Sauk Valley Community College

Annual Security Report

October 1, 2026

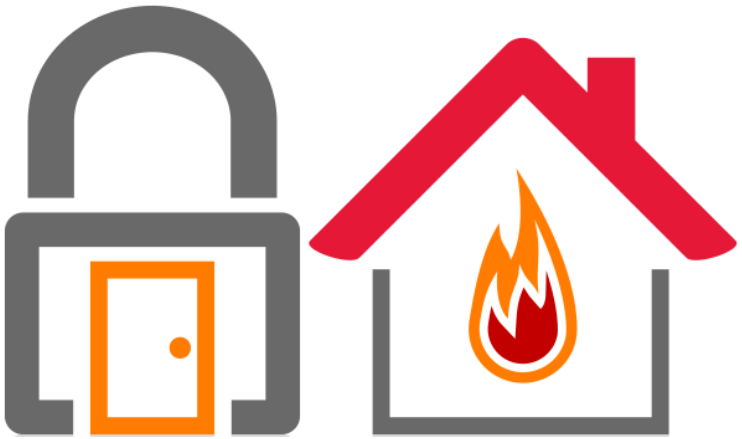


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Letter from Dr. Jon Mandrell, SVCC President



Greetings from Sauk Valley Community College!

Whether you are a student, employee or visitor, Sauk Valley Community College takes your security and safety seriously. SVCC has trained security staff on-campus, and a full-time College Resource Officer from the Lee County Sheriff's Office is stationed at Sauk when classes are in session. Additionally, SVCC security works closely with Lee County Sheriff's Office, the Illinois State Police, and other agencies to ensure the safest campus environment possible. An Emergency Preparedness Committee regularly meets to discuss and improve Sauk's emergency procedures, and all of Sauk's employees are trained to initiate those procedures. While being trained for every emergency is not possible, Sauk will always do its best to respond quickly and professionally to any emergency situation.

In the following pages, you will read about Sauk's security and safety procedures and crime statistics. As you will see from these statistics, SVCC is a very safe place. Certainly, if you ever feel unsafe, threatened in any way, or observe suspicious behavior, please contact immediately Sauk's security personnel or any other college employee identified by a Sauk ID badge.

Dr. Jon Mandrell
President of Sauk Valley Community College

Introduction to the Annual Security Report

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) is a federal law that requires colleges and universities to publish an annual security report containing campus security policies and procedures as well as crime statistics. In addition, the 2008 Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) requires colleges and universities to publish an annual fire safety report containing information with respect to the campus fire safety practices and standards if the institution has student housing. SVCC does not have student housing.

The Clery Act was enacted in 1990 and amended in 1991, 1992, 1998, 2000, 2008, 2013, and 2024. All statistics in this Annual Security Report (ASR) are presented and updated in compliance with all amendments to the act.

Safety on the SVCC Campus

Sauk Valley Community College at 173 IL Rt. 2, Dixon, IL operates in an open environment and provides security and safety for guests and staff at all times. SVCC has trained security staff on-campus, and a full-time College Resource Officer from the Lee County Sheriff's Office is stationed at Sauk when classes are in session. Access to College buildings is controlled after normal hours. The campus is monitored by security personnel and by video surveillance. For purposes of this report, the SVCC Campus or On Campus is defined as the property owned and controlled by Sauk Valley Community College as depicted in Figure 1. Public property refers to public property that borders the SVCC Campus (shaded in red in Figure 1), namely Illinois Route 2, Sauk Road, and the Rock River. Noncampus property refers to property that is not owned by SVCC but is controlled by SVCC either some or all of the time.



Security and Access

During normal business hours, access to the administrative and academic facilities of the College will be open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees. During nonbusiness hours, access to the building is restricted; contact security in order to enter the building. Security can be reached after hours at 815-288-5511 or 815-441-2040. SVCC does not have student residential facilities.

Campus Safety & Security Officers and the College Resource Officer conduct routine patrols of campus buildings to evaluate and monitor security related matters and to check for safety hazards. Security cameras are placed throughout the campus buildings, parking lots, and grounds and are monitored for safety and security matters.

Security Considerations Used in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Sauk Valley Community College maintains campus facilities in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with lighting. SVCC Campus

Security works closely with Facilities to address burned out lights promptly as well as malfunctioning door locks or other physical conditions that enhance security. Other members of the College community are helpful when they report equipment problems to SVCC Campus Security or to Facilities.

Relationship between SVCC and Lee County Sheriff's Office

The College recognizes that laws and rules are necessary for society to function and supports the enforcement of law by governmental agencies and rules by officials of the College. All persons on the campus are always subject to these laws and rules. The College is an open campus and law enforcement officers may enter the campus to conduct business as needed.

