column. Statistics reported in this column are not in addition to those reported in the on-campus column; they are a subset of those reported in the on-campus column.

²³ Through an Indian-incorporated affiliate, IIT leases facilities in Bangalore, Chennai, and Mumbai that are used to facilitate the administration of online instruction offered by academic departments located on IIT's Mies Campus and to assist with recruitment of Indian students to IIT, including administrative matters regarding admitted recruits. Due to these circumstances, IIT has historically reported and, absent a change in use, will continue to report known requisite crime statistics related to the Indian facilities as non-campus facilities of the Mies Campus.

²⁴ See Footnote 13 for additional information relevant to the reporting of such information throughout these charts.

²⁵ See Footnote 14 for additional information relevant to the reporting of such information throughout these charts.

²⁶ See Footnote 15 for additional information relevant to the reporting of such information throughout these charts.

²⁷ All of the 2021 disciplinary referrals were for violations in on-campus residence facilities. See Footnote 26 for additional information relevant to the comparison of liquor law violations in 2020 (significantly fewer students living and attending classes on campus due to Covid-19 and online instruction) to those in 2021 (students returned to some in-person classes the fall 2021 semester).

²⁸ All of the on-campus drug abuse violations in 2021 occurred in student housing facilities and resulted in disciplinary action. In 2021, there was a 58% decrease in disciplinary actions that mirrors the 58% reduction in drug abuse violations in 2021 compared to 2020.

Mies Campus - Chicago, Illinois – Generally Located between 30th and 35th Streets, Michigan Avenue and LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL				
2020	On-Campus	Residence Facilities (Subset)	Non-Campus Facility	Public Property
Reported Crimes				
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	3
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	11
Burglary	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	2
Arson	1	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	1	1	0	0
Sexual Assault	5	1	0	0
Stalking	3	0	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals				
Liquor Law Violations ²⁹	16	15	0	0
Drug Law Violations	43	43	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	1	1	0	0

²⁹ Although the university did not close its student housing during Covid-19, including during government mandated period(s) of quarantine, of the approximately 1,300 students living on campus in January 2020, more than 900 chose to move off campus by mid-March 2020, leaving less than 400 students on campus. After spring break concluded on March 21, 2020, the university shifted to a remote format for all courses; therefore, many students did not return to campus. During the summer 2020 session, less than 100 students, mostly international students who could not travel home, lived on campus. Beginning the fall 2020 semester, courses were offered in a hybrid format with remote delivery and limited in-person instruction. The increase in liquor law violations in 2021 compared to 2020 may be attributable, at least in part, to the significant reduction in 2020 of students living and attending classes on campus and the return of students to campus in 2021.

Conviser Law Center - 565 West Adams Street, Chicago, IL				
2022	On Campus	Residence Facilities (Subset)	Non – Campus Facility	Public Property
Reported Crimes				
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2	0	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0

Conviser Law Center - 565 West Adams Street, Chicago, IL				
2021	On Campus	Residence Facilities (Subset)	Non – Campus Facility	Public Property
Reported Crimes				
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0

Conviser Law Campus - 565 West Adams Street, Chicago, IL				
2020	On Campus	Residence Facilities (Subset)	Non – Campus Facility	Public Property
Reported Crimes				
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2	0	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0

Daniel F. and Ada L. Rice Campus - 201 East Loop Road, Wheaton, IL				
2022	On Campus	Residence Facilities (Subset)	Non – Campus Facility	Public Property
Reported Crimes				
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0

Daniel F. and Ada L. Rice Campus - 201 East Loop Road, Wheaton, IL				
2021	On Campus	Residence Facilities (Subset)	Non – Campus Facility	Public Property
Reported Crimes				
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0

Daniel F. and Ada L. Rice Campus - 201 East Loop Road, Wheaton, IL				
2020	On Campus	Residence Facilities (Subset)	Non – Campus Facility	Public Property
Reported Crimes				
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0

