

Annual Security & Fire Safety Report 2024

For Emergencies on Campus:

Call Police, Fire or Paramedics at – 911

AND

**Call Campus Security – Push "EMERGENCY" button on any house
phone or dial (312) 899-1230**

For Routine Calls:

37 S. Wabash (Sharp Building)	(312) 899-1210
7 W. Madison (Jones Hall)	(312) 516-5300
162 N. State (162 Building)	(312) 846-2100
112 S. Michigan (MacLean Center)	(312) 345-3528
116 S. Michigan (Lakeview Building)	(312) 629-9422
280 S. Columbus (280 Building)	(312) 443-3760
36 S. Wabash/33 S. State (Sullivan Center, 12 th Fl)	(312) 629-6199
33 E. Washington (33 East)	(312) 845-5900

***Campus Security Department
The School of the Art Institute of Chicago***

https://www.saic.edu/sites/default/files/security_fire_safety_report.pdf

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To: The SAIC Community

This report has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act of 1990 (amended November 1998 and renamed the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act and further amended by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 and the Violence Against Women Act of 2014). The report contains information regarding campus security and personal safety including topics such as: crime and violence prevention, fire safety, crime reporting policies, disciplinary procedures, emergency procedures and other matters of importance related to security and safety on campus. It also contains information about crime statistics for the three previous calendar years concerning reported crimes covered by the Clery Act that occurred on campus; in any off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by SAIC; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. This report is available annually on October 1st to all prospective and currently enrolled students and prospective and current employees. It is also available on the School's website at https://www.saic.edu/sites/default/files/security_fire_safety_report.pdf.

Hard copies can be obtained from Campus Security during normal working hours.

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Security Report

1. Emergency Information

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

Please **immediately** report significant emergencies or dangerous situations that pose an immediate threat to the health and safety of the SAIC community to the Chicago Police Department and Campus Security. To report an emergency on campus you should:

- **Call 911** and then:
- Press the emergency button on those phones in SAIC buildings that have an orange sticker with the word “**EMERGENCY**” on it next to the button or call Campus Security at (312) 899-1230.

Telephone Emergency Button

Most in-house phones in each SAIC building have an emergency button that automatically rings the emergency phone at the Security Desk when pressed. Security Desks are staffed 24 hours every day of the fall and spring semester.

After calling 911, we encourage our staff and students to contact Campus Security. Campus Security can then assist emergency responders by providing directions and/or guidance in reaching the desired location as quickly as possible.

HOW TO RECEIVE INFORMATION IN AN EMERGENCY

- SAIC has contracted with Rave Campus Messenger to provide services to the school community via cell phone text messages, voice messages and/or email. The **SAIC Emergency Messaging System** is available to all students, faculty, and staff of SAIC. An immediate SMS text alert will be sent in case of a serious crime in progress, a weather emergency, or other urgent situation. All students and employees who provide a contact phone number are registered for this service. The email address provided by SAIC is automatically enrolled to receive alerts. Individuals may choose to opt out of receiving text messages when prompted by the opt-out text message sent at the beginning of the fall and spring semesters. Individuals can also log in at the following links to update their information:
 - o **Students:** Go to saic.edu/students, select “Self-Service” and log into Peoplesoft Self-Service. Select “Profile,” then “Contact Details.”
 - o **Employees:** Go to [UKG](#) and follow the instructions on page six of this [UKG Employee User Guide](#).
- Emergency notifications may also be announced via the internal public address systems in each building.
- Check the Emergency Information link on the SAIC homepage (<https://www.saic.edu/life-at-saic/campus-security/how-respond-emergency/#saic>).
- Watch your SAIC email account for Timely Warnings and/or Emergency Notifications.

HOW TO RESPOND IN AN EMERGENCY

If Campus Security becomes aware of an emergency the **SAIC Emergency Messaging System** will be activated to notify the SAIC community regarding the emergency. As additional information regarding an emergency becomes available this same system will be used for disseminating updates.

EVACUATION

An evacuation is implemented under conditions when it is no longer safe to remain in a building or a specific area in a building. This requires occupants to move out and away from a building to an area of refuge or out and away from a specific area within a building. This procedure is most commonly used when there is a suspected fire, hazardous material spill, flooding, gas leak, or bomb or other threat in a building.

If you identify a fire, follow these procedures:

- Notify occupants and help those needing assistance in the immediate area
- Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station
- Confine the fire by closing doors as you exit
- Evacuate the building at the nearest exit and call 911 and Campus Security (**312.899.1230** or push the EMERGENCY button on any in-house phone)
- **DO NOT**, under any circumstances, enter the building until authorized to do so by emergency personnel

If you hear a fire alarm, follow these procedures:

- Use the stairs to exit the building at the closest exit (if clear of danger). Do not use the elevator.
- Close the doors as you exit.
- Remain calm, do not panic, and proceed calmly to the exterior, assisting others whenever possible.
- Proceed to the assembly area or area of rescue assistance.
- Follow directions from Campus Security and other emergency responders and inform them of any known missing or injured persons.
- Do not re-enter the building until the "All Clear" signal is issued when it is safe to enter the building.
- Evacuation maps showing routes and exits are posted in each elevator lobby.
- Faculty, staff and students should know at least two evacuation routes.

If a building must be evacuated for other reasons, IRFM and Campus Security will coordinate the evacuations by giving directions about the emergency and next steps.

LOCKDOWN

Lockdown procedures will be used when an external threat requires all outside doors to be locked immediately. The goal is to contain people in the buildings they are in until the threat is removed. In the event of a lockdown, listen for instructions from SAIC communication systems.

Faculty, students and staff should:

- Close and lock all external doors and windows
- Close window shades, blinds, or drapes
- Follow directions of Campus Security and other emergency responders
- Inform responders of any known missing persons
- Remain with your group until the "All Clear" has been received from Campus Security or other emergency responders
- If an intruder is heard or seen, call Campus Security as soon as safely possible
- Remain calm and keep everyone together
- Do not activate the fire alarm. Once in a lockdown, if the fire alarms sound, do not exit your safe area unless there is obvious danger from smoke and/or fire in your location. The hostile intruder(s) may use the alarms in order to increase the number of victims
- Refer to the Campus Emergency Operations Plan – Annex F for additional procedures

SHELTER-IN-PLACE – ENVIRONMENTAL

An environmental shelter-in-place is a procedure where the entire building population is moved to a single or multiple location(s) in a building. This is most commonly used during weather emergencies or when an extremely hazardous substance is released into the outside atmosphere.

Procedures

- Listen for instructions from SAIC's emergency communication system.
- Stay inside your building, or immediately go into the nearest building. Take protective covering in a restroom without windows or interior corridor. Avoid lobbies, atriums, rooms with windows, and auditoriums.
- Close all windows.
- Immediately go to an area inside the building, away from exterior walls and windows.
- Await further instructions from emergency personnel.
- DO NOT evacuate the building until you receive an "All Clear" from emergency personnel.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE – ACTIVE ASSAILANT

An active assailant is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people. In most cases, active assailants use firearms, and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims. Active assailant situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly. The strategy is to decrease vulnerability if you cannot move from your current location or move to a place of safe harbor.

Procedures

- If possible, exit the building immediately and call 911 and Campus Security (312.899.1230).
- IF YOU CANNOT EXIT: Clear the hallway immediately; remain behind closed doors in a locked or barricaded room; stay away from all windows; remain calm; and QUIETLY call 911 and Campus Security (312.899.1230).
- Close all doors and windows, shades, blinds, and drapes.
- Lock and barricade your door and take cover in your current location. Stay low, remain quiet and attempt to place solid objects between you and the area of the threat.
- Shutdown all computers and office equipment that may be done so in a quick manner
- Report your presence to Campus Security if it is safe to do.
- DO NOT: Leave or unlock the door to see what is happening.
- DO NOT: Attempt to confront or apprehend the shooter, UNLESS THIS IS A LAST RESORT.
- DO NOT: Assume someone else has called Campus Security, YOU make the call.
- Evacuate the room only when emergency personnel have arrived and given the "All Clear".
- Organize assistance to those individuals with disabilities.

2. Policies for Reporting Crimes and Emergencies

It is the policy of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago to encourage community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests to accurately and promptly report all emergencies and crimes to Campus Security and the Chicago Police Department. Campus Security will assist with filing a report when the victim of such crime elects to, or is unable to make such a report.

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

Please *immediately* report significant emergencies or dangerous situations that pose an immediate threat to the health and safety of the SAIC community to the Chicago Police Department and Campus Security. To report an emergency on campus you should:

- **Call 911** and then:
- Press the emergency button on those phones in SAIC buildings that have an orange sticker with the word "**EMERGENCY**" on it next to the button or call Campus Security at (312) 899-1230.
- **Telephone Emergency Button**
Most in-house phones in each SAIC building have an emergency button that automatically rings the emergency phone at the Security Desk when pressed. Security Desks are staffed 24 hours every day of the fall and spring semester.

