



2018 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Introduction

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

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Director of Student Services and External Relations in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College’s campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report’s availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Hilary Henke Student Services Office 2122 25th Ave. Rock Island, IL 61201 309-779-7700.

The College is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The Trinity Regional Health System Security Department is responsible for campus safety at the College.

The Security Department provides the security, crime prevention, and premise access functions on the College’s campus 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Security Department’s jurisdiction including patrolling the campus, parking lots, and UnityPoint-Trinity Medical Centers. The Security Department’s officers have the authority to ask person for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business on Trinity’s property. They also have the authority to issue parking citations. Criminal arrests made on Trinity’s property are done by the Rock Island Police Department because the Security Department’s officers themselves do not have arrest authority, as they are not commissioned law enforcement officers.



While the College does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it does maintain a close working relationship with local police.

Campus Security Authorities

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

- Director of Business Services at 309-779-7762
- Dean of Nursing and Health Sciences at 309-779-7708
- Chancellor at 309-779-7710
- Director of Student Services and External Relations at 309-779-7720

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the College, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged even when the victim of a crime elects not to make a report or is unable to do so.

- Situations that pose imminent danger or while a crime is in progress should be reported to local law enforcement by calling 911 from any campus phone or cell phone. Keep in mind that the individual making the call from a cell phone will need to provide the address where the emergency has occurred. In addition, dialing 55 on College phones will reach the Trinity Medical Center Emergency Operator.
- Students, staff, and visitors should report criminal actions, accidents, injuries, or other emergency incidents to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual making the report will be encouraged to also report it to appropriate police agencies. If requested, a member of College staff will assist a student in making the report to the police.
- Anonymous incident reports can also be made online using the Incident Report Form on the College website.

Confidential Reporting

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

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Pursuant to the College's Sexual Misconduct Policy, when an employee who is not a confidential resource becomes aware of alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is responsible for reporting that information, including the status of the parties if known, to the Title IX Coordinator. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the College disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. With the victim's permission, a report of the details of the incident can be filed without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the College take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

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

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

During business hours, the College is open to students, parents, employees and visitors. During non-business hours, access to the student computer lab, resources room and student commons is by identification badge. The badge will operate a single door at the main entrance to the College and the south emergency exit. Several internal rooms requiring badge access include the quiet study room and the computer lab. As an additional safety measure, located in all classrooms is a red panic alarm located near the classroom door. Activation of the panic alarm notifies Per Mar security to contact both the Medical Center Security Department and the Rock Island Police Department while emitting a campus-wide audible alarm with flashing lights.

Trinity identification badges must be worn at all times by employees and students while on campus and in facilities of Trinity Medical Center. The badge must be visible, non-defaced and worn above the waist. Each student is required to use his/her own badge to access the College. Students are not allowed to provide access to the building for anyone else. Visitors are not permitted on campus outside of regular business hours. UnityPoint Health - Trinity security and College personnel quarterly update badge access.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure that locking mechanisms are properly functioning, that pathways are well lighted and that egress lighting is working in hallways. Exterior lighting for parking lots and buildings are monitored by the security officers that report deficiencies to UnityPoint Health - Trinity Facilities Services. Students are encouraged to report any lighting or security concerns to the Student Services staff as soon as they occur. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lot or loitering around vehicles should be reported to the Trinity Medical Center Security on the Rock Island campus.

Located in the center of the Trinity College of Nursing & Health Sciences parking lot is a Blue Light Emergency Phone Station, this is a direct line to the Trinity Safety and Security department. This 9' tall tower acts as a crime deterrent and serves as an emergency communication system. This tower is



wheelchair accessible and has a highly visible push button on its faceplate. A single touch on the push button summons campus officers to your specific location and triggers the bright blue police-type strobe light on top of the phone, which brightly lights the surrounding area.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