Moffett Campus - 6502 South Archer Road, Bedford Park, IL				
2022	On Campus	Residence Facilities (Subset)	Non – Campus Facility	Public Property
Reported Crimes				
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	1
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0

Moffett Campus - 6502 South Archer Road, Bedford Park, IL				
2021	On Campus	Residence Facilities (Subset)	Non – Campus Facility	Public Property
Reported Crimes				
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	1
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0

Moffett Campus - 6502 South Archer Road, Bedford Park, IL				
2020	On Campus	Residence Facilities (Subset)	Non – Campus Facility	Public Property
Reported Crimes				
Criminal homicide, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0
Arrests				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals				
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapon(s) Possession	0	0	0	0

D. Hate Crimes.

Federal law requires, and has required, universities to report the incidence of hate crimes on their campuses. Currently, universities are required to identify and to report separately the crimes listed in the above charts as well as destruction/damage/vandalism of property, larceny-theft, simple assault, and intimidation that involved victims who were intentionally selected because of their actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity or national origin.

IIT reports that none of the referenced, covered crimes qualified as a hate crime during the covered reporting periods.

E. Crimes Determined to be Unfounded

Pursuant to the Clery Act, an institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situation where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of such investigation and associated evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and, therefore, “unfounded.” The Clery Act makes clear that only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report for Clery Act reporting purposes. The Clery Act also makes clear that recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of a victim to cooperate with a prosecution and the failure to make an arrest do not unfound a crime report. The Clery Act obligates institutions to disclose the total number of crime reports that were “unfounded” during the covered reporting periods of its annual security report.

IIT reports that in 2021 no reported crime was deemed unfounded by the Chicago Police Department

F. Confidential/Anonymous Reporting of Sexual Misconduct Incidents

As noted in Section VII above, incidents of sexual misconduct may be reported confidentially to medical and mental health professionals, including Confidential Advisors, who treat students within their professional license or certification. Pursuant to applicable Clery Act regulations, such professionals are not required to disclose such incidents to IIT. However, pursuant to applicable provisions of the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act, the aggregate number and types of incidents confidentially reported need to be reported to the Illinois State Board of Higher Education. In light of this, IIT has decided to disclose such data in its Clery Report. To be clear, because this data was reported confidentially by individuals seeking treatment and assistance from professionals licensed or certified by the State of Illinois to offer care to those who have experienced sexual misconduct, including, but not limited to, Confidential Advisors, IIT does know particulars of these incidents, including, but not limited to, whether or not they occurred on campus, related to current or past events, involved another IIT student, or if they were ultimately reported to IIT by the individual who experience the sexual misconduct and, thus, included in the foregoing statistics. With these caveats, IIT notes that, in 2022, there were 0 such reports of sexual assault, 1 such report of dating violence, 1 such report of domestic violence, and 0 such reports of stalking.

XII. FIRE SAFETY STATISTICS

Federal law requires IIT to report certain statistics concerning fires and matters related thereto that occur *in on-campus student housing facilities* for the three most recent calendar years. For these purposes, a “fire” means any instance of open flame or burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner. Only IIT’s Mies Campus maintains on-campus student housing facilities. Information concerning fires in on-campus student housing facilities on the Mies Campus during calendar years 2022, 2021 and 2020 is below.

2022 Fire Safety Data		
	Statistics	Explanation
The number of fires and the cause of each fire	1	A fire occurred in a clothing dryer at the Gunsaulus Hall dormitory.
The number of deaths related to the fire	0	
The number of injuries related to the fire that resulted in treatment at a medical facility	0	
The value of property damage related to the fire	\$300	The dryer was replaced at no cost to the university. The university reimbursed a student for the cost to replace clothing that was damaged by the fire.