After calling 911, we encourage our staff and students to contact Campus Security. Campus Security can then assist emergency responders by providing directions and/or guidance in reaching the desired location as

quickly as possible.

Inadvertent Calls to 911

Occasionally, a person may inadvertently dial 911. If this happens, do not hang up as this will result in expenditure of valuable resources as the 911 Call Center attempts to determine if there is an emergency. Instead, please do the following:

- **STAY ON THE LINE. DO NOT HANG UP.**
- When the call is answered by the 911-Call Center, state that this is not an emergency.
- Inform them you are calling from The Art Institute of Chicago or The School of the Art Institute of Chicago and that the wrong number was dialed.
- Contact Campus Security to inform them that this was not an emergency.

REPORTING CRIMES IN NON-EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Please report crimes to Campus Security and the Chicago Police Department as soon as possible. To report a crime that has occurred on campus, but does not present an emergency situation, contact Campus Security at (312) 899-1230 and the Chicago Police Department at 311. If you would like, Campus Security can provide assistance in reporting crimes to the Chicago Police Department.

In addition, you may report a crime to the following SAIC staff:

Vice President, Dean of Student Affairs
Dean, Student Life
Assistant Dean of Student Affairs, Residence Life
Vice President, Operations & Facilities

Additional information about making reports and resources are set out in the Policy Prohibiting Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking reprinted in Section 20 of this Report.

SAIC does not have a general policy for voluntary, confidential reporting of crime statistics for inclusion in the disclosure of crime statistics in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

[3. Contacting Security for Non-Emergencies](#)

To report a non-emergency security related matter, call Campus Security at one of the following extensions depending upon the building you are in:

37 S. Wabash (Sharp Building)	(312) 899-1210
7 W. Madison (Jones Hall)	(312) 516-5300
162 N. State (162 Building)	(312) 846-2100
112 S. Michigan (MacLean Center)	(312) 345-3528
116 S. Michigan (Lakeview Building)	(312) 629-9422
280 S. Columbus (280 Building)	(312) 443-3760
36 S. Wabash/33 S. State (Sullivan Center, 12 th Fl)	(312) 629-6199
33 E. Washington (33 East)	(312) 845-5900

Campus Security is available at these respective telephone numbers to answer your call. Call the Campus Security Emergency number at (312) 899-1230 after hours for assistance. In response to a call, Campus Security will take the required action, dispatch an officer or ask the victim to report to the Campus Security desk to file an incident report. Campus Security incident reports are forwarded to the appropriate department for review and potential action. Campus Security will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate.

4. Timely Warning and Emergency Notification

Campus Security is responsible for issuing (1) Timely Warnings and (2) Emergency Notifications. As explained more fully below, Emergency Notifications differ from Timely Warnings in that Timely Warnings issue only for crimes reportable under the Clery Act, while Emergency Notifications address a much wider range of threats (i.e., gas leaks, tornadoes, structural damage to a building, etc.).

TIMELY WARNINGS

Campus Security will, in a timely manner, warn the campus community of any ongoing or continuing threat to students and employees which arise from a crime listed below and occur on campus, in or on a non-campus building that is owned or controlled by SAIC, or on public property that is immediately adjacent to the campus.

Aggravated Assault	Motor Vehicle Theft
Arson	Robbery
Burglary	Sexual Assault
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Stalking
Manslaughter by Negligence	Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
Dating Violence	Larceny-Theft (if a hate crime)
Domestic Violence	Simple Assault (if a hate crime)
Drug Law Violations	Intimidation (if a hate crime)
Liquor Law Violations	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (if a hate crime)
Any Crime Involving Bodily Injury (if a hate crime)	

The warning will be issued via one or more of the following methods: cell phone text messages, voice messages to cell and landline phones, and/or saic.edu email accounts to students, faculty, and staff and/or, if appropriate, by postings in affected buildings. In addition, the Campus Security Department may post a notice on the SAIC website (<https://www.saic.edu/life-at-saic/campus-security/how-respond-emergency/#saic>).

The warning will briefly describe what happened, when and where it occurred. The name(s) of any victim(s) will be withheld as confidential. A description of the offender may be included if the victim's description of the offender is sufficiently detailed.

SAIC is not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a professional counselor.

Campus Security will determine whether to issue a Timely Warning. The following individuals are responsible for disseminating Timely Warnings via the SAIC Emergency Messaging System:

Executive Director of Campus Security
Associate Director of Campus Security
Campus Security Managers

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Emergency Notifications involve situations where there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus. The types of incidents that may cause an immediate threat to the SAIC community include, but are not limited to:

Active Assailant	Structural Damage to an SAIC Facility
Hostage/Barricade situation	Biological Threat
Riot	Significant Flooding
Suspicious Package with Confirmation of a Device	Gas Leak
Tornado	Hazardous Materials
Fire/Explosion	etc.
Suspicious Death	

SAIC will immediately notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus. SAIC will issue Emergency Notifications via one or more of the following methods: cell phone text messages, voice messages to cell and/or landline phones, saic.edu email accounts and/or the internal public address systems in each building to appropriate segments of students and/or employees. In addition, Campus Security may post a notice on the SAIC website (<https://www.saic.edu/life-at-saic/campus-security/how-respond-emergency/#saic>).

If an Emergency Notification is issued there will not be a Timely Warning issued based on the same circumstances; however, follow-up information will be provided to the community as needed using some or all of the methods used to issue the original notification.

REPORTING AN EMERGENCY

Emergencies can be reported as described in Section 2: Policies for Reporting Crimes and Emergencies.

Process for Confirmation and Notification of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation

The Emergency notification capabilities of SAIC include the SAIC Emergency Messaging System, building public address systems, the SAIC website, social media, and public media. It involves developing, coordinating, and disseminating information to our community effectively under all hazard conditions. SAIC 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 the notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The three steps used to assess and develop emergency communications are listed below.

Step 1: Critical Incident Assessment

- **Gather facts/Assess the Situation:** Campus Security personnel will provide situational awareness to the Executive Director of Campus Security and/or Associate Director for Campus Security. Once the Executive Director and/or Associate Director for Campus Security confirm that an emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus exists, the Executive Director and/or Associate Director for Campus Security will determine the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive a notification as well as the content of the notification

Step 2: Incident/Protective Action Communications

- **Activate the Emergency Messaging System:** Once the decision is made to disseminate an emergency notification Campus Security will initiate and activate the SAIC Emergency Messaging System. The following individuals are responsible for activating the SAIC Emergency Messaging System:

Executive Director of Campus Security
Associate Director of Campus Security
Campus Security Managers

Additional methods of notification may utilize building public address/voice annunciation systems, electronic bulletin boards, the SAIC Website Home Page and the public media. Updates and information to the larger community will be coordinated via the SAIC Communications Office.

- **Activate the CEOC:** If the Executive Director and/or Associate Director for Campus Security determine that the emergency reaches such proportions that it requires a closely coordinated effort on the part of leading campus officials the Campus Emergency Operations Center team (CEOC) will be activated. The CEOC serves as a centralized management center for emergency operations.

Step 3: Evaluate Incident Response

- **Monitor Media coverage:** The CEOC, and any other assigned School officials, will monitor local media coverage to ensure accurate information is being communicated and determine if any further action is needed.

INCIDENT ASSESSMENT TEAM

The Incident Assessment Team (IAT) is composed of professionals from departments across campus who review conduct that could precede or follow a violent event. IAT conducts threat assessments, addresses concerning, dangerous, or threatening behavior on campus, and provides guidance and best practices for preventing violence. IAT has access to a range of support services for students, faculty, and staff members that includes mental health services, crisis management, and comprehensive services for those affected, whether provided on campus or by accessing available community resources.

SAIC faculty, staff, and students are strongly encouraged to report concerning, violent, potentially violent, or threatening behavior, in a timely manner to Campus Security at the numbers listed on the front of this report. In an emergency, contact the Campus Security 24-hour emergency number at 312-899-1230.

5. Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

SAIC Campus Security has received training in Incident Command and the National Incident Management System. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, first responders to the scene may include SAIC Campus Security, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) or the Chicago Fire Department (CFD). SAIC Campus Security will address situations appropriate to our authority and training. SAIC Campus Security will assist CPD, CFD and other emergency responders in addressing situations that require this level of response.

Members of the SAIC community and visitors are encouraged to **immediately** report significant emergencies or dangerous situations that pose an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of the SAIC community to the Chicago Police Department and Campus Security. Members of the SAIC community and visitors are encouraged to observe the following procedures (also outlined in Section 1: Emergency Information – How to Respond in an Emergency) during emergencies that may occur on campus.

EVACUATION

An evacuation is implemented under conditions when it is no longer safe to remain in a building or a specific area in a building. This requires occupants to move out and away from a building to an area of refuge or out and away from a specific area within a building. This procedure is most commonly used when there is a suspected fire, hazardous material spill, flooding, gas leak, or bomb or other threat in a building.