SVCC campus security enjoys an especially good relationship with the Lee County Sheriff's Office (LCSO). College has an agreement with LCSO to place a full-time, armed deputy as a College Resource Officer (CRO) at SVCC. According to the agreement, the CRO is responsible for the investigation of criminal incidents on campus, and as a sworn LCSO deputy, has arrest authority on and around campus. Even when the CRO is off duty, the response time of LCSO is less than ten minutes for emergency calls. Campus Safety & Security Officers have no arrest authority beyond that of an ordinary citizen. Campus Safety & Security Officers may detain an individual that has committed a felony in the presence of security personnel. However, as a matter of course, serious crimes are the responsibility of law enforcement agencies. As noted in the introduction and the emergency policies, Campus Safety & Security is notified of all serious crime on campus and is immediately notified of major crimes via the telephone or two-way radio. The College relies on the telephone or two-way radio to contact the Lee County emergency dispatch center for law enforcement emergencies or emergency medical needs. The College relies upon telephone and an automated alert system through Simplex for all fire emergencies. All victims are offered an opportunity to report crimes to Campus Safety & Security.

LCSO and SVCC Campus Safety & Security share crime data with each other on a regular basis. Frequent meetings or telephone conversations between the LCSO and the Assistant Director of the SVCC Police Academy and Security allow for exchanges of routine information on a timely basis. Additionally, special needs are communicated between agencies as they occur. Instances where state police resources are needed are determined jointly between the Lee County Sheriff and the SVCC Assistant Director of the SVCC Police Academy and Security. Crimes committed at off campus facilities under the control of Sauk Valley Community College will be disclosed in these statistics if they come to the attention of SVCC.

SVCC does not have officially recognized student organizations that own or control housing facilities outside of the SVCC core campus. Therefore, local law enforcement is not used to monitor and record criminal activity since there are no Noncampus locations of student organizations.

Warnings and Notifications

Issuing Timely Warnings

In the event that a crime is reported, within the SVCC Clery Geography (On Campus, Public Property and Noncampus property), that, in the judgment of the Assistant Director of the SVCC Police Academy and Security, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus wide Timely Warning will be issued. The warning will be issued to students, faculty, and staff through the e-mail and text messaging systems, the SVCC website, campus electronic signs and/or any other methods deemed appropriate by the Assistant Director of the SVCC Police Academy and Security.

Timely Warnings are typically issued for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications:

- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter;
- Aggravated Assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an ongoing threat to the larger SVCC community);
- Robbery involving force or violence (cases including pick pocketing and purse snatching will typically not result in the issuance of a Timely Warning Notice, but will be assessed on a case-by-case basis);
- Sexual Assault (considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount information known by the Assistant Director of the SVCC Police Academy and Security or designee). In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a "timely" warning notice to the community. All cases of sexual assault, including stranger and non-stranger/acquaintance cases, will be assessed for potential issuance of a Timely Warning Notice;
- Major incidents of Arson; and
- Other Clery crimes as determined necessary by the CRO and Security or designee.

Timely Warning Notices may also be posted for other crime classifications and locations, even though that is not required by the law, at the sole discretion of SVCC.

Timely Warning Notices will be distributed as soon as pertinent information is available, in a manner that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and with the goal of aiding in the prevention of similar occurrences.

Timely Warning Notices are typically written and distributed by the CRO and Security or designee.

The institution is not required to issue a Timely Warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to Campus Security by phone (815-835-6389), by using an emergency callbox, or in person at the Information Center located in the west side of the main building.

Emergency/Immediate Notification

The College has established procedures to notify persons of emergencies using a variety of methods, depending on the emergency. If an emergency occurs requiring a building evacuation, such as a fire, the fire alarm will be activated and/or voice announcements will be made through

the fire system. If an emergency occurs which requires sheltering in the basement, voice announcements will be made via the fire system, wall mounted public address, and bullhorns (if necessary). Staff with two-way radios are also assigned to and dispatched to specific areas of the campus to assure that the warning notification has been received and everyone is taking appropriate actions. A text messaging system may also be used for some emergency situations. Emergencies not requiring public notification are communicated through two-way radio and the campus telephone system. Face to face communication may be used during an emergency situation.

Individuals can report emergencies occurring at Sauk Valley Community College by calling 911 (from a college phone when possible). Campus Security, the College Resource Officer, and appropriate College administrators will respond. For less urgent emergencies, individuals may contact Campus Security at 815-835-6389 or the Security cell phone 815-441-2040.

In the event of an emergency, Sauk Valley Community College will initiate and provide, without delay, immediate notifications to the appropriate segment(s) of the College community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employee and visitors.

If the CRO and Security or designee, in conjunction with other College administrators, local first responders, Public Health Officials and/or the National Weather Service, confirms that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the SVCC community, the CRO and Security and Marketing Coordinator will collaborate to determine the content of the message and will use some or all of the systems described below to communicate the threat to the SVCC Community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population.

Sauk Valley Community College will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders (including, but not limited to: SVCC Campus Security, local law enforcement, and/or the local fire and emergency medical services), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

To opt-in for emergency text and voice messaging, students, faculty, and staff should visit svcc.edu/txtalerts.

The content of the message will vary depending on the situation. At a minimum, the messages will describe the emergency, provide basic instructions to the community and will direct them to where they can receive additional information. Follow-up information will be distributed using some or all of the identified communication systems.