2021 Fire Safety Data		
	Statistics	Explanation
The number of fires and the cause of each fire	1	A fire occurred in room 2.7North of the John and Jean Rowe Village Middle Dormitory. The fire was caused by a faulty light fixture.
The number of deaths related to the fire	0	
The number of injuries related to the fire that resulted in treatment at a medical facility	0	
The value of property damage related to the fire	\$350	The damaged light fixture and associated electrical wiring were removed and replaced.

2020 Fire Safety Data		
	Statistics	Explanation
The number of fires and the cause of each fire	0	No reportable fires occurred in 2020 in an on-campus student housing facility.
The number of deaths related to the fire	0	
The number of injuries related to the fire that resulted in treatment at a medical facility	0	
The value of property damage related to the fire	\$0	

Further information on fires in on-campus student housing facilities is contained in the IIT Fire Log, which is maintained by IIT's Associate Vice President for Facilities,

whose office is located in Room 200 of Machinery Hall, 100 West 33rd Street. The Fire Log records the nature, date, time and general location of each such fire. The Fire Log for the most recent 60-day period is available for public inspection upon request during normal business hours. Any portion of the log that is older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of such a request to the AVP for Facilities.

XIII. FIRE SAFETY: DESCRIPTION OF POLICIES

Federal law requires IIT to disclose certain information concerning its fire safety policies and procedures with respect to on-campus student housing facilities. The required information to be disclosed follows.

Fire Safety Systems: Building-By-Building Description

University Managed On-Campus Student Housing Facilities. As a general matter, all such dwelling units are inspected by IIT staff at least once per academic term, have fire extinguishers and posted evacuation maps. All batteries for battery-operated devices are changed twice per year. Fire extinguishers are tested annually by a contracted company and checked monthly by IIT staff. Fire alarm devices and systems are checked annually by a contracted fire protection company. The specific fire safety systems in each on-campus student housing facility are detailed below.

McCormick Student Village (MSV) (which includes MSV Main Building - 3241 S. Wabash; Lewis Hall – 70 E. 33rd Street; Graduate Hall – 70 E. 33rd Street; East Hall – 71 E. 32nd Street; Fowler Hall – 3241 S. Wabash; South Hall – 71 E. 32nd Street; and North Hall – 71 E. 32nd Street)

A Notifier Fire Alarm System is in place with common area audio-visual devices, smoke detectors and pull stations. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have stand-alone battery-operated smoke detectors. All of MSV is equipped with sprinklers and a fire pump.

Gunsaulus Hall – 3140 S. Michigan

A Siemens Fire Alarm System with common area audio-visual devices, speakers and smoke detectors is in place. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have stand-alone, battery-operated smoke detectors. The building is equipped with sprinklers, a fire pump and hose cabinets.

John and Jeanne Rowe Village (RV) (which includes RV North – 3303 S. State Street; RV Middle – 3333 S. State Street; and RV South – 3353 S. State Street)

A Notifier Fire Alarm System is in place with common area smoke and heat detectors, pull stations and audio-visual devices. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have stand-alone, A/C-powered smoke detectors. The building is equipped with sprinklers, hose cabinets and a fire pump.

George J. Kacek Hall – 3140 S. Michigan

A Notifier Fire Alarm System with common area audio-visual devices, speakers and smoke detectors is in place. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have stand-alone, A/C-powered smoke detectors with battery backup. The building is equipped with sprinklers, a fire pump and hose cabinets.

Cunningham Hall – 3100 S. Michigan Ave.³⁰

A Notifier Alarm System will common area audio-visual devices, speakers and smoke detectors is in place. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have stand-alone, A/C powered smoke detectors with battery backup. The building is equipped with sprinklers, a fire pump and hose cabinets.

Carman Hall – 80 E. 32nd Street (“Graduate Apartments”)

This building was closed for renovation in June 2021, and reopened in August 2022. It now has a Notifier Fire Alarm System with common area audio-visual devices, speakers and smoke detectors in place. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have stand-alone, A/C Powered smoke detectors. The building is equipped with sprinklers, a fire pump, and hose cabinets.