If you identify a fire, follow these procedures:

- Notify occupants and help those needing assistance in the immediate area
- Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station
- Confine the fire by closing doors as you exit.
- Evacuate the building at the nearest exit and call 911 and Campus Security (**312.899.1230** or push the EMERGENCY button on any in-house phone).
- **DO NOT**, under any circumstances, enter the building until authorized to do so by emergency personnel.

If you hear a fire alarm, follow these procedures:

- Use the stairs to exit the building at the closest exit (if clear of danger). Do not use the elevator.
- Close the doors as you exit.
- Remain calm, do not panic, and proceed calmly to the exterior, assisting others whenever possible.
- Proceed to the assembly area or area of rescue assistance.
- Follow directions from Campus Security and other emergency responders and inform them of any known missing or injured persons.
- Do not re-enter the building until the "All Clear" signal is issued when it is safe to enter the building.
- Evacuation maps showing routes and exits are posted in each elevator lobby.
- Faculty, staff and students should know at least two evacuation routes.

If a building must be evacuated for other reasons, IRFM and Campus Security will coordinate the evacuations by giving directions about the emergency and next steps.

LOCKDOWN

Lockdown procedures will be used when an external threat requires all outside doors to be locked immediately. The goal is to contain people in the buildings they are in until the threat is removed. In the event of a lockdown, listen for instructions from SAIC communication systems.

Faculty, students and staff should

- Close and lock all external doors and windows.
- Close window shades, blinds, or drapes.
- Follow directions of Campus Security and other emergency responders.
- Inform responders of any known missing persons.
- Remain with your group until the "All Clear" has been received from Campus Security or other emergency responders.
- If an intruder is heard or seen, call Campus Security as soon as safely possible.
- Remain calm and keep everyone together.
- Do not activate the fire alarm. Once in a lockdown, if the fire alarms sound, do not exit your safe area unless there is obvious danger from smoke and/or fire in your location. The hostile intruder(s) may use the alarms in order to increase the number of victims.
- Refer to the Campus Emergency Operations Plan – Annex F for additional procedures.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE – ENVIRONMENTAL

An environmental shelter-in-place is a procedure where the entire building population is moved to a single or multiple location(s) in a building. This is most commonly used during weather emergencies or when an extremely hazardous substance is released into the outside atmosphere.

Procedures

- Listen for instructions from SAIC's emergency communication system.
- Stay inside your building, or immediately go into the nearest building. Take protective covering in a restroom without windows or interior corridor. Avoid lobbies, atriums, rooms with windows, and auditoriums.
- Close all windows.
- Immediately go to an area inside the building, away from exterior walls and windows.
- Await further instructions from emergency personnel.
- DO NOT evacuate the building until you receive an "All Clear" from emergency personnel.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE – ACTIVE ASSAILANT

An active assailant is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people. In most cases, active assailants use firearms, and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims. Active assailant situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly. The strategy is to decrease vulnerability if you cannot move from your current location or move to a place of safe harbor.

Procedures

- If possible, exit the building immediately and call 911 and Campus Security (312.899.1230).
- IF YOU CANNOT EXIT: Clear the hallway immediately; remain behind closed doors in a locked or barricaded room; stay away from all windows; remain calm; and QUIETLY call 911 and Campus Security (312.899.1230).
- Close all doors and windows, shades, binds, and drapes.
- Lock and barricade your door and take cover in your current location. Stay low, remain quiet and attempt to place solid objects between you and the area of the threat.
- Shutdown all computers and office equipment that may be done so in a quick manner
- Report your presence to Campus Security if it is safe to do.
- DO NOT: Leave or unlock the door to see what is happening.
- DO NOT: Attempt to confront or apprehend the shooter, UNLESS THIS IS A LAST RESORT.
- DO NOT: Assume someone else has called Campus Security, YOU make the call.
- Evacuate the room only when emergency personnel have arrived and given the "All Clear".
- Organize assistance to those individuals with disabilities.

The preceding information on emergency response and evacuation procedures for SAIC is publicized each year as part of the institution's Clery Act compliance efforts and is also available on the SAIC website (<https://www.saic.edu/life-at-saic/campus-security/how-respond-emergency/#saic>). In addition, information regarding SAIC Emergency Communications can be found in this report under Section 1: Emergency Information and Section 4: Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications.

TESTING THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

SAIC Emergency Messaging System

SAIC tests aspects of its emergency response and evacuation procedures at various times throughout the year. The emergency notification system is tested twice yearly in pre-announced trials. An email notice is distributed before each test which includes instructions on what to expect and how to respond. In addition, SAIC conducts several emergency response exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, and drills. These are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Evacuation Drills

A fire evacuation drill is coordinated by Campus Security each fall and spring semester for all facilities, including residential facilities, on campus. Each drill is documented with a description of the exercise, the date, time, and whether it was announced or unannounced. Thus, the fire emergency response and evacuation procedures are assessed and evaluated twice each year. Residential students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. Designated locations for long-term evacuations are affected by the circumstances particular to the evacuation. In both cases, Campus Security, Engineering and Residence Life staff on the scene will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of an emergency. At SAIC, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants 'practice' drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about the evacuation procedures during the drills, the process also provides the school an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components.

Evacuation drills are monitored by the Campus Security, Engineering, and Residence Life Departments as well as being observed by representatives from the Chicago Fire Department, when available, to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns. Deficient equipment is repaired immediately. Recommendations for improvements are submitted to the appropriate departments for consideration.

Resident students receive information about evacuation procedures during their initial floor meetings and as appropriate throughout the year. These procedures are reviewed with Residence Life Staff members who act as an on-going resource for the students living in residential facilities.

Shelter-in-Place Drills – Active Assailant

A shelter-in-place drill is coordinated by Campus Security each year for all facilities, including residential facilities, on campus. Each drill is documented with a description of the exercise, the date, time, and whether it was announced or unannounced. Thus, the shelter-in-place procedures are assessed and evaluated each year. Campus Security and IRFM staff tour the facilities to monitor compliance and document issues.

The purpose of shelter-in-place drills is to prepare building occupants in case of an emergency involving an active assailant. At SAIC, shelter-in-place drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on how to effectively shelter-in-place. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about shelter-in-place procedures during the drills, the process also provides the school an opportunity to test the operation of building public address system components and the emergency messaging system.

Deficient equipment is repaired immediately. Recommendations for improvement are submitted to the appropriate departments for consideration.

6. Missing Student Policy

In compliance with the Missing Student Notification Policy and Procedures in the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, SAIC has developed this policy to respond to reports of missing students who live in SAIC Residence Halls. SAIC takes reports of missing students seriously. If a student suspects another student is missing, they should immediately notify Campus Security.

Campus Security (Emergency)

24 Hour Number

(312) 899-1230

Campus Security, working with the Office of Student Affairs staff, will investigate any report of a missing student. We encourage all students to identify an emergency contact and update their information online in Self-Service.

For students who reside in SAIC Residence Halls:

Residents have the option to identify a confidential contact that will be notified within 24 hours if the student is determined to be missing by SAIC Campus Security by contacting the Residence Life office at 312.629.6870.

If Campus Security determines a student who resides in an SAIC residence hall is missing, SAIC staff will notify the following persons within 24 hours of that determination:

- student's confidential contact (Dean of Students)
- parents of any student under 18 years of age (who is not emancipated – Dean of Students)
- Chicago Police Department (unless CPD made the determination of missing – Campus Security)
- appropriate individuals on campus. (Dean of Students and Campus Security)

Please contact Campus Security at (312) 629-9177 or the Office of Student Affairs at (312) 629-6800 if you have questions about this policy. Contact information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials.

7. Policy for Reporting the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

It is the policy of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago that Campus Security prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The full text of this report can be located on our website at https://www.saic.edu/sites/default/files/security_fire_safety_report.pdf. The report is prepared with assistance from the Chicago Police Department. In addition, the Office of Student Affairs provides updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act.

The report contains information regarding campus security and personal safety including topics such as: crime prevention, fire safety, crime reporting policies, disciplinary procedures and other matters of importance related to security and safety on campus. It also contains information about crime statistics for the three previous calendar years concerning reported crimes covered by the Clery Act that occurred on campus; in any off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by SAIC; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. Crimes, arrests, and referral statistics reported to the SAIC Campus Security Department, designated campus officials (identified in Section 2: Policies for Reporting Emergencies and Crimes), Campus Security Authorities (identified in Section 8: Campus Security Authorities) and the Chicago Police Department are included in our annual crime statistics report.

Each year, an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and current employees that provides the website to access the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report. Prospective staff are informed about the availability of the report when they click on the link for "Job Openings" (<https://hrweb.artic.edu/recruit/applyjob.html>) on the Art Institute of Chicago employment website. Prospective students receive an email notification articulating how and where to obtain a copy of the report which includes a link to the report online.