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

- Trinity offers a crime prevention program, which has three major goals:
 - To inform students and employees about the prevention of crimes
 - To inform students and employees about the campus security procedures and practices
 - To encourage responsibility for security of self and others
- The new student orientation for spring, summer, and fall terms includes a presentation by a UPH-Trinity Security Officer and the College Title IX Coordinator. The Officer covers the following information: the authority of the UPH-Trinity Security Officers, the authority and accessibility of the Rock Island Police Department, important names and phone numbers to report a crime, identification and prevention of most common types of campus indoor and outdoor thefts, information on the various ways Security Officers assist students; individual student safety on and off campus, suspicious persons, level of officer service/assistance students can expect, and Security Department requirements with an Order of Protection.
- Information on by-stander intervention is included at new student orientation each fall, spring, and summer term, bookmarks are included in every textbook order, in September a link to a YouTube video is sent, discussions at a fall meeting of the Student Government Association and at a spring meeting of Phi Theta Kappa are held. VAWA and campus violence prevention awareness materials are emailed during National Campus Safety Month in September.
- Students and staff are required to complete a Net Learning training on responding to campus acts of violence annually.
- Staff are required to complete a Net Learning Training on managing aggressive behavior annually.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

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

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

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



offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

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

Drug and Alcohol Policy

Trinity College of Nursing & Health Sciences enforces all applicable state and federal drug laws. It is the intent of the College to maintain a drug-free, healthy, safe, and secure educational environment. It is the policy of the College to prohibit the purchase, possession, use or abuse, sale, distribution, or manufacture of any controlled substance on campus. Any student bringing non-prescribed or illegal drugs or alcoholic beverages to the campus, using these on the grounds, or dispensing, manufacturing or selling them on the premises may be subject to legal as well as disciplinary action up to and including immediate dismissal from the College. In Illinois, possession of alcohol by a minor under the age of 21 years is prohibited and the College enforces this prohibition.

Trinity College will provide a safe and healthy work environment. All employees must report to work without being subject to the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs, prescription drugs used outside the scope of a prescription or other substances that may hinder job performance or judgment. The illegal use, sale, dispensing, distribution, possession, or manufacture of illegal drugs or other controlled substances by any employee is prohibited and could lead to termination. Trinity College reserves the right to remove anyone from the workplace if Trinity College has question about the individual's ability to perform his or her job safely.

Trinity College complies with all of the requirements of the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1989, P.L. 101-226. Any student who reports to class, clinical, or any learning experience under the suspected influence of alcohol or an illegal drug(s) substance will be taken immediately for drug testing accompanied by a College official/designee. In this case, the College will assume the costs of the blood/urine tests. At the time of any incident of suspected abuse, the College has the right to request drug tests, with the cooperation of the student. If the drug tests results are positive, this forms grounds for Corrective Action from Trinity College. If the student refuses to cooperate with the College's request, the resulting action may include, but is not limited to, withdrawal from Trinity College. At the time of any incident, the student may request immediate blood/urine tests to disprove allegations. If this is done, all costs of the blood/urine tests would be the student's responsibility.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

A substance abuse prevention program is provided in an effort to educate students. All students receive both written and verbal content relating to substance abuse. Anyone who observes a student exhibiting problematic behavior indicating potential chemical dependency has the obligation to report it to the Dean of Nursing & Health Sciences. The Dean of Nursing & Health Sciences will then refer the individual to an appropriate agency for professional evaluation.

The findings of the evaluation must be submitted to the College Chancellor. All information is handled in a confidential manner. Trinity College recognizes chemical dependency as an illness and a major health problem. The College also recognizes substance abuse as a potential health, safety and security



problem. Students are expected to perform College responsibilities in a condition appropriate to the level of quality and attention required. A substance abuse prevention program is provided in an effort educate students. This program is a part of Net Learning for students, faculty and staff. A biennial review of the College's drug and alcohol abuse prevention program was conducted in April 2017.

For more information about the biennial review, contact the Director of Student Services and External Relations. The College's drug and alcohol polices including detailed information on campus and community resources may be found in the 2018-2019 College Catalog at <http://www.trinitycollegeqc.edu/catalog.aspx>.

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

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

- Sexual Misconduct Policy:
<http://www.trinitycollegeqc.edu/filesimages/Current%20Students/Policies/Sexual%20Misconduct%20Policy.pdf>

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

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

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

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	Illinois' Domestic Violence Act indicates that "domestic violence" means "abuse", which means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis. (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 60/103).



Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>In addition, Illinois law includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-3.2): A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification: (1) Causes bodily harm to any family or household member; (2) Makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member. • Aggravated Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-3.3): (a) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, knowingly causes great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement commits aggravated domestic battery. (a-5) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, strangles another individual commits aggravated domestic battery. For the purposes of this subsection (a-5), “strangle” means intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of an individual by applying pressure on the throat or neck of that individual or by blocking the nose or mouth of that individual. • For purposes of the above crimes, “family or household members” is defined at 750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-0.1 as: “Family or household members” include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren, and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers as defined in Section 12-4.4a of this Code. For purposes of this Article, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship.
<p>Stalking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress. ▪ A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member



Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>of that person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion: (1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and (2) transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person. • Aggravated Stalking (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.4): A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and: (1) causes bodily harm to the victim; (2) confines or restrains the victim; or (3) violates a temporary restraining order, an order of protection, a stalking no contact order, a civil no contact order, or an injunction prohibiting the behavior described in subsection (b)(1) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986. • Cyberstalking (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.5): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she engages in a course of conduct using electronic communication directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress. ▪ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions, harasses another person through the use of electronic communication and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person. ▪ A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, creates and maintains an Internet website or webpage which is accessible to one or more third parties for a period of at least 24 hours, and which contains statements harassing another person and: (1) which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person, or (2) which places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of



Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, or (3) which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.</p>
Sexual Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.20) A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and: (1) uses force or threat of force; (2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent; (3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; (4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age. • Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.30): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10); (3) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (4) the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; (5) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (6) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes; (8) the person is armed with a firearm; (9) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or (10) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person. b. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years



Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.</p> <p>c. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.40): A person commits predatory criminal sexual assault of a child if that person is 17 years of age or older, and commits an act of contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person and the part of the body of another for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or the accused, or an act of sexual penetration, and: (1) the victim is under 13 years of age; or (2) the victim is under 13 years of age and that person: (A) is armed with a firearm; (B) personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; (C) causes great bodily harm to the victim that: (i) results in permanent disability; or (ii) is life threatening; or (D) delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception, for other than medical purposes.
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term “sexual assault” includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define these terms.
Other “sexual assault” crimes	<p>Other crimes under Illinois law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.50): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person: (1) commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or (2) commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent. b. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person is under 17 years of age and commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age. c. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is less than 5 years older than the victim. • Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.60): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits



Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<p>criminal sexual abuse and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist (i) during the commission of the offense or (ii) for purposes of paragraph (7), as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim; (3) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (4) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (5) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (6) the person commits the criminal sexual abuse during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; or (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim for other than medical purposes without the victim's consent or by threat or deception.</p> <p>b. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 18 years of age and the person is a family member.</p> <p>c. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if: (1) that person is 17 years of age or over and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 13 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act; or (2) that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.</p> <p>d. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is at least 5 years older than the victim.</p> <p>e. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.</p> <p>f. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age and the person is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim.</p>



Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Relations Within Families (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-11): A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she: (1) Commits an act of sexual penetration as defined in Section 11-0.1 of this Code; and (2) The person knows that he or she is related to the other person as follows: (i) Brother or sister, either of the whole blood or the half blood; or (ii) Father or mother, when the child, regardless of legitimacy and regardless of whether the child was of the whole blood or half-blood or was adopted, was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iii) Stepfather or stepmother, when the stepchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iv) Aunt or uncle, when the niece or nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (v) Great-aunt or great-uncle, when the grand-niece or grand-nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (vi) Grandparent or step-grandparent, when the grandchild or step-grandchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. §5/11-1.70)	<p>"Consent" means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent.</p> <p>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.</p>

College Definition of Consent

In addition to the definition of consent under Illinois law, the College also uses the definition of consent listed below in its Sexual Misconduct Policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred. This definition is borrowed from Illinois' definition, in part.

Explanation of Consent

Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether sexual violence has occurred. Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each participant. Consent is not passive.