The local news media may be utilized to disseminate emergency information to members of the larger community, including neighbors, parents and other interested parties. The larger community can also access emergency information via the Sauk Valley Community College website and/or social media.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, an institution must follow its emergency notification procedures. An institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances; however, the institution must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

All College employees are authorized and trained to initiate emergency procedures. Staff have been assigned and trained to handle specific responsibilities in emergencies including confirming the emergency, making verbal announcements, and assisting individuals with disabilities descend from upper floors. College-wide drills are conducted biannually.

SVCC maintains an Emergency Operations Plan that outlines responsibilities of campus units during emergencies. This plan outlines incident priorities, campus organization and specific responsibilities of particular units or positions.

College units are responsible for developing emergency response and continuity of operations plans for their areas and staff. The Assistant Director of the SVCC Police Academy and Security and College Resource Officer provide resources and guidance for the development of these plans.

In conjunction with other emergency agencies, the College conducts emergency response drills and exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests, which may be announced or unannounced, are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

How to Report Criminal Offenses

To report a crime, students and faculty may contact SVCC Security at 815-835-6389, dial 911 from a campus phone (emergencies only), or by using the campus security call boxes located in the Dillon Mall, West Mall, and parking lots. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, or inside building should be reported to the campus security. In addition, crimes may be reported to our designated Campus Security Authorities, which include the following:

- SVCC administrators (for example, President, Vice President, Deans, and Directors),
- Security personnel,
- Title IX coordinator,
- academic advisors and counselors,
- athletic coaches and trainers, and
- student activities coordinator.

SVCC security and LCSO have a working agreement. Each department augments the other during mutual investigations, arrests, and prosecutions. SVCC security personnel regularly communicate with local law enforcement agencies to exchange ideas and problems which may be of concern for SVCC.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the college system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, the Assistant Director of the SVCC Police Academy and Security can file a report on the details of the incident (unless it is a Title IX violation, in which case it is referred to the Title IX Coordinators—see below) without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the college can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime's statistics for the institution.

Campus Law Enforcement Authority

SVCC Security have the enforcement authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business at SVCC. SVCC security officers have the authority to issue parking tickets, which are billed to financial accounts of students, faculty, and staff. SVCC security officers do not possess arrest power. Criminal incidents are referred to the Lee County Sheriff's Office. SVCC Security have jurisdiction to operate on SVCC owned or controlled property. The SVCC security officers maintain a professional working relationship with the Lee County Sheriff's Office and the Illinois State Police. All crime victims and witnesses are strongly encouraged to immediately report the crime to the Security Office (located in the Information Center on the first floor of the west side of the main building) and the appropriate law enforcement agency. Prompt reporting will assure timely warning notices on-campus and timely disclosure of crime statistics.

The College Resource Officer (CRO) has the power to make arrests and the authority to enforce State, Local and Federal laws and College Policies and has jurisdiction to operate on SVCC owned or controlled property.

Encouragement of Accurate and Prompt Crime Reporting

Community members, students, faculty, staff and guests are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes and public safety related incidents to the SVCC security in a timely manner.

To report a crime in progress or an emergency on the SVCC campus, press the security button on any phone on SVCC campus, call 815-835-6389, call 911, or use the call boxes located around campus. To report a non-emergency security or public safety matter, speak to a Campus Safety and Security officer or call Security at 815-835-6389.

Response to Reports

All SVCC incident reports involving students are forwarded to the Vice President of Student Services and Security for review and potential action by the President's Cabinet. College investigators will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained via the investigation will also be forwarded to the Student Services Office.

If assistance is required from the local police departments or fire departments, SVCC will contact the appropriate unit. If a sexual assault or rape should occur, staff on the scene will offer the victim a wide variety of services and agencies to contact.

Crimes should be reported to the SVCC Campus Security and/or a Campus Security Authority (below) to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate. A daily crime log is kept in the Information Center and is available for review upon request from Campus Safety & Security.

Key CSA contacts include the following College personnel:

- Vice President of Student Services,
- Vice President of Academics,
- Vice President of Information and Planning,
- College Resource Officer, and
- Athletic Director.

Counselors and Confidential Crime Reporting

Campus professional counselors are not considered to be a campus security authority and are not required to report for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics except for when they believe the person is a potential harm to themselves or others. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics. SVCC does not have pastoral counselors.

Professional Counselor

A professional counselor is an employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the College and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification. SVCC offers professional counseling services to students seeking assistance. In addition, the Vice President of Student Services, the Disability Support Coordinator, and any advisors who are certified as professional counselors may serve in a counseling role when necessary.

Security Awareness Programs for Students and Employees

During student orientation sessions, students are informed of services offered by SVCC Security. Students are told about crime on campus and in surrounding neighborhoods. Similar information is presented to new employees. Crime Prevention Programs and Sexual Assault Prevention Programs are offered on a continual basis.

Periodically, college organizations present crime prevention awareness sessions on sexual assault (rape and acquaintance rape), Rohypnol abuse, theft, and vandalism. During 2021, SVCC offered several crime prevention and security awareness programs. Topics such as personal safety, drug and alcohol abuse awareness and sexual assault prevention are some examples of programs offered during the prior academic year. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many of these programs were conducted virtually.