Copies of the report may also be obtained at the Campus Security office at 312-629-9177 or by emailing Campus Security at campussecurity@saic.edu.

8. Campus Security Authorities

The federal law known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) requires "Campus Security Authorities" to report campus crime statistics to the Department of Education on an annual basis. At SAIC, Campus Security gathers and compiles the statistical information from Campus Security Authorities.

"Campus Security Authorities," as specified by the Clery Act, include security officers; deans (or other senior student administrative personnel); residence hall staff; and advisors to student clubs and organizations; and other campus officials who have "significant responsibility for student and campus activities," such as, but not limited to, student housing, student conduct procedures. *Professional counselors are exempt from the reporting requirement while working within the scope of a license or certification.*

For purposes of making timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure for SAIC's Annual Security Report, the Campus Security Authorities at SAIC include, but are not limited to, the following: staff in the following departments.

Provost

Vice Provost

- Associate Dean, Continuing Studies
- Associate Dean, Continuing Studies

Associate Provost of Academic Planning

Vice President, Dean of Faculty

- Dean, Undergraduate Studies
- Dean, Graduate Studies
- Executive Director, Exhibitions & Events

Vice President, Dean of Student Affairs

- Dean, Student Life
 - Associate Dean, Residence Life
 - Director, Residence Life
 - Assistant Director of Residence Life (Student Conduct & Special Programs)
 - Residence Hall Director (162 Building)
 - Resident Advisors (162 Building)
 - Assistant Director of Residence Life (Staff Development & Selection)
 - Residence Hall Director (Jones Hall & The Buckingham)
 - Resident Advisors (Jones Hall & The Buckingham)
 - Assistant Director of Residence Life (Housing Operations & Summer Programs)
 - Housing Operations Coordinator

Associate Dean, Student Affairs-Campus Life

- Director, Campus Life
 - Assistant Director, Campus Life-Neiman Center
 - Assistant Director, Campus Life-Student Groups
 - Receptionist
 - Faculty Advisers of Student Groups

Assistant Dean, Academic Advising

- Assistant Director, Academic Advising & Student Success
 - Academic Advisors
 - Retention Specialist
 - Office Coordinator

Assistant Dean of Student Affairs for Student Support and Conflict Resolution

Assistant Director, Korean Student Advising
Chinese Student Liaison

Executive Director of Counseling, Health, & Disability Services
Director, Disability & Learning Resources Center

Dean, Career + Cooperative Center
Co-Director Employment + Cooperative Education Internship
Coordinator, Career + Cooperative Center
Faculty Advisors

Co-Director Career Advising + Professional Practice
Assistant Director, Graduate Advisor
Career Advisors

Director, International Affairs
Assistant Director, International Student Services
Assistant Director, Study Abroad
Study Abroad Advisor
International Student Advisor

Director, Diversity & Inclusion

Vice President, Campus Operations

Executive Director, Campus Security
Associate Director, Campus Security
Executive Director, Facilities Services
Executive Director, Media Services
Executive Director, Fabrication & Instructional Resources

Vice President, Enrollment Management

Executive Director, Enrollment Services
Director, Graduate Admissions
Director, Undergraduate Admissions

Vice President, Human Resources

Title IX Director
Deputy Title IX Director

Executive Director, Gene Siskel Film Center

Positions that do not meet the criteria for being campus security authorities include faculty who do not have any responsibility for student and campus activity beyond the classroom, administrative, housekeeping, and cafeteria staff.

9. Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

BUILDING ACCESS

It is the policy of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago that an SAIC ID card is needed to gain building access at all hours and in all buildings, except for the SAIC Admissions and Registration offices. Students and employees are required to scan their SAIC ID card every time they enter an SAIC facility to confirm their status as a current student or employee at the SAIC security desk. Employees and students who temporarily misplace their SAIC ID cards must obtain a temporary ID label at the security desk before entering the buildings. These temporary ID labels must be scanned upon entering the buildings in the same manner that regular SAIC ID cards are scanned. Employees and

students are expected to replace lost SAIC ID cards in the ARTICard Office.

All visitors and contractors entering the buildings must present an official state ID card at the security desk and receive a visitor or contractor ID label. In general, visitors and contractors must scan their ID labels to enter the premises and return their ID labels upon leaving the buildings for the day; an exception is made for visitors on SAIC guided tours who may enter and exit buildings with their SAIC tour guide.

Persons without an SAIC ID card or ID label who enter the facilities without authorization may be written up on an incident report to face disciplinary action and/or be arrested for trespass as appropriate.

OVERNIGHT ACCESS

Overnight access is available in the academic buildings from 11:00 pm until 7:00 am every day during the fall and spring semesters. Students needing access to specific facilities overnight must be authorized through their department before access can be obtained. We ask that everyone sign in for an overnight pass so that security and emergency responders can quickly assist anyone who may fall ill during the overnight hours or in the event of a life-threatening emergency. Students do not require departmental authorization for overnight access to the General Access Lab (MacLean 901) or the Neiman Center 2nd floor (Sharp 203-204). Visitors may not be on premises during overnight access. Students are advised that it may be dangerous to leave the building late at night and should consider using SAIC's SafeRide service.

There is no overnight access during the summer and winter terms. Everyone must leave the building by 10:00pm.

SAIC SafeRide SERVICE

SafeRide is a ride-sharing service provided by SAIC to current SAIC students, faculty and staff as a safe and free alternative to walking alone after dark. The service is offered for enhanced student safety and is not intended to be used as a taxi service. SafeRide is available from 9:00 pm to 5:00 am, seven days a week during the academic year when classes are in session.

Using the TransLoc app is the fastest way to get a ride. See our How-To Guide for more information on how to download the App (https://sites.saic.edu/saferide/wp-content/uploads/sites/99/2019/10/UserGuide_October2019.pdf).

If you don't have a smartphone, you can request a ride via a computer by visiting the TransLoc website (<https://login.transloc.com/login/?next=http%3A%2F%2Flogin.transloc.com%2F>). You may also visit a security desk or call 312-516-5300 to have a ride dispatched to you while on campus. The dispatcher will ask you for your name, SAIC ID, SAIC location, and destination. When you request a ride in person, you will not receive updates on your ride and will need to wait in the building lobby for it to arrive.

SafeRide reserves the right to reduce or suspend operations during inclement weather or during other circumstances that may place our drivers, and passengers at risk. The SafeRide service will only pickup and drop-off at predefined locations: <https://sites.saic.edu/saferide/coverage-area/>

AUTHORIZED GUESTS AND VISITORS

A visitor is any individual who is not a currently enrolled student in good standing or active employee for SAIC.

Visitors to Academic Buildings

Visitors must be escorted by an SAIC employee or student host at all times. Hosts are responsible for the conduct of their visitors SAIC employees may sign in up to three visitors at any one time for any academic buildings.

Prospective Students and Their Families/Guests

Prospective students and their families/guests may tour SAIC's campus and facilities as part of an official, approved visit provided that they are escorted while on campus. Tour groups may include people from more than one family but not more than 10 visitors in total. Departments scheduling tours must collect and retain

clear records and contact information of all tour participants should contact tracing prove necessary.

Residence Hall Visitors

Residents may have visitors in the residence halls according to the policies and regulations established by Residence Life. As part of these policies, the School requires that all visitors/guests of students/residents remain in the company of their host while in the residence halls.

Visitors must be checked out of the residence halls when they leave. Residents should escort their visitor to the security desk and notify the security officer of their departure.

All visitors must follow SAIC policies, including wearing a mask the entire time they're in the building and honoring room occupancy limits.

The School requires that all visitors of residents remain in the company of their host while on premises.

BUILDING CLOSURES

All School facilities, with the exception of the Jones Hall, Buckingham and 162 Building Residences, are closed on Thanksgiving and during the Winter Holiday Break (December 24th thru January 1st, approx.). The Jones Hall, Buckingham and 162 Building Residences are open to each building's residents 24 hours every day including Thanksgiving and the Winter Holiday Break.

Security Considerations Used in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Both Campus Security and Facilities Management patrol and inspect all on-campus facilities for security and safety issues, except The Buckingham Chicago where we lease limited space. Campus Security completes incident and engineer reports for identified issues and immediately notifies engineering and maintenance staff of malfunctioning equipment or other unsafe conditions that they observe on patrol or that are reported to the Security Desks.