- If coercion, intimidation, threats, and/or physical force are used, there is no consent
- If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired by alcohol or drugs such that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent
- Warning signs of when a person may be incapacitated due to drug and/or alcohol use include: slurred speech, falling down, passing out, and vomiting



- If a person is asleep or unconscious, there is no consent
- If a person is below the minimum age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction, there cannot be consent
- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity
- Consent can be withdrawn. A person who initially consents to sexual activity is deemed not to have consented to any sexual activity that occurs after he or she withdraws consent
- Being in a romantic relationship with someone does not imply consent to any form of sexual activity
- Effective consent may not exist when there is a disparity in power between the parties (e.g., faculty/student, supervisor/employee)

Risk Reduction

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

The PPAP includes instruction on how to avoid becoming a victim and the warning signs of abusive behavior, then recognition of which will help mitigate the likelihood of perpetration, victimization or bystander inaction. Specifically they are advised:

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

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

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

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.



- Don't make assumptions about the other person's consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider "mixed messages" a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don't take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don't be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; "playful" use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police or UPH- Trinity Security.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

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



pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

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

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the College. Methods include, but are not limited to: online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. College's PPAP and OPAC training is provided by the Director of Student Services and External Relations.

Past programming and currently planned programming includes the following:

- Training by the Title IX Coordinator during fall and spring orientations, presentations by UPH-Trinity Security Officers, bookmark inserts with every textbook order, in September a link to a YouTube video is sent, discussions are held at a fall meeting of the Student Government Association and at a spring meeting of Phi Theta Kappa, VAWA and campus violence prevention awareness materials are emailed to students.
- The College Title IX Coordinator provides training to ensure students, faculty, and staff likely to witness or receive reports of sexual misconduct are informed on: definitions of sexual misconduct, identification of sexual assault crimes, safety steps to follow when such an event occurs, how to file a complaint as a victim or observer, support for victims and observers, consequences of violations, and questions and answers.
- Trinity College requires Sexual Abuse Prevention Training Modules 1 & 2 via NetLearning to be complete prior to student attendance in the medical center. Students with outstanding requirements are withheld from clinical participation until they are complete. All coursework is documented in the student information system. These learning modules are required of all employees prior to their first day on the job. The Title IX Coordinator serves as the compliance officer in partnership with UPH-Trinity Learning Management Coordinator in Human Resources.

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

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the UnityPoint Health-Trinity Security Department at "55". You may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator at 309-779-7720.

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

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).



2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at UnityPoint Health-Trinity. UPH-Trinity is located at 2701 17th St. in Rock Island, IL. The phone number is 309-779-5000.

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

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

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- UnityPoint Health-Trinity Security Dial "55" on campus phones.
- Rock Island Police Department: If an emergency dial "911". For non-emergency issues, the Rock Island Police Department can be reached at 309-732-2677 and is located at 1212 5th Ave Rock Island, IL 61201.
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

- In Illinois, there are three different kinds of protection and no contact orders available to victims: a Domestic Violence Order of Protection, a Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order, and a Stalking No Contact Order. Information about these orders may be found on the Illinois Attorney General's website at: <http://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/women/OrdersofProtectionPoster.pdf>.
- A Domestic Violence Order of Protection is governed by the Illinois Domestic Violence Act and is appropriate for victims a restraining order against a person with whom the victim has a relationship. Illinois law also provides protection in the form of Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order and Stalking No Contact Orders. A Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order may be granted for any person who is a victim of nonconsensual sexual conduct. A Stalking No Contact Order



provides protection for any victim of a course of conduct that causes the victim to fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person, or to suffer emotional distress. Stalking No Contact Orders provide relief when such relief is not available to the victim through the Illinois Domestic Violence Act or through a Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order.