A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others.

When time is of the essence, information is released to the college community through security alerts posted prominently throughout campus, through computer memos sent over the college's email and voice mail system.

As part of the department's community-oriented policing philosophy, SVCC Campus Security offers crime prevention presentations each semester to classrooms, campus clubs and student groups as requested. Topics of these presentations include personal safety awareness, sexual violence risk reduction strategies, and property protection strategies. Anyone interested in having a SVCC Campus Security Officer or the CRO speak to his or her classroom or group should contact Security at 815-835-6481.

Alcohol, Tobacco and Illegal Drugs

Sauk Valley Community College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs on campus. SVCC Campus Safety & Security is responsible for the enforcement of state underage drinking laws and enforcement of Federal and State drug laws.

Board Policies

Board policies are posted on the Sauk website and are available from the President's Office (Room 3K24, ext. 303) or they can be found on Sauk's website (svcc.edu/board-policy). The following Board Policies reference the College's drug and alcohol policies.

514.1 Alcoholic Beverages

Sauk Valley Community College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages on campus and at College-sponsored events. No alcoholic beverages are to be sold or served on the premises of Sauk Valley Community College unless there is specific permission granted by the Board of Trustees for the specific event or occasion.

516.1 Drug-Free Campus

Sauk Valley Community College is committed to providing and maintaining an environment for faculty, staff, and students that is drug-free, healthy, safe, and secure. To this purpose, and in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226), the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690). the Illinois Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1986 (PA 86-1459), the Illinois Smoke-Free Campus Act, and the Illinois Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act the following procedures exist to prevent the unlawful use of controlled substances and abuse of alcohol by students and employees.

1. For the purpose of this policy, a "controlled" substance is any one or more of the following: (1) that which is not legally obtainable as defined by the Schedules of Controlled Substances (21 USC 812); (2) that which is legally obtainable but is being used in a manner different from that prescribed; or (3) that which is legally obtainable but has not been legally obtained.
2. The unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in campus buildings, on campus grounds, in College vehicles, at College-sponsored activities, or in any other workplace designated for College employees.
3. In accordance with the Illinois Smoke-Free Campus Act, effective July 1, 2015, smoking is prohibited everywhere on campus, including both outdoors and indoors.
4. Smoking is defined as (1) lighting or burning any type of matter or substance that contains tobacco, including but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, pipes, water pipes, or other smoking devices; (2) lighting or burning of non-tobacco plants or marijuana; (3) using electronic cigarettes; and (4) using smokeless tobacco.
5. This policy applies to any individual on campus property, including but not limited to students, faculty, staff, other employees, contractors, subcontractors, volunteers, visitors, and members of the public. This policy applies to all College-owned vehicles at all times.
6. Employees, as a condition of employment, are required to notify the College of any criminal drug conviction resulting from a violation occurring at the workplace no later than five (5) days after conviction. A conviction is defined as a finding of guilt (including plea of no contest) or imposition of a sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility of determining violations of the federal or state criminal drug statutes. The College shall notify the appropriate federal agency from which it received grant monies of an employee conviction within ten (10) days after receiving notice of such a conviction. Within thirty (30) days of

receiving notice of a conviction, the College shall institute appropriate disciplinary action. This action could include, but is not limited to, dismissal. The College may also require an employee who violated this policy to participate satisfactorily in an employee assistance program or a substance abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

7. Visitors determined to have violated this policy are subject to removal from College premises and may also be subject to legal action.
8. The College shall develop a drug-free awareness program which will inform College students and employees of the following:
    a. The short and long-term health risks of the use of illicit drugs and alcohol;
    b. The College's policy of maintaining a drug-free campus;
    c. Any health or drug abuse agency which provides substance misuse drug counseling, rehabilitation, and assistance programs; and
    d. The penalties that may be imposed for substance misuse v drug abuse violations.
9. A notice complying with the provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and Drug Free Communities and Schools Act Amendments of 1989 shall be distributed annually to each student and employee of the College.
10. With the implementation of The Illinois Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, the state of Illinois decriminalized the possession and use of cannabis under certain specific circumstances. Despite changes in state laws, Sauk Valley Community College remains cannabis free. Possessing, selling, or using cannabis in any form at any SVCC location or event or in college vehicles is not permitted. SVCC receives federal funding and therefore abides by federal regulations. Except as otherwise provided in the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act and the Industrial Hemp Act (410 ILCS 705/), it is unlawful for any person knowingly to possess, manufacture, or sell cannabis.
11. Intercollegiate Athletic students shall also participate in SVCC's substance abuse program as outlined in the guidelines provided by the Dean of Student Services.
12. Any student determined to have violated these policies is subject to disciplinary action under the Code of Student Conduct.
13. SVCC will complete a biennial review of its drug-free policies and procedures each even year.

Drug Free Schools and Communities Act

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Sauk Valley Community College publishes information regarding the College's prevention programs related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention which include standards of conduct that prohibit the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and illegal drugs on campus and at institution-associated activities; sanctions for violations of federal, state, and local laws and College policy; a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use and abuse; and a description of available counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and/or re-entry programs for SVCC students and employees. A complete description of these topics, as provided in the College's annual notification to students and employees, is available online at svcc.edu/drugfree.