3333 S. Michigan - Kappa Delta Phi Sorority

A Siemens Fire Alarm System with common area-visual devices, speakers, pull stations and smoke detectors is in place. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have smoke detectors that are connected to the fire alarm system. The building has fire

³⁰ This building was closed in 2020 for renovations. It reopened in August 2021.

extinguishers located throughout the facility. The building is equipped with a fire pump, hose cabinet and sprinklers.

3340 S. Michigan - Alpha Sigma Alpha Sorority

A Siemens Fire Alarm System with common area-visual devices, speakers, pull stations and smoke detectors is in place. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have smoke detectors that are connected to the fire alarm system. The building is equipped with a fire pump, hose cabinet and sprinklers.

Fraternities. All fraternity houses are privately (non-University) managed. They all have smoke detectors, fire extinguishers and kitchen exhaust fire suppression systems. Each fraternity house has the fire alarm and sprinkler systems, hose cabinets and/or fire pumps. All fraternity buildings have posted evacuation maps. Each chapter designates their own rules for portable electrical appliances, smoking and open flames. All national organizations require their members to be trained on fire safety at least once per year. In the event of a fire, fraternity members are expected to call 911, Public Safety and IIT's Office of Residence Life & Campus Life.

The IIT Office of Residence Life and Campus Life inspects each fraternity twice per year. The IIT inspections include the following:

- Confirm fire extinguisher on each floor
- Fire extinguishers in kitchen and laundry rooms
- Fire extinguishers have current inspection tags
- Working smoke detector in each room
- Current inspection sticker on cooking suppression systems
- Hood inspection
- Evacuation map posted in each room
- Exits free from obstruction
- Fire lanes clear
- Exit signs illuminated

Fraternity Locations:

3333 S. Wabash (Pi Kappa Phi)

The building is equipped with a Notifier Fire Alarm System with common area-visual devices, speakers, pull stations and smoke detectors. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have smoke detectors that are connected to the fire alarm system. The building is equipped with a fire pump, hose cabinet and sprinklers.

3341 S. Wabash (Sigma Phi Epsilon)³¹

Beginning the 2022-23 academic year, students will have access to this building but no students reside in it. The building is equipped with a Notifier Fire Alarm System with common area-visual devices, speakers, pull stations and smoke detectors. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have smoke detectors that are connected to the fire alarm system. The building is equipped with a fire pump, hose cabinet and sprinklers.

3349 S. Wabash (Delta Tau Delta)

The building is equipped with a Notifier Fire Alarm System with common area-visual devices, speakers, pull stations and smoke detectors. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have smoke detectors that are connected to the fire alarm system. The building is equipped with a fire pump, hose cabinet and sprinklers.

3360 S. Michigan (Triangle)

The building is equipped with a Notifier Fire Alarm System with common area-visual devices, speakers, pull stations and smoke detectors. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have smoke detectors that are connected to the fire alarm system. The building is equipped with a fire pump, hose cabinet and sprinklers.

3361 S. Wabash (Alpha Sigma Phi)

The building is equipped with a Notifier Fire Alarm System with common area-visual devices, speakers, pull stations and smoke detectors. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have smoke detectors that are connected to the fire alarm system. The building is equipped with a fire pump, hose cabinet and sprinklers.

3366 S. Michigan (Phi Kappa Sigma)

The building is equipped with a Notifier Fire Alarm System with common area-visual devices, speakers, pull stations and smoke detectors. The system is monitored by a private monitoring company that immediately calls the Chicago Fire Department when an alarm is activated and then contacts Public Safety. Individual dwelling units have smoke detectors that are connected to the fire alarm system. The building is equipped with a fire pump, hose cabinet and sprinklers.

³¹ This building was closed in 2020. It was reopened in 2021.