- A protection order may be obtained by filing a petition with the court for an order of protection. To obtain an order of protection, victims may go to their local circuit court clerk's office and get papers to seek an order of protection. A victim should be prepared to present documentation (including a police report number if an arrest was made) and/or other forms of evidence when filing for an order of protection. The judge will then review the petition and enter a temporary order of protection, if the judge determines there is enough evidence to support the order.
 - In this area, filing should occur in the General Division of the Circuit Clerk's office at the Rock Island Courthouse (3rd floor): 210 15th Street, Rock Island, IL 61201.
 - More information is available here:
<http://www.rockislandcounty.org/OrdersOfProtection/FAQs/>
- Courts may issue three types of orders of protection: emergency, interim, and plenary orders. Emergency orders may last for 14 to 21 days, and interim orders up to 30. While these orders are temporary, plenary orders may be for longer lengths of time (up to 2 years). The judge can grant a variety of remedies and protections, which range from prohibiting further contact, protecting property and pets, ordering the offender to transfer to another school, or other injunctive relief that is necessary to protect the victim. Violating a Domestic Violence Order of Protection, a Sexual Assault Civil No Contact Order, or a Stalking No Contact Order is a Class A misdemeanor. A second violation can be a felony.
- The College will enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the College's Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the College will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.
- The College does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the College may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. The College may also issue a "no trespass warning" if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services:

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

On-campus services that are available include:



- Trinity College Financial Aid at 309-779-7740 website: <http://www.trinitycollegeqc.edu/financial-aid.aspx>
- UnityPoint Health, Trinity at 309-779-5000 website: <https://www.unitypoint.org/quadcities/trinity-rock-island.aspx>
- Student Assistance Program (SAP) at 800-383-7900. website: <https://www.trinitycollegeqc.edu/counseling-service.aspx>

Off-campus resources that are available include:

- SafePath Survivor Resources at Family Resources, Inc. 24-Hour Hotline 309-797-1777 website: <http://www.famres.org/services/safepath-sheltering-and-housing-services>
- Mercer County Family Crisis Center 309-582-7233 website: <http://www.mcfcc.com/>
- Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN) 1-800-656-4673 website: <https://www.rainn.org>
- Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault: .217.753.4117; <http://www.icasa.org/>
- Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence: 877.863.6338; <http://www.ilcadv.org/>
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1.800.799.7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1.800.656.4673
- Illinois Legal Aid: <https://www.illinoislegalaid.org/>
- Visa and Immigration Assistance
 - Immigration Advocates Network: <http://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=IL>
 - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <http://www.uscis.gov/about-us/find-uscis-office/field-offices/illinois>

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

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

Requests of this nature should be made to the Director of Student Services and External Relations at 309-779-7720, and the Director of Student Services and External Relations is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

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

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.



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

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

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the institution's Sexual Misconduct Policy and processed through the College Corrective Action process.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to one of the following individuals:

Title IX Coordinator

Hilary Henke
Director Student Services and External Relations
309-779-7720
Office 106
hilary.henke@trinitycollegeqc.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinator

Rose Brower
Director of Business Services
309-779-7762
Office 101
rosemary.brower@trinitycollegeqc.edu

An electronic form available at

<http://www.trinitycollegeqc.edu/filesimages/Current%20Student%20Forms/Incident%20Report%20Form.pdf>

can also be used to file a report. Online reporting may be submitted anonymously.

COMPLAINT RESOLUTION PROCEDURES



I. Investigation and Resolution of the Complaint

These Complaint Resolution Procedures apply to the resolution of all reports under the Sexual Misconduct Policy. They apply to the resolution of complaints against students, faculty, administrators, staff, and third parties, and they are the exclusive means of resolving complaints of sexual misconduct.

II. Timing of the Investigation

The College will endeavor to conclude its investigation and resolution of the complaint within sixty (60) calendar days of receiving it. Both the complainant and the respondent will be given periodic updates regarding the status of the investigation. If either the complainant or respondent need additional time, they shall notify the Investigator in writing explaining how much additional time is needed and why it is needed.

III. Informal Resolution

Informal means of resolution, such as mediation, may be used in lieu of the formal investigation and resolution procedure. The following standards apply to any informal resolution method that is utilized:

- The informal process can only be used with both parties' voluntary cooperation and appropriate involvement by the institution (e.g., the Title IX Coordinator);
- The complainant will not be required to "work out" the problem directly with the respondent; and
- Either party may terminate the informal process at any time and elevate the complaint to the formal investigation procedures described below.

COMMENCEMENT OF AN INVESTIGATION

Once a complaint is made, the Investigator will commence an investigation of it as soon as practicable, but not later than seven (7) days after the complaint is made. The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether it is more likely than not that the alleged behavior occurred and, if so, whether it constitutes sexual misconduct. During the course of the investigation, the Investigator may receive counsel from College administrators, the College's attorneys, or other parties as needed.