10. Policies Concerning Campus Law Enforcement Authority

Campus Security has contracted with Allied Universal Security to provide a staff of non-sworn, non-commissioned security officers. Campus Security Officers do not have arrest powers. Campus Security Officers have the authority to enforce school policies which include requesting identification to determine whether individuals have lawful business at SAIC. The patrol boundaries of Campus Security include the interiors of each on-campus school building, except for The Buckingham Chicago Residences. Campus Security also provides SafeRide or walking escorts between on-campus school buildings during overnight hours. Criminal incidents may be referred to the Chicago Police Department, within whose jurisdiction our campus resides. When necessary, Campus Security will work with the Chicago Police Department to investigate a crime occurring on campus. Campus Security maintains a close working relationship with the Chicago Police Department. Meetings are held with representatives from the FBI, the Office of Emergency Management and Communications for the City of Chicago, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Security and Public Safety Departments of local institutions of higher education on a formal and informal basis. There is no written memorandum of understanding between SAIC and the Chicago Police Department.

For SAIC's policy on reporting crimes, see Section 2: Policies for Reporting Crimes and Emergencies. For SAIC's policy regarding counselors, see Section 7: Policy for Reporting Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics, heading "Counselors."

11. Types and Frequency of Security Programs

At the beginning of each academic year, incoming students and Resident Advisors are informed about security & campus safety procedures and practices. This generally takes place during orientation sessions in August and September and has included presentations by security management and/or law enforcement officers. Slide and video presentations outline ways to maintain personal safety and security and staying safe in the city. Students are told about crime on campus as well as in the city. They are also told about the security resources available, including

a description of the security protocols and reporting procedures. A presentation is provided to new employees each month on security in the workplace. 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 university community through Timely Warnings and/or Emergency Notifications. See Section 4: Timely Warning and Emergency Notification. Our security escort program employs a SafeRide van service staffed by Campus Security Officers to transport students between SAIC buildings and certain public transportation stops upon request between the hours 9:00 pm and 5:00 am during the fall and spring semesters. Campus Security officers provide escorts on foot between School buildings between these same hours during the winter and summer terms. Students who have concerns for their safety outside of these hours are encouraged to notify Campus Security by asking to speak to a Campus Security Manager via the security officer at the desk in their building.

12. Programs to Inform About Crime Prevention

Crime Prevention Programs on personal safety and theft prevention are sponsored by Campus Security, Student Affairs and Human Resources for the benefit of students, parents, and new employees, providing strategies and tips on how to protect oneself from robbery, assault, theft and other crimes. Programs used to inform students and employees concerning the prevention of crime, security procedures and practices, and encourage the SAIC community to be responsible for their own security and the security of others include:

January 2023

New Student Orientation - Campus Security presented Staying Safe in the City. This program discusses what you can do to protect yourself from falling victim to crime as well as who to contact and what to do should you feel unsafe.

August 2023

During Resident Advisor training, Campus Security participated in a lunch meet and greet with the RAs.

August 2023

At the Resource and Vendor Fair, Campus Security provided information on using security and the police as resources to avoid being the victim of crime.

August 2023

New Student Orientation - Campus Security presented Staying Safe in the City. This program discusses what you can do to protect yourself from falling victim to crime as well as who to contact and what to do should you feel unsafe.

June, July, and August 2023

During the Early College Program Summer Institute New Student Orientation, Campus Security presented "Street Smarts and Street Safety".

First Tuesday of Each Month - Ongoing

Campus Security gives a slide presentation on security in the workplace and responding to the threat of an active assailant to new staff in the school and museum.

Campus Security Alerts provide notice to the campus community of serious incidents of crime or situations that pose an immediate threat to our community. Campus Security alerts are distributed through text messages, voice messages, and/or email. Campus Security alerts may also be distributed through the internal public address systems in each building or via postings within the buildings. The alerts are intended to inform students, faculty, and staff of potential dangers. When issued, a Campus Security alert will provide a brief summary of the incident, when and where it occurred, and a description of the offender or suspect, if applicable.

13. Policies on Monitoring Crimes by Students at Non-Campus Sites Controlled by Recognized Student Organizations

None of SAIC's officially recognized student organizations owns or controls property.

14. Alcohol Policy

SAIC respects students' autonomy and assumes that, as adults, they will behave responsibly and follow all applicable laws. However, when violations of state and local laws and/or the SAIC Alcohol Policy come to the attention of SAIC officials, sanctions may be imposed, up to and including expulsion from SAIC. The following actions are considered a violation of the School's Rules of Conduct:

- Use, possession, or manufacturing of alcoholic beverages by any person under the legal drinking age, which in the United States is twenty-one (21) years of age;
- Providing or distributing alcohol to individuals under the age of 21;
- Possession of open containers of alcohol, regardless of age, on SAIC property including, but not limited to, classrooms, studios, and academic buildings. Guidelines for alcohol use at approved functions and in private spaces in the residence halls are found below;
- Severe intoxication resulting in concern for the student's well-being or disruptive behaviors regardless of age.

ALCOHOL IN THE RESIDENCE HALLS

In addition to the policies outlined above, residents, students, and guests/visitors within the residence halls must adhere to the following additional policies regarding alcohol consumption:

- Open containers of alcohol are not permitted in any public/common areas of the residence hall, regardless of age.
- Students who are under the age of 21 may not be present in a room where alcohol is being possessed or consumed, except when all of the following conditions are met:
 - The student is in their assigned residence hall room.
 - Their roommate is 21 years of age or older.
 - No other person present in the room is under the age of 21.
- Students who are over the age of 21 years of age or older may consume alcohol in the residence hall when:
 - All persons present in the room are 21 years of age or older.
 - All persons present in the room are 21 years of age or older except in cases when the assigned roommate is under 21 years old. In these cases, it must be clear that the alcohol is being possessed or consumed only by those 21 years old or older.
- Multi-quart containers (kegs, etc.) are not allowed in the residence halls.
- Guests and visitors may not consume or possess alcohol if their host (resident) is under the age of 21.

Violations of any portion of the Alcohol Policy may result in disciplinary action. All alcohol will be disposed of by Campus Security (even if the residents are 21 years of age or older) when a violation of the Alcohol Policy occurs.

ALCOHOL AT FUNCTIONS APPROVED BY SAIC

For reasons that relate to regulations governing SAIC's license to sell alcohol, its liability insurance coverage, and the fact that its academic program involves students, the majority of whom are under the legal drinking age, it is SAIC's general policy that alcohol is not served at student events. From time to time, however, SAIC may authorize an exception to this general policy. See the Events Policy in the Student Handbook for more information.

The following are the rules and procedures governing the possession, use, and/or consumption of alcohol at functions approved by SAIC:

- Signs must be posted stating the prohibition against serving alcohol to anyone under 21 years of age.
- Contracted bartenders, Campus Security or other officials may examine the student's ID card and other applicable identification to determine the age of any person in attendance at the event.
- Wine and beer are the only alcoholic beverages that may be served, and only if an approved amount of food and other nonalcoholic beverages are being served simultaneously. Students should consult with Campus Life for guidance regarding food and beverage orders.
- Students, faculty, and staff may not bring their own alcoholic beverages. At no time may donations be accepted in lieu of payment for alcoholic beverages. Wine and beer must be provided by a caterer approved by the School or the organizers must use a licensed, insured bartender approved by the School.
- Members of the SAIC community may not sell alcoholic beverages on SAIC property or at SAIC-sponsored events.

Students who violate this policy will be subject to SAIC's Student Conduct Procedures.

Should a student group wish to request an exception to SAIC's general policy that alcohol not be served at student events and host an event with alcohol, they must first contact Campus Life to discuss the event. If a student group wishes to serve alcohol, they must register their request with Campus Life through engage.saic.edu at least 15 business days prior to the event, listing the names, addresses, and phone numbers of those students who serve as the official event organizers. These individual students will be designated as the official organizers of the event on behalf of the sponsoring organization. If the event is approved, student organizers are prohibited from consuming alcohol prior to or during the event. The student group's advisor or another approved faculty or staff member must also approve the use of alcohol and be in attendance at all times.

Campus security is responsible for the enforcement of SAIC policy regarding state underage drinking laws.

15. Alcohol and Drug Amnesty Policy

It is the policy of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago that SAIC is a designated Drug Free Campus and Workplace.

SAIC seeks to facilitate access and remove barriers for students who require medical assistance in alcohol and drug related emergencies, and to provide the opportunity for caring, nonpunitive interventions in response to such incidents.

If a student or someone they are with experiences a medical or safety emergency, they should immediately contact SAIC Campus Security. This includes events that involve the use or abuse of alcohol or drugs.

In a situation involving imminent threat or danger to the health or safety of any individual(s), students should:

- contact an SAIC Campus Security officer (24-hour emergency number is 312.899.1230);
- remain with the individual(s) needing emergency treatment and cooperate with emergency personnel, so

long as it is safe to do so; and

- meet with appropriate SAIC staff members after the situation and provide appropriate information as needed.