Title IX and Sexual Misconduct

The College does not tolerate sex or gender discrimination, including sexual misconduct such as sexual harassment and sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence and intimate partner violence (including, but not limited to, as defined below). Toward that end, SVCC issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a College official.

Board Policy

518.1 Sex Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct

Sauk Valley Community College is committed to fostering a safe, productive learning environment and does not discriminate on the basis of sex in any of its educational programs or activities. Title IX and College Policy prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender or sex. Sexual misconduct including sex-based harassment, domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, exploitation, and stalking are prohibited acts. All forms of sexual misconduct or other identified acts of prohibited conduct under the College's policy are regarded as serious, and violations can result in discipline, including the possibility of separation from the College. In accordance with Title IX and Sexual Misconduct/Discrimination policy, Sauk Valley Community College will develop procedures that:

1. Comply with the most recent State and Federal Regulations pertaining to Sexual Misconduct in Higher Education.
2. Highlight the College's commitment to address sexual misconduct and define prohibited conduct.
3. Describe the reporting, investigation, and grievance procedures for allegations of sexual misconduct.
4. Define the roles of various individuals at Sauk Valley Community College involved in the investigation and adjudication of reported instances of sexual misconduct.
5. Outline the resources available to all parties in reported sexual misconduct cases.
6. Provide appropriate training to all employees, students and others involved in sexual misconduct cases.

Federal Clery Act Definitions

The Clery Act defines the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as follows:

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed

- by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or

- by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Dating Violence

Dating violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition,

- dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse; and
- dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Hazing

Hazing is defined as any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a student, whether individually or with others, against another student, that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of that student, or that induces or coerces a student to endanger such student's mental or physical health or safety, for the purpose of pledging, being initiated into, affiliating with, holding office in, or maintaining membership in any organization whose members are or include students.

Sexual Assault

Sexual Assault is defined as an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim if incapable of giving consent."

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

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Stalking

Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to

- fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or
- suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition,

- course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property;
- reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim; and
- substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Jurisdictional Definitions

Domestic Violence

The state of Illinois defines domestic violence (750 ILCS 60/103) as follows:

physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis.

Dating Violence

The state of Illinois does not have a definition of dating violence, however dating relationships are included among the protected classes for domestic violence (750 ILCS 60).

Sexual Assault

The state of Illinois defines sexual assault as follows:

- Criminal Sexual Assault (720 ILCS 5/11-1.20)
    - A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and:
        - uses force or threat of force;
        - knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent;
        - is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or
        - is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age.
- Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 ILCS 5/11-1.50)
    - A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person:
        - commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or
        - commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent.
    - A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person is under 17 years of age and commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age.

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

Stalking

The state of Illinois defines stalking (720 ILCS 12-7.3) as follows:

- A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to:
  - fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or
  - suffer other emotional distress.
- A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and:
  - at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or
  - places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.
- A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion:
  - follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and
  - transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person.

Consent

The state of Illinois defines consent, in relation to sexual activity, as follows:

- "Consent" means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent.
- A person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct.

SVCC Definitions

Consent

Voluntary, informed, uncoerced agreement through words and/or actions freely given, which a reasonable person would interpret as a willingness to participate in mutually agreed-upon sexual acts. Consensual sexual activity happens when each partner willingly and affirmatively chooses to participate.

Indications that consent is not present include:

- when physical force is used or there is a reasonable belief of the threat of physical force, including when one person overcomes the physical limitations of another person.
- when coercion is present. Coercion means the improper use of pressure to compel another individual to initiate or continue sexual activity against the individual's will. Coercion may include intimidation, manipulation, and/or blackmail. Words or conduct may constitute coercion if they wrongfully impair another individual's freedom of will and ability to choose whether to engage in sexual activity.
- when a person is incapable of making an intentional decision to participate in a sexual act, which could include instances in which the person is in a state of incapacitation, which could be permanent or temporary. Evaluations of capacity will be viewed in hindsight using a reasonable person standard.

Important points regarding consent include:

- Consent to one act does not constitute consent to another act;
- Consent on a prior occasion does not constitute consent on a subsequent occasion;
- The existence of a prior or current relationship does not, in itself, constitute consent;
- Consent can be withdrawn or modified at any time;
- Consent is not implicit in a person's manner of dress;
- Accepting a meal, a gift, or an invitation for a date does not imply or constitute consent;
- A person's lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use or threat of force does not constitute consent;
- Silence and passivity does not necessarily constitute consent;
- Initiation by someone who a reasonable person knows or should have known to be deemed incapacitated is not consent; and
- A person's consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another.

A person cannot consent to sexual activity if that person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances, including without limitation when a person is incapacitated or not of legal age. A person who is asleep or unconscious is considered incapacitated and unable to consent. Additionally, a person may be incapacitated due to a mental or physical disability.