In certain narrow circumstances, the Investigator may commence an investigation even if the complainant requests that the matter not be pursued. In such a circumstance, the Investigator will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the matter in a manner that is informed by the complainant's articulated concerns.

1. Content of the Investigation



During the investigation, the complainant will have the opportunity to describe his or her allegations and present supporting witnesses or other evidence. The respondent will have the opportunity to respond to the allegations and present supporting witnesses or other evidence. The Investigating Officer will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. The investigator will facilitate effective cross-examination of the relevant information; though the parties will not cross-examine the other party or witnesses directly in person. All parties and witnesses involved in the investigation are expected to cooperate and provide complete and truthful information.

Resolution

At the conclusion of the investigation, the Investigating Officer will prepare a written report. The written report will explain the scope of the investigation and identify findings of fact. The report will be provided at the same time to both parties for review and comment. Both the complainant and respondent will have a five (5) business days to review the report and provide comments. If necessary, the version of the report provided to the complainant and/or respondent will be redacted to ensure that sensitive and non-relevant information concerning any remedial and/or disciplinary measures is disclosed in a manner consistent with Title IX, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (“FERPA”) and the Clery Act.

The Investigating Officer will determine whether any allegations in the complaint were found to be substantiated by a preponderance of the evidence. This decision will be communicated in writing to both parties at the same time, and will include an analysis of the Investigating Officer’s conclusion and the steps necessary to maintain an environment free from discrimination and harassment and to protect the safety and well-being of the complainant and other members of the College Community. Such actions will also include reasonable steps to correct the effects of such conduct on the complainant and others and to prevent the recurrence of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. Examples of such action include: no-contact orders, classroom reassignment, the provision of counseling or other support services, training. The notification of the written report provided to the parties will include a description of the appeal procedures set forth below.

I. Appeals

Grounds for Appeal

The complainant or respondent may appeal the determination of a complaint only on the following grounds:

- There is a substantial likelihood that newly discovered information, not available at the time evidence was presented to the Investigator, would result in a different decision
- There was a procedural error significant enough to call the outcome into question



- The punishment or the corrective action imposed is disproportionate to the offense

Method of Appeal

Appeals must be filed with the (“Appeals Officer”) within five (5) business days of receipt of the written report determining the outcome of the complaint, or sanction, whichever is later. The appeals officer for students will be the Dean of Nursing and Health Sciences. The appeals officer for staff and faculty will be appointed by the Chancellor or designee.

The appeal must be in writing and contain the following:

- Name of the complainant
- Name of the respondent
- A statement of the determination of the complaint, including corrective action if any
- A detailed statement of the basis for the appeal including the specific facts, circumstances, and argument in support of it, and
- Requested action, if any

When an appeal has been filed, the non-appealing party will be notified of such in writing. The appealing party may request a meeting with the Appeals Officer, but the decision to grant a meeting is within the Appeals Officer’s discretion. If a meeting is granted, then the other party will be granted a similar opportunity.

Resolution of the Appeal

The Appeals Officer will resolve the appeal within ten (10) days of receiving it and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision. The parties will be notified in writing if the Appeals Officer’s decision will take longer than ten (10) days. The decision of the Appeals Officer is final.

The Appeals Officer shall issue a short and plain, written statement of the resolution of the appeal, including any changes made to the Investigator’s previous written determination and/or the sanctions and remedial measures imposed. The written statement shall be simultaneously provided to the complainant, respondent, and the Title IX Coordinator within three (3) days of the resolution.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

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



1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the College. Methods include, but are not limited to: online presentations, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. College's PPAP and OPAC training is provided by the Director of Student Services and External Relations.

Past programming and currently planned programming includes the following:

- training by the Title IX Coordinator during fall and spring orientations, presentations by UPH-Trinity Security Officers, bookmark inserts with every textbook order, in September a link to a YouTube video is sent, discussions are held at a fall meeting of the Student Government Association and at a spring meeting of Phi Theta Kappa, VAWA and campus violence prevention awareness materials are emailed to students.
- The College Title IX Coordinator provides training to ensure students, faculty, and staff likely to witness or receive reports of sexual misconduct are informed on: definitions of sexual misconduct, identification of sexual assault crimes, safety steps to follow when such an event occurs, how to file a complaint as a victim or observer, support for victims and observers, consequences of violations, and questions and answers.