Fire Safety Drills

IIT's policy on fire drills requires at least one fire drill, meaning a supervised practice of mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire, in both the Fall and Spring semesters in all on-campus student housing residences. IIT's Facilities Department has responsibility for coordinating, managing and documenting all fire drills on campus. IIT can report that for calendar year 2022 at least one fire drill took place at each on-campus student housing residence, including fraternity and sorority houses, during the Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 semesters.

Policies on Portable Electronic Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

The following is a summary of IIT's policies related to the foregoing matters as applicable to on-campus student housing facilities, including sorority houses, but not fraternity houses, which are privately (non-university) managed. With respect to fraternity houses, they are not bound to follow IIT's policies; each chapter designates its own rules for portable electrical appliances, smoking and open flames.

PORTABLE ELECTRONIC APPLIANCES

- Radios, personal computers, coffee makers, stereos, television sets, clocks, fans, irons, refrigerators and personal grooming equipment are the only electrical appliances allowed in the residence hall rooms without special permission.
- Residents cannot remove the existing window covering, nor install their own.
- Stand-alone microwave ovens, hot plates, toasters, toaster ovens, halogen lamps and any other appliance with an exposed heating element are prohibited and should not be used. However, stand-alone microwave ovens, hot plates, toasters, and toaster ovens are allowed in units that have kitchens, provided that such devices are installed and used only therein.
- Five-light multi-colored floor lamps are prohibited.
- Amplifiers, holiday or twinkle lights strands are prohibited.
- Cooking must occur only in designated areas. For units that do not have kitchens, kitchens are provided in designated areas in the facility for resident use.

OPEN FLAMES, INCLUDING CANDLES AND INCENSE

Any open flame, including, but not limited to, burning substances, propellants, such as candles, incense, charcoal, potpourri pots that use candles and any similar objects, are prohibited.

SMOKING

Smoking is not permitted in on-campus housing facilities, except in fraternity houses per the discretion of each house's leadership.

Campus Housing Evacuation Procedures

The following is a summary of IIT policies and procedures relevant to evacuation of an on-campus student housing facility.

GENERAL

All residents are expected to familiarize themselves with the locations of all exits and fire-fighting equipment. The City of Chicago Fire Code requires that all stairwell fire doors at the end of each corridor be kept closed at all times for maximum protection. Accordingly, these doors should never be propped open, and residents will be penalized for improper use of the "emergency only" exits.

Tampering with the fire alarm system, fire safety equipment, fire-fighting equipment or pulling a false fire alarm is not only a violation of law but also a violation of IIT's *Code of Conduct*. Any student found to have engaged in such tampering is subject to discipline. In addition, any student found responsible for such tampering or causing a false fire alarm will be fined a minimum of \$500 per occurrence. If a resident witnesses anyone tampering with the fire alarm equipment, they are expected to notify their Resident Advisor.

It is the responsibility of each resident, guest and visitor in the residence to vacate the residence halls during a fire alarm. Resident Advisors and other Residence Life staff members will assist Public Safety personnel with evacuation and crowd control during a fire alarm. Failure to vacate the building may result in disciplinary action, fines, and/or termination of a resident's Room and Board Contract. Residents are expected to not block stairways or hallways.

PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED IF A STUDENT SUSPECTS A FIRE

- Sound the building fire alarm by pulling one of the pull stations located in the hallways.
- Leave the building immediately!
- If the alarm fails to operate, warn the other occupants by knocking on doors and shouting a warning as you evacuate the building. If the fire is in a room, try to close the door to slow the spread of smoke and heat, but do not take any unnecessary personal risks.
- Call Public Safety upon exiting the building.
- Give the exact location of the fire. **DO NOT** assume that someone else has called.

PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE EVENT OF AN ACTUAL FIRE

- Keep low to the floor if smoke is in your room.
- Before opening the door, feel the doorknob. If the knob is hot, brace yourself against the door and open it slightly, as fire can create pressure enough to push open a door if it is not held firmly.
- If you cannot leave your room, turn on your lights and open the drapes. The lights will let people know someone is in the room.
- Seal cracks around the door with towels or bed linens to keep out smoke. To attract attention, if you are trapped, remove your screen and wave an object out the window, such as a sheet, jacket, shirt or anything that would be noticed. Shout for help. **DO NOT** jump from or climb out of an upper story window.
- If you can leave your room, close all doors behind you as you exit. This will hinder the spread of smoke and lessen damage.
- Go to the nearest exit or stairway.
- If the nearest exit is blocked by smoke, heat or fire, go to an alternate exit.

- If all exits on the floor are blocked, go back to your room, close the door, and follow the procedure described above.
- After leaving the building, stand clear of the doors. Emergency apparatus and personnel will need access in and around the building. Follow all directions of Fire, Police, Public Safety and the Office of Residence and Greek Life personnel.

Fire Safety Training

In addition to general fire safety instructions that are provided by IIT's Office of Residence and Greek Life during move-in period and periodic fire drills, IIT maintains an on-going fire safety training program. Further, IIT maintains an IIT Fire and Life Safety policy, which all students, faculty and staff are encouraged to review and which is available on the safety page of the IIT website at <https://webmaster.iit.edu/files/general-counsel/safety-committee-reports/Fire-Life-Safety-Plan-SEPTEMBER-2020-suggested-Revisions.1.pdf>

Fire Reporting Structure

The level of reporting is based on the severity of the fire. As a preliminary matter, **all** fires are to be reported to IIT's Associate Vice President for facilities (312-567-8992), who is the individual responsible for maintaining IIT's Fire Log and works in IIT's Facilities Department. In addition, small fires that were easily contained and extinguished should also be reported to IIT's Director for Residence Life (312-567-5075). Fires that are more significant in that they cause damage to property or injury should be reported to Public Safety (312-808-6363) and the Director for Residence Life.

Future Plans for Fire Safety Improvements

Beyond the expected installations noted above, IIT continuously investigates the possibility of upgrading and adding fire alarms systems and devices and installing sprinkler systems and fire pumps across its on-campus student housing facilities. These upgrades and additions will be made as funds become available.

XIV. CONCLUSION

IIT's Department of Public Safety was created to support the university's educational goals by advocating a secure environment in which to explore diverse social, cultural and academic ideas and to pursue knowledge. In addition to discharging its specific duties and responsibilities, the Department of Public Safety maintains a continuous and harmonious relationship with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and community leaders. Many other IIT departments maintain similar relationships with State and local fire and emergency response and management departments.

Developing a safe and secure environment in an academic institution is a partnership. Within the IIT community, the Department of Public Safety is assigned the primary responsibility of identifying those programs, methods and tactics necessary to assist the entire university community in achieving a safe and secure environment. It also

works with other IIT departments to advance the cause of safety and preparedness from fires and other emergencies. In order to maintain such an environment, the Department of Public Safety encourages every member of the community to learn and demonstrate personal security and safety habits at all times and to immediately report crimes or suspicious activity as well as fires and potential emergency situations.

The Department of Public Safety practices a community policing approach toward crime prevention. We encourage individuals to take initial responsibility for their own property and personal security, as well as their neighbors. The Department of Public Safety remains committed to facilitate this process with all available resources. We along with other IIT departments are also committed to providing resources and information to assist students, faculty and staff to maintain an environment that can respond to emergencies and to respond to an emergency should one occur.

Through a cooperative relationship with local law enforcement agencies and fire and emergency response and management departments, IIT has effectively contributed toward a community-wide effort to fight criminal activity and enhance safety preparedness and response. The result is a safe and secure environment in which to live, work and study throughout all IIT campuses.

The Department of Public Safety hopes this report helps demonstrate that IIT is a place where students and their families can be confident of their safety and security. The Department of Public Safety invites questions or comments about this report or its programs and services.