Students who notify SAIC of a medical emergency will not be subject to a formal conduct process related to alcohol and/or illegal drug use. This applies to students who contact us on behalf of another student as well as the student having the medical emergency. The student(s) will be required to meet with an Office of Student Affairs staff member, typically a dean on call, and may be required to participate in appropriate educational programs. Students' parents and/or emergency contact(s) may be called. If an alcohol or drug-related emergency involves the student encouraging or voluntarily participating in a different violation of SAIC policies, such as physical or sexual assault, violence, harassment, or the sale of alcohol or drugs, or if a student is involved in repeated conduct in violation of SAIC's drug and alcohol policies, such students may need to participate in formal conduct procedures. SAIC's amnesty policy is limited to the School's conduct procedures; it does not extend to the police or the civil or criminal legal systems, and students may face criminal charges depending on their interaction with law enforcement officials.

Campus Security is responsible for the enforcement of SAIC policy regarding alcohol and drug laws.

16. Marijuana, Medical Marijuana, and Illinois Law

In order to comply with federal laws such as the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, SAIC prohibits the use, manufacture, sale, distribution, and possession of all marijuana, including medical marijuana, on campus and at any SAIC-sponsored event or activity off campus.

Effective January 1, 2020, the state of Illinois has passed the Illinois Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act (state 410 ILCS 705), legislation legalizing small amounts of marijuana for recreational use for those over the age of 21. Additionally, Illinois had previously passed legislation regarding medical cannabis that allows people with certain conditions to use marijuana and other cannabis derivatives for treatment. However, federal law prohibits the use of drugs including marijuana. If SAIC fails to comply with federal law, it could become ineligible for federal funding and financial aid programs for its students.

17. Drones

A drone is an aircraft without a human pilot on board. The drone is controlled by an operator on the ground. Weather balloons and similar remotely controlled aerial equipment are also included in this category. A Remote Pilot in Command is a person holding a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) -issued (1) remote pilot certificate with a small rating or (2) Remote Pilot Certificate as specified in FAA Part 107 regulations.

All SAIC-related educational and institutional use of any drone must comply with FAA regulations and any applicable local, city, state, and federal laws, rules, and regulations. It is the responsibility of any individual operating a drone to be familiar with such laws, rules, and regulations.

Any drone purchased, constructed, and/or operated by SAIC shall have a small rating, weighing less than 55 pounds total with all attachments. If flown outdoors, the drone must also be registered with the FAA.

Outdoor Drone Use

All outdoor SAIC-related educational and institutional drone operation must be directly supervised by an SAIC employee who has completed all required coursework and testing to be a certified Remote Pilot in Command.

Only an SAIC-owned drone which has been registered with the FAA may be used for outdoor SAIC classroom and education purposes. Students are not authorized to use personal drones during outdoor class time. Any class assignments requiring the outdoor use of drones must be completed during class time, under the supervision of the certified Remote Pilot in Command.

Outdoor usage of drones on or above SAIC properties is not permitted. The certified Remote Pilot in Command is

responsible for determining a suitable location for drone operation, in compliance with all federal, state and local laws, rules, regulations, and procedures. The Remote Pilot in Command is also responsible for determining the need for permits and acquiring them. This could include written permission from property owners, or other special permits.

The Remote Pilot in Command is responsible for conducting all required and otherwise appropriate airworthiness and safety checks, and assessing weather conditions, prior to each flight.

Indoor Drone Use

Indoor usage of a small drone in SAIC buildings may be permitted only when space stakeholders have determined that the proposed space is suitable for such experimentation. The Art School Considerations committee must be consulted before any indoor drone usage can be approved. Students, faculty, and staff may always contact the Art School Considerations Advisory Group by emailing asc_saic@saic.edu.

Hobbyist Use

SAIC recognizes members of the community may choose to purchase or build personal use drones for artmaking and projects outside the scope of the classroom learning environment or institutional operations. In most cases, this work may fall under the small drone category of hobbyist use, which is somewhat less strictly regulated by the FAA. Hobbyist use of drones is permitted under certain circumstances without a remote pilot license, however specific FAA regulations and local ordinances, including permitting, will still apply in most cases. The operator of a drone for hobby or recreational use shall be responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules, regulations, and procedures. Any such use on or in the SAIC campus must be authorized by the Art School Considerations committee.

Unauthorized Use

Unauthorized drone usage includes all uses not approved by the processes described above, or in violation of local, city, state, and federal laws. SAIC Campus Security will act on any reports of unauthorized drone flights occurring on or in SAIC properties and seek to end them. Violators will be subject to SAIC disciplinary processes. Violations of this policy and/or negligent use may result in revoked flight privileges.

18. Rules of Conduct

The Rules of Conduct have been established to create an environment that is conducive to artistic and personal growth and development. Committing one or more of the following acts of misconduct may subject the student to SAIC's Student Conduct Procedures.

More information about some of the Rules of Conduct can be found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.

- A. **Physical Harm, Threats, Intimidation, or Coercion.** Causing physical harm to any person, or verbal or physical threats, intimidation, or coercion of any person or any other conduct that threatens or endangers the health, safety, or well-being of any such person or the SAIC community.
- B. **Weapons.** Possession of any weapons or weapon facsimiles. Additional guidelines are set forth in the Weapons Policy found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.
- C. **Self-Destructive Behavior.** Behavior that is self-destructive, threatening the safety of the individual.
- D. **Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation.** Additional guidelines are set forth in the Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Policy found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.
- E. **Title IX Policy Prohibiting Sex Discrimination.** Additional guidelines are set forth in the Sexual Misconduct Under Title IX Policy found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.
- F. **Alcohol.** Use, possession, manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcoholic beverages or other misconduct related to alcoholic beverages. Additional guidelines are set forth in the Alcohol Policy found in the Specific

Policies section of the Student Handbook.

- G. **Drugs and Controlled Substances.** Use, possession, manufacture, sale, or distribution of illegal drugs as defined by federal, state, or local law (including marijuana and medical marijuana) in any form, drug paraphernalia (including hookahs), synthetic drugs, misused inhalants, and concentrates or extracts (e.g., oils) derived from illegal drugs. SAIC also prohibits students from being under the influence or in the presence of illegal drugs while on SAIC's campus or during SAIC programs or activities. Additional guidelines regarding marijuana are set forth in the Marijuana, Medical Marijuana, and Illinois Law Policy found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.
- H. **Misuse of Prescription Drugs.** Abuse, misuse, sale, or distribution of over-the-counter or prescription medications.
- I. **Fire Safety.** Behaviors that cause a fire or fire hazard. Additional guidelines are set forth in the Fire Safety Policy found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.
- J. **Smoking.** Smoking cigarettes, electronic cigarettes such as vaporizers/atomizer (vapes), pipes, or any other smoking device (either purchased or created) in all SAIC buildings, including residence halls and academic buildings, or within 15 feet of the entrance to all SAIC buildings.
- K. **Theft.** Attempted or actual theft of property in any facility owned or used by SAIC, SAIC services, or property (including artwork) of a member of the SAIC community. At its discretion, SAIC may pursue off-campus theft or allegations of theft reported by non-community members. In the residence halls, this includes removing furniture and amenities from residence halls rooms and/or residence hall common areas.
- L. **Damage.** Damage to property in any facility owned or used by SAIC, or to property (including artwork) of a member of the SAIC community. This includes graffiti and/or destruction of SAIC publications. It also includes intentional, reckless, and/or negligent behavior that threatens or endangers such property. It also includes making artwork in a residence hall room that may cause damage. At its discretion, SAIC may pursue off-campus damage to property or allegations of damage reported by non-community members.
- M. **Acts of Dishonesty.** Acts of dishonesty, including but not limited to academic misconduct (e.g., cheating, plagiarism, falsification of records), or knowingly furnishing false information to SAIC. Additional guidelines regarding academic misconduct are set forth in the Academic Misconduct policy found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.
- N. **Forgery.** Forgery, unauthorized alteration, or misuse of SAIC documents, records, or identification.
- O. **Obstruction or Disruption.** Obstruction or disruption of teaching, research, administration, security, student conduct procedures, or other SAIC activities, and fire, police or emergency services.
- P. **Failure to Comply.** Failure to comply with direction of SAIC officials acting in the performance of their duties, and/or failure to identify oneself to these persons or to security staff when requested to do so.
- Q. **Selling or Soliciting.** Selling or soliciting on SAIC property except through an officially sponsored and approved event or activity.
- R. **Guests and Visitors.** Until further notice, all visitors, with the exception of essential personnel doing business on campus, will be unable to be on SAIC's campus. In the residence halls, students are allowed to have one visitor assist them during their move-in day. This person cannot stay overnight. Beyond that, no guests or visitors will be allowed in any SAIC residence hall. This includes, but is not limited to, other SAIC students, parents, friends, and family members. It also includes students from other residence halls.
- S. **Access.** Unauthorized entry to or use of SAIC facilities, equipment, or resources; unauthorized possession, duplication, or use of keys/key cards to any premises owned or used by SAIC; or giving an ARTICard or residence hall room key(s) to another person.
- T. **Animals on Campus.** Possessing animals, other than service animals, registered emotional support

animals in the residence halls, or non-prohibited fish in the residence halls. Additional guidelines are set forth in the Unauthorized Animals Policy found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.