- Students transferring required general education coursework to Trinity College for prerequisite course Psychology 219 Understanding Human Sexuality receive additional teaching/learning content.
 - Trinity College requires Sexual Abuse Prevention Training Modules 1 & 2 via NetLearning to be complete prior to student attendance in the medical center. Students with outstanding requirements are withheld from clinical participation until they are complete. All coursework is documented in the student information system. These learning modules are required of all employees prior to their first day on the job. The Title IX Coordinator serves as the compliance officer in partnership with UPH-Trinity Learning Management Coordinator in Human Resources.
3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
 4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
 5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

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

Violations of this policy may result in sanctions and corrective actions, which can include, but are not limited to:

- Verbal warning
- Written warning
- Disciplinary hold on academic and/or financial records
- Performance improvement/management process
- Required counseling
- Required training or education
- Campus access restrictions
- No trespass order (with respect to campus locations)
- No contact directive (with respect to an individual)
- Loss of privileges



- Loss of oversight, teaching or supervisory responsibility
- Probation
- Demotion
- Loss of pay increase
- Transfer (employment)
- Revocation of offer (employment or admissions)
- Disciplinary suspension
- Suspension with pay
- Suspension without pay
- Expulsion
- Degree revocation
- Termination of employment
- Revocation of tenure
- Termination of contract (for contractors)

The College may assign other sanctions as appropriate in each particular situation. To the greatest extent possible, sanctions and corrective actions will be imposed in accordance with relevant policies and/or procedures and other requirements set forth in the applicable Employee Handbook, Student Handbook, other policies or handbooks that may be developed over time, or contracts. In addition, the College may take steps to remediate the effects of a violation on victims and others.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include:

- Adjustment of class schedules
- Impose restrictions on contact
- Revoke permission to campus and resources

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

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

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

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



Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Director of Student Services and External Relations/Hilary Henke at 309-779-7720. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: <http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/>

Timely Warnings and Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Director of Student Services and External Relations constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

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

- Director of Student Services and External Relations, 309-779-7720

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

Emergency Response

Trinity College has procedures to address a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus. Emergency events include such things as: fires, tornados, earthquakes, contagious illnesses, bomb threats, and armed intruders. The College has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the College about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Director of Student Services and External Relations at 309-779-7720 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation. If the report of the threat is not from an official source (e.g., law enforcement, health agency, weather station), the Chancellor will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger, will be responsible for initiating the College’s response, and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other College departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed, the College community, or appropriate segments of it, will be notified. The Chancellor, in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified and will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the



professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate, the emergency. Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location, reference to the College website for current information and an all-clear.

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

In the event of an emergency, UnityPoint Health - Trinity along with Trinity College’s emergency operations plan would be activated including an Incident Command Center in the Rock Island Campus Board Room. All internal and external communication regarding the emergency would be disseminated from the Command Center via the Public Information Officer, an established position within the ICC. Timely communication to the larger community regarding significant College emergencies is disseminated by the Trinity Regional Health System Public Relations Manager via the Marketing & Communications Office.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

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

Method	Sign-Up Instructions
College Website	N/A
Blackboard Emergency Alert System-Text	Students are automatically signed up when they are enrolled
UPH-Trinity Alert	N/A

Testing & Documentation

Trinity College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures once a year. Also, at various times the Campus Safety Officer and appropriate UPH-Trinity Security Officers meet to test and evaluate the College’s emergency response plan.

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

Crime Statistics

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



Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
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
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	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
Robbery	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
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*The College does not have on-campus student housing facilities.



Hate crimes:

2017: No hate crimes reported.

2016: No hate crimes reported.

2015: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2017: 0 unfounded crimes.

2016: 0 unfounded crimes.

2015: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2017: 0 unfounded crimes.

2016: 0 unfounded crimes.

2015: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

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