In the context of this procedure, incapacitation is the state in which a person's perception or judgment is so impaired that he or she lacks the cognitive capacity to make or act on conscious decisions. The use of drugs or alcohol can cause incapacitation, which is a state beyond mere intoxication. An individual who is incapacitated is unable to consent to a sexual activity. Engaging in sexual activity with an individual who is incapacitated (and therefore unable to consent), where a person knows or ought reasonably to have understood that the individual is incapacitated, constitutes sexual misconduct.

Education and Awareness for Students on Crime Prevention

The College has a Violence & Crime Prevention Committee which coordinates with local law enforcement, victim assistance agencies, and several areas of the College to coordinate education and awareness activities on campus.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs

Incoming Students

Incoming students are required to attend an orientation session, where the following topics are discussed at a minimum:

- general campus safety and resources including call boxes, how to contact security, and ability to request an escort;
- drug-free campus policies, local drug and alcohol treatment resources; and
- signing up for SVCC TXT Alerts to receive Timely Alerts and other College alerts.

New students are also given access to a Student Handbook, which includes Information on Title IX and sexual misconduct procedures, the Annual Security Report (this document), and drug-free campus resources.

New Employees

New employees are provided with the following:

- the College's sexual harassment and misconduct policies and procedures;
- an employee handbook detailing College policies and procedures on
    - sexual harassment and misconduct,
    - alcohol, smoking, illegal drugs, and cannabis, and
    - campus security; and
- a New Employee Orientation session on general campus safety and resources including call boxes, how to contact security, ability to request an escort, etc.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

All Students

All students are encouraged to attend an annual session on sexual misconduct including rape (including date rape and statutory rape), stalking, sexual abuse, and domestic abuse. Signage encouraging bystander reporting and consent are posted prominently around campus. Students annually receive a statement about Sauk being a drug-free environment and local drug and alcohol treatment options.

All Employees

Employees are required to take annual training either online or in person on the topics of Sexual Harassment and Title IX/Sexual Misconduct. Other violence prevention trainings are required on a rotating basis on subjects including bullying, active shooter preparedness, etc.

Select Employees

Campus Safety & Security Officers are required to maintain active ALICE Instructor training, CPR/AED/First Aid certification, and Mental Health First Aid training.

Bystander Strategies

Steps You Can Take to Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault

- Everyone has a role to play in prevention. There are many different ways that you can step in or make a difference if you see someone at risk.
- The key to keeping others safe is learning how to intervene in a way that fits the situation and your comfort level. Having this knowledge on hand can give you the confidence to step in when something isn't right. Speaking up can make all the difference, but it should never put your own safety at risk.

Your Role in Preventing Sexual Assault

The only person responsible for committing sexual assault is a perpetrator, but all of us have the ability to look out for each other's safety. Whether it's giving someone a safe ride home from a party or directly confronting a person who is engaging in threatening behavior, anyone can help prevent sexual violence.

What is a bystander?

- A bystander is a person who is present when an event takes place but isn't directly involved. Bystanders might be present when sexual assault or abuse occurs—or they could witness the circumstances that lead up to these crimes.
- On average there are over 293,000 victims (age 12 or older) of rape and sexual assault each year in the U.S. The majority of these crimes are committed by someone the victim knows. Given these circumstances, it's important to recognize the role bystanders can play in preventing crimes like sexual assault.

Your actions matter.

Whether or not you were able to change the outcome, by stepping in you are helping to change the way people think about their role in preventing sexual assault/violence. If you suspect that someone you know has been sexually assaulted, there are steps you can take to support that person. Here are a few ways to Speak Up [C.A.R.E]:

- **C**reate a distraction
- **A**sk directly
- **R**efer to an authority
- **E**nlist others

Create a distraction

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

- Cut off the conversation with a diversion like, "Let's get pizza, I'm starving," or "This party is lame. Let's try somewhere else."

- Bring out fresh food or drinks and offer them to everyone at the party, including the people you are concerned about.
- Start an activity that draws other people in, like a game, a debate, or a dance party.

Ask directly

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

Refer to an authority

- Sometimes the safest way to intervene is to refer to a neutral party with the authority to change the situation, like an RA or the management staff of your local hangout.
- Talk to a security guard, bartender, or another employee about your concerns. It's in their best interest to ensure that their patrons are safe, and they will usually be willing to step in. Don't hesitate to call 911 if you are concerned for someone else's safety.

Enlist others

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

Source: Rape Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)

For more information on bystander strategies, please visit svcc.edu/about/procedures/sexual-misconduct.

Risk Reduction Strategies

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment.

1. Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
2. Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
4. Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
5. Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
6. Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cab money.
7. Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
8. Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.

9. When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
10. Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
11. Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
12. Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
13. Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
14. If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
15. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
    a. Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
    b. Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
    c. Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
    d. Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
16. Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
17. If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

Source: Rape Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)

For more information on risk reduction strategies, including specific information on dating/domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking please visit svcc.edu/about/procedures/sexual-misconduct.

Crime Procedures

The College's procedures for all sexual misconduct are detailed in the unified Sexual Misconduct Procedures (svcc.edu/about/procedures/sexual-misconduct).

Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking Occurs

After an incident of sexual assault, dating violence or domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. The nearest forensic medical facility to campus is KSB Hospital in Dixon, IL. In Illinois, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to College adjudicators/investigators or police.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with Campus Safety & Security, the College Resource Officer, or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim decides to report the incident to law enforcement or the College at a later date to assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

Involvement of Law Enforcement and Campus Authorities

Although the College strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement (including on campus law enforcement and/or local police), it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report. Furthermore, victims have the right to decline to notify law enforcement. However, the Campus Confidential Resources will assist any victim with notifying law enforcement if the victim so desires. Lee County Sheriff's Office may also be reached directly by calling 815-284-6631, in person at 240 E Progress Drive, Dixon, IL 61021.

Reporting Incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

If you have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident promptly to the Title IX Coordinator, Daniel McCollum by calling, writing or coming into the office to report in person and Campus Public Safety (if the victim so desires.) Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to Campus Public Safety will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless of if the complainant choses to pursue criminal charges. Please also reference the SVCC Sexual Misconduct Procedures at svcc.edu/about/procedures/sexual-misconduct.

Procedures the College Will Follow When a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking is Reported

The College is committed to responding to all alleged violations of the Policies. Upon receiving a report of Sexual Misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly contact the Complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures, provide a written explanation of rights and options, and explain to the Complainant the process for filing a Formal Complaint. The Coordinator will also explain if Informal Resolution is an option if a Formal Complaint is filed. A Complainant must file a Formal Complaint to access available Informal Resolution options.

Privacy and Confidentiality

Issues of privacy and confidentiality play important roles in this procedure and may affect individuals differently. Privacy and confidentiality are related but distinct terms. "Confidentiality" refers to the circumstances under which information will or will not be disclosed to others. "Privacy" refers to the discretion that will be exercised by the College in the course of any investigation or disciplinary processes under this procedure.

Requests for confidentiality or use of anonymous reporting may limit the College's ability to conduct an investigation or resolve an allegation using the College's disciplinary proceedings.

Individuals involved in investigations or disciplinary proceedings under this procedure are encouraged to exercise discretion in sharing information in order to safeguard the integrity of the process and to avoid the appearance of retaliation. While discretion regarding the process is important, Complainants and Respondents are not restricted from discussing and sharing information with others who may support or assist them in presenting their case.

In some circumstances, the reporting responsibilities of College employees, or the College's responsibility to investigate, may conflict with the preferences of the Complainant and/or Respondent with regard to privacy and confidentiality. Therefore, all individuals are encouraged to familiarize themselves with their options and responsibilities, and make use of Confidential Resources, if applicable, in determining their preferred course of action.

Medical and counseling records are privileged and confidential documents that the Parties will not be required to disclose.

The College has an obligation to make reasonable efforts to investigate and address Complaints or reports of violations of the Policies. In all such proceedings, the College will take into consideration the privacy of the Parties to the extent possible.

In cases involving students, the Title IX Coordinator may notify other College employees of the existence of the Complaint for the purpose of overseeing compliance with this procedure and addressing any concerns related to educational and College sponsored events. While not bound by confidentiality, these individuals will be discreet and will respect the privacy of those involved in the process.

Any additional disclosure of information related to the Complaint or report may be made if consistent with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), or the Title IX requirements.

Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options

Rights of Victims and the Institution's Responsibilities for Orders of Protection, "No Contact" Orders, Restraining Orders, or Similar Lawful Orders

SVCC complies with Illinois law in recognizing orders of protection. Any person who obtains an order of protection should provide a copy to Campus Security and/or the Title IX Coordinator. A complainant may then meet with Campus Security, the College Resource Officer, and/or the Title IX Coordinator to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for Campus Security and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but in not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, providing a temporary cellphone, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc. The College cannot apply for a legal order of protection, no contact order or restraining order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s).

Accommodations and Protective Measures Available for Victims

Upon receipt of a complaint or report of a violation of the Policies, the College will provide reasonable and appropriate supportive measures. Supportive measures mean individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or the Respondent before or after the filing of a complaint or where no complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other Party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all Parties or the College's educational environment, or deter sexual harassment.

Supportive measures may include:

- Access to counseling services and assistance in arranging an initial appointment;
- Rescheduling of exams and assignments;
- Change in class schedule, including the ability to transfer course sections or withdraw from a course;
- Change in work schedule or job assignment;
- Imposition of a mutual on-campus "no contact order," an administrative remedy designed to curtail contact and communications between two or more individuals; and/or
- Any other remedy that can be used to achieve the goals of this procedure.

SVCC will maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the Complainant or Respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the recipient to provide the supportive measures. In cases that meet the definition and jurisdiction of Title IX, Supportive Measures will also be non-punitive and non-disciplinary.

Any supportive measures will not disproportionately impact the Complainant. Requests for supportive measures may be made by or on behalf of the Complainant to any College official, including the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for ensuring the implementation of supportive measures and coordinating the College's response with the appropriate offices on campus.

All individuals are encouraged to report concerns about the failure of another to abide by any restrictions imposed by a Supportive Measure. The College will take immediate action to enforce a previously implemented measure and disciplinary penalties can be imposed for failing to abide by a College-imposed measure utilizing the disciplinary process deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator.