- U. **Bicycles, Skates, and Boards Indoors.** Using bicycles, skateboards, scooters, hoverboards, rollerblades, or similar devices in any SAIC building. Bringing a hoverboard, an unauthorized bicycle, or a gas-powered scooter or other gas-powered items into any SAIC building. Battery-powered scooters, skateboards, Onewheels, and similar can be brought into the building but they cannot be ridden while in the building. Additional guidelines regarding bicycles are set forth in the Bicycles Policy found in the Additional Policies and Guidelines section of the Student Handbook.
- V. **Sleeping In Unauthorized Locations.** Sleeping in lounges, studios (including private studios), or other spaces on campus.
- W. **Misuse of Campus Facilities.** Failing to adhere to the policies or guidelines of campus facilities including but not limited to studios, labs, classrooms, other shared spaces, and leased spaces including, but not limited to Sullivan Center and the Buckingham. Policies and guidelines may be distributed in various forms including but not limited to orientations and authorizations, signed agreements, and posted policies.
- X. **Demonstration.** Additional guidelines are set forth in the Student Demonstration Policy found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.
- Y. **Publishing/Posting Policy.** Additional guidelines are set forth in the Publishing/Posting Policy found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.
- Z. **Windows.** Tampering with windows, window blocks, window screens, or placing items in or around windows in a manner that obstructs them is not permitted. Students are not permitted to hang items on or attach items to windows or window frames. Throwing items out of windows is strictly prohibited. Additional guidelines are set forth in the Windows Policy found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.
- AA. **Acceptable Use of Network and Computing Resources.** Violations of the principles and guidelines for using campus networks, software and computing resources. Details can be found in the acceptable use policy found in the Additional Policies and Guidelines section of the Student Handbook.
- BB. **Violating Sanction Terms.** Not completing or violating the terms of any student conduct sanction.
- CC. **Other Policies.** Violating any other SAIC policy, rule, or regulation published in hard copy or available electronically, including on SAIC's website or other locations.
- DD. **Violations of Law.** Violating any federal, state, or local law.

19. Weapons

Illegal or unauthorized possession of firearms, weapons, fireworks, explosives, ammunition, dangerous chemicals, or abuse of any flammable substance is expressly prohibited on SAIC property or on SAIC sponsored programs. The term weapon is defined as any object or substance designed to inflict a wound, threaten injury, cause injury, or incapacitate. Weapons may include, but are not limited to: all firearms, pellet guns, slingshots, stun guns, swords (including decorative or ceremonial), martial arts devices, switchblade knives, clubs, or anything that could be perceived or misrepresented as a weapon. Items used for other purposes (such as kitchen knives, scissors) may also be defined as a "weapon" if an individual engages in behavior which uses such an object in a threatening manner. Prop weapons, facsimiles, or any object that appears to be a weapon must be approved by SAIC administrators prior to its presence on campus. Examples may include props used in performances, critiques or class presentations, and items created in SAIC studios. Items found in violation of this policy may be confiscated.

Illinois Firearm Concealed Carry Act (430 ILCS 66) and SAIC's Responsibility

This policy complies with the Illinois Firearm Concealed Carry Act of 2013 (Act) which specifically prohibits licensees under that Act from carrying firearms in museums, libraries, public and private colleges, and public parks as well as other locations. Also, as required by the Act, the Vice President and Dean of Student Affairs (or designee) must report to the Department of State Police any student who is determined to pose a "clear and present danger to himself, herself, or to others" as defined by the Act. Similarly, SAIC counselors in Counseling Services will report to the Department of Human Services any student who is determined to pose a "clear and present danger to himself, herself, or to others."

20. Drug or Alcohol Abuse Programs

SAIC offers a variety of programs regarding drugs and alcohol in an effort to educate our students about the potential dangers of their use or abuse. The goal of these programs is to raise awareness on the issues related to drug and alcohol use on campus, and prevent students from making choices that may put their health or well-being in jeopardy.

- Oct 08 2023 Reslife Presents: Makeup and Mocktails. Join RA Mads and SRA Liberty for a night of makeup and mocktails.
- Oct 14 2023 Reslife Presents: Tell Your Story. Commemorate LGBTQ+ History Month by creating your own zine.
- Oct 27 2023 ResLife Presents: Bad Art & Good Tea. Join RA Anya to make some bad art that no one gets to judge and sip some tea. Art supplies and tea are provided..
- Nov 29 2023 ResLife: Snowflakes Hot Cocoa. Treat Yourself! Snowflakes and Hot Cocoa. Residents will be able to come to Nuveen and create snowflakes for decorations or gifts. There will be a hot chocolate bar as well.
- Dec 01 2023 Reslife Presents: Pajama Party! Join RA Jiselle for a Pajama Party and movie night! Have some pizza, watch a movie, and maybe play some games!
- Dec 08 2023 Reslife Presents: Board Game Night. Working late for your finals? Enjoy some hot chocolate, coffee, soda, sandwiches and snacks on the house! Available starting at 9pm until they're gone.

During the 2022-2023 academic year, Residence Life supported efforts to reduce alcohol and other substance use on campus by providing alternative programming. Resident Advisors sponsored programs for their residents such as:

- **Academic and Professional Workshops:** improvisation workshops, resume and artists statement workshops,
- **Online Gatherings:** movie nights, karaoke nights, building mixers and networking,
- **Art-making:** crochet nights, DIY: paint your clothes, community art making
- **Health and Wellness:** self-care workshops, cooking sessions, de-stress tips.

21. Title IX Policy Prohibiting Sex Discrimination

Effective: August 1, 2024

Statement Of Nondiscrimination

Statement Of Nondiscrimination The Art Institute of Chicago, including both the school and the museum, is committed to providing an inclusive and welcoming environment for its students, visitors, faculty, and staff, and to ensuring that educational and employment decisions are based on an individual's abilities and qualifications. The Art Institute of Chicago does not tolerate unlawful discrimination based on race, color, sex, marital status, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, military or former military status, or any other status protected by federal, state or local law, in its programs and activities, public accommodations or employment practices.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 SAIC does not discriminate in its admissions practices except as permitted by law, in its employment practices, or in its educational programs or activities on the basis of sex. As a recipient of federal financial assistance for education activities, SAIC is required by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 to ensure that all of its education programs and activities do not discriminate on the basis of sex. Discrimination on the basis of sex includes discrimination on the basis of sex stereotypes, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, and pregnancy or related conditions.

Pregnancy or related conditions include pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, lactation; medical conditions related to pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or lactation; and recovery from pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, lactation, or related medical conditions. For more information regarding the process for requesting academic modifications related to pregnancy please see the Pregnancy and Parenting Modification Policy.

SAIC also prohibits retaliation against any person opposing sex discrimination or participating in any sex discrimination investigation or complaint process, whether internal or external to the institution. Sex-based harassment, sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking are forms of sex discrimination, which are prohibited under Title IX and by SAIC policy.

This policy identifies and defines conduct prohibited under this policy and the process that will be used to respond to allegations of Prohibited Conduct.

SAIC will act on all notices of allegations of sex discrimination or retaliation. It will take necessary measures to end conduct that is in violation of this policy, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effect on individuals and the community. Within any process related to this policy, SAIC provides reasonable accommodations to persons with disabilities and reasonable religious accommodations, when that accommodation is consistent with state and federal law. Situations involving other conduct that may be in violation of other SAIC conduct policies should be reported to the Office of Student Affairs for matters involving students, or Human Resources or the Dean of the Faculty for matters involving faculty or staff.

This policy applies to the entire SAIC community, including, but not limited to, students, student organizations, faculty, administrators, and staff, whether on or off campus, and third parties such as guests, visitors, volunteers, invitees, and alumni when they are on campus or participating in SAIC-sponsored activities. This policy may also pertain to instances in which the conduct occurred outside of the campus or SAIC-sponsored activity if SAIC determines that the off-campus conduct affects a substantial SAIC interest, including access to the educational program or activity, safety and security, compliance with applicable law, and meeting its educational mission. Any member of the campus community, guest, or visitor who acts to deny, deprive, or limit the educational or employment opportunities and/or benefits of any member of the SAIC community on the basis of sex is in violation of this policy.

Members of the SAIC community are expected to provide truthful information in any report, meeting, or proceeding under this policy. Any respondent who is not a SAIC student, faculty member, or staff member is generally considered a third party. SAIC's ability to take appropriate corrective action against a third party may be limited and will depend on the nature of the third party's relationship, if any, to SAIC. When appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator will refer such allegations against third-party respondents to the appropriate office.

The status of a party may impact which resources and remedies are available to them, as described in this policy.

The definitions of Prohibited Conduct will be used to govern conduct that occurred after August 1, 2024. The procedures detailed in this policy will be used to resolve complaints received after August 1, 2024.

This policy prohibits sex discrimination, including sex-based harassment, and retaliation as defined below. These acts shall also be referred to as Prohibited Conduct under this policy:

Discrimination on the Basis of Sex: Discrimination is defined as treating members of a protected category less favorably because of their actual or perceived membership in that category or as having a policy or practice that adversely impacts the members of one protected category more than others. Discrimination on the basis of sex includes discrimination on the basis of sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Sex-Based Harassment: Sex-based harassment is a form of sex discrimination and means sexual harassment and other harassment on the basis of sex, including on the basis of sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity. Sex-Based Harassment includes the following:

Quid pro quo harassment: An employee, agent, or other person authorized by SAIC to provide an aid, benefit, or service under SAIC's education program or activity explicitly or impliedly conditioning the provision of such an aid, benefit, or service on a person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.

Hostile environment harassment: Unwelcome sex-based conduct that, based on the totality of the circumstances, is subjectively and objectively offensive and is so severe or pervasive that it limits or denies a person's ability to participate in or benefit from SAIC's education program or activity (i.e., creates a hostile environment). Whether a hostile environment has been created is a fact-specific inquiry that includes consideration of the following:

- The degree to which the conduct affected the complainant's ability to access SAIC's education program or activity;
- The type, frequency, and duration of the conduct;
- The parties' ages, roles within SAIC's education program or activity, previous interactions, and other factors about a party that may be relevant to evaluating the effects of the conduct;
- The location of the conduct and the context in which the conduct occurred; and
- Other sex-based harassment in SAIC's education program or activity.

Sexual assault: An offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Specifically, this includes:

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

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

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

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

Dating violence: Violence committed by a person:

- Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - The length of the relationship;
 - The type of relationship; and
 - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Emotional and psychological abuse do not constitute violence for the purposes of this definition.

Domestic violence: Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a person who:

- Is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction of SAIC, or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;
- Is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- Shares a child in common with the victim; or
- Commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Emotional and psychological abuse do not constitute violence for the purposes of this definition.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct, on the basis of sex, 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.

Sexual coercion: The application of pressure, including emotionally or physically manipulative actions or statements, or direct or implied threats, in order to compel the person to engage in sexual activity.

Sexual exploitation: The abuse or exploitation of another person's sexuality without consent, for the perpetrators own advantage or benefit, or for the benefit or advantage of anyone other than the one being exploited. Sexual Exploitation includes, without limitation, causing or attempting to cause the incapacitation of another person in order to gain a sexual advantage over that person; causing the prostitution of another person; electronically recording, photographing, or transmitting intimate or sexual utterances, sounds or images of another person; allowing third parties to observe sexual acts; engaging in voyeurism; distributing intimate or sexual information about another person; and/or knowingly transmitting a sexually transmitted infection, including HIV, to another person.

Retaliation: Is any materially adverse action taken against an individual because they were involved in the disclosure, reporting, investigation, or resolution of a report of Prohibited Conduct. Retaliation includes threats, intimidation, harassment, coercion, discrimination, violence, or any other conduct against any person by SAIC, a student, or an employee or other person authorized by SAIC to provide aid, benefit, or service under SAIC's education program or activity, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this policy or by law, including Title IX or its regulations. Adverse action does not include perceived or petty slights, or trivial annoyances.

The prohibition against retaliation applies to any individuals who participate (or refuse to participate) in any manner in an investigation, or hearing, and to any student who refuses to participate in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing.

Retaliation may occur even where there is a finding of "not responsible" under this policy. Good faith actions lawfully pursued in response to a report of Prohibited Conduct are not Retaliation.

Obligations in this policy assigned to a particular title, such as the Decision Maker, may be designated as appropriate by SAIC, including to external professionals.

Title IX Coordinator and the Title IX Office SAIC is committed to promoting a diverse, equitable, and inclusive working and learning environment free from sex discrimination. The Title IX Coordinator is charged with monitoring compliance with Title IX; providing education and training; and coordinating SAIC's investigation, response, and resolution of all reports of Prohibited Conduct under this policy. The Title IX Coordinator acts with independence and authority and oversees all resolutions under this policy free from bias and conflicts of interest. The Title IX Coordinator is available to meet with any Student, Employee, or other individual to discuss this policy or the accompanying procedures and can be contacted at:

The Title IX Office
Jackie Hennard, Director of Title IX
Verron Fisher, Deputy Director of Title IX
title9@saic.edu

Consent: Consent is knowing, voluntary and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity, expressed in words or actions. For consent to be valid, there must be a clear expression in words or actions that the other individual consented to that specific sexual conduct with that particular person or people.

Individuals may experience the same interaction in different ways. Therefore, it is the responsibility of each party to determine that the other has consented before engaging in the activity. If consent is not clearly provided prior to engaging in the activity, consent may be ratified by word or action at some point during the interaction or thereafter, but clear communication from the outset is strongly encouraged.

Consent to some sexual contact (such as kissing or fondling) cannot be presumed to be consent for other sexual activity (such as intercourse). Past consent does not imply future consent. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another person. A person's manner of dress does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent.

The existence of consent is based on the totality of the circumstances, evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances, including the context in which the alleged incident occurred. Silence or the absence of resistance alone is not consent. In Illinois, a minor (meaning a person under the age of 17 years) cannot consent to sexual activity except in limited circumstances dictated by law.

Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity through reasonable and clear communications through words or actions. When consent is withdrawn, sexual activity must stop.

Coercion/Force: Consent cannot be procured by the use of physical force, compulsion, threats, intimidating behavior, or coercion. Sexual activity accompanied by coercion or force is not consensual.

- Coercion refers to unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. When someone makes it clear that they do not want to engage in sexual activity or do not want to go beyond a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be considered coercive. The use of coercion can involve the use of pressure, manipulation, substances, or force. Ignoring objections of another person is a form of coercion.
- Force refers to the use of physical violence or imposing on someone physically to engage in sexual contact or intercourse. Force can also include threats, intimidation (implied threats), or coercion used to overcome resistance.

Incapacitation: Occurs when someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing and informed consent (e.g., to understand the "who, what, when, where, why, and how" of their sexual interaction). Incapacitation is determined through consideration of all relevant indicators of a person's state and is not synonymous with intoxication, impairment, or being under the influence of drugs or alcohol. This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from temporary or permanent physical or mental health condition, involuntary physical restraint, and/or the consumption of incapacitating drugs, or who are sleeping.

Under this policy, SAIC will consider whether a respondent knew or should have known the complainant to be incapacitated, based on an objective, reasonable person standard that assumes the reasonable person is both sober and exercising sound judgment. The fact that the respondent was unaware of the complainant's incapacity due to the respondent's own drug or alcohol use shall not be considered as an excuse.

How to Make a Report to SAIC

All complaints of violations of this policy will be taken seriously and in good faith. The Title IX Coordinator will provide information and guidance regarding how to file a complaint with SAIC and/or local law enforcement, as well as information and assistance about what course of action may best support the individual(s) involved and how best to address the complaint.

Every reasonable effort will be made to maintain the privacy of those making a report to the extent possible. In all cases, SAIC will give consideration to the party bringing forward a report with respect to how the matter is pursued. SAIC may, when necessary to protect the community, initiate an investigation or take other responsive actions to a report, even when the person identifying a concern chooses not to participate in a resolution process and/or requests that SAIC not initiate an investigation.

Employees, students, guests, or visitors who believe that this policy has been violated should promptly contact the Coordinator or another member of the Title IX Office as follows:

The Title IX Office
Jackie Hennard, Director of Title IX
Verron Fisher, Deputy Director of Title IX
title9@saic.edu

Making an Electronic Report: Submit a Title IX Complaint

There is no timeline for making a report of sex discrimination, however, SAIC encourages the prompt reporting of a complaint as the ability of SAIC to pursue the complaint to conclusion may be hindered by the passage of time.

Amnesty

The health and safety of every student at SAIC is of the utmost importance. SAIC recognizes that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at a time that violence (including but not limited to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault) occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. SAIC strongly encourages students to report domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to SAIC officials. A bystander or complainant acting in good faith who discloses any incident of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to SAIC officials or law enforcement will not be subject to discipline under SAIC's Policy Against Drugs and Alcohol for violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the commission of the domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault. This policy does not provide amnesty for the sale or distribution of illegal drugs or those who use drugs or alcohol to facilitate Prohibited Conduct.

Privacy and Confidentiality

SAIC values the privacy of its students, employees, and other community members. Community members should be able to seek the assistance they need and access this policy without fear that the information they provide will be shared more broadly. References made to privacy mean SAIC offices and employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality, but will maintain privacy to the greatest extent possible, relaying information as necessary to investigate or seek a resolution and to notify the Title IX Coordinator or