Counseling for Victims of Sexual Assault

The administration, pursuant to Title IX, shall provide information and identified confidential resource personnel. Counseling, mental health, or student services are available for victims of sexual assault, both on campus and in the Sauk Valley Community College area.

On and Off Campus Services for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, SVCC will provide written notification to students and employees about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement.

Confidentiality

Victims may request that directory information on file with the College be withheld by request from Admission & Records (svcc.edu/admissions).

Regardless of whether a victim has opted-out of allowing the College to share "directory information," personally identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons who have a specific need-to-know, i.e., those who are investigating/adjudicating the report or those involved in providing support services to the victim, including accommodations and protective measures. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the institution will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

The College does not publish the name of crime victims or other identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning Notice is issued on the basis of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the name of the victim and other personally identifiable information about the victim will be withheld.

Disciplinary Action

The College's disciplinary process includes a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. In all instances, the process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution's policy and that is transparent to the accuser and the accused. Usually, the resolution of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking complaints are completed within 60 days of the report. However, each proceeding allows for extensions of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay. College officials involved in the investigation or adjudication of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking complaints are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability. Furthermore, each policy provides that:

1. the accuser and the accused will have timely notice for meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present;
2. the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials will have timely and equal access to any information that will be used during formal and informal disciplinary meeting and hearings;
3. The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused;
4. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present; The College will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding. However, the role of the advisor is limited to conducting cross examination of the other Party and witnesses;
5. Both the accuser and the accused shall be informed simultaneously in writing of any initial, interim and final decision of any disciplinary proceeding brought involving sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking; and
6. Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing, of the procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding. When an appeal is filed, the accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final as well as of the final result once the appeal is resolved.
7. Per the student code of conduct, student discipline may include immediate expulsion from school, suspension, or reprimand, depending upon the conduct involved.

Disclosures to Alleged Victims of Crimes of Violence or Non-forcible Sex Offenses

SVCC will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the college against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, SVCC will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested. Sanctions may include any of those listed in Policy 616.01.

Sex Offender Registration

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) of 2000 is a federal law that provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at, or employed at, institutions of higher education. The CSCPA is an amendment to the Jacob Wetterling Crimes against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Act. The federal law requires state law enforcement agencies to provide SVCC with a list of registered sex offenders who have indicated that they are either enrolled, employed or carrying on a vocation at SVCC.

SVCC Security maintains a list of registered sex offenders who are enrolled, employed or carrying on a vocation at SVCC; this list can be requested from SVCC Security located at the Information Center.

In addition, a list of all registered sex offenders in Illinois is available at www.isp.state.il.us/sor.

The CSCPA further amends the family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to clarify that nothing in the act can prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders.

Crime Statistics

Any questions or suggestions regarding campus security should be addressed to any of the following:

- Vice President of Information and Planning (815-835-6336)
- LCSO College Resource Officer (Room 1L03, 815-835-6340)

Input from all campus constituencies is welcome and encouraged.

The following crimes or offenses have been reported to the College or to local police agencies.

SVCC does not have any residential facilities, therefore there are no crime statistics reported under this geographic category.

SVCC has no non-campus locations for purposes of the Annual Security Report.

Criminal Offenses on Campus

Criminal Offense	Total Occurrences		
	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	**0**
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	**0**
Rape	0	0	**0**
Fondling	0	0	**0**
Incest	0	0	**0**
Statutory Rape	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**
Stalking	0	0	**0**

Criminal Offenses on Public Property

Criminal Offense	Total Occurrences		
	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	**0**
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	**0**
Rape	0	0	**0**
Fondling	0	0	**0**
Incest	0	0	**0**
Statutory Rape	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**
Stalking	0	0	**0**

Hate Crimes on Campus

Criminal Offense	2025 Total	Category of Bias							
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle theft	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Intimidation	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction of Property	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Criminal Offense	**2024 Total**	**Category of Bias**							
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle theft	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Larceny-Theft	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction of Property	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Criminal Offense	**2023 Total**	**Category of Bias**							
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle theft	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Simple Assault	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction of Property	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes on Public Property

Criminal Offense	2025 Total	Category of Bias							
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle theft	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Intimidation	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction of Property	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Criminal Offense	**2024 Total**	**Category of Bias**							
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle theft	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Larceny-Theft	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction of Property	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Criminal Offense	**2023 Total**	**Category of Bias**							
		Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National Origin
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle theft	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Simple Assault	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction of Property	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Crime	Number		
	2023	2024	2025
Hazing	0	0	**0**

Disciplinary Action on Campus

Crime	Total Occurrences		
	2023	2024	**2025**
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	**0**
Drug Abuse violation	0	0	**0**
Liquor Law violations	0	0	**0**

Disciplinary Action on Public Property

Crime	Total Occurrences		
	2023	**2024**	**2025**
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	**0**
Drug Abuse violation	0	0	**0**
Liquor Law violations	0	0	**0**

Unfounded Crimes

Crime	Number		
	2023	**2024**	**2025**
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	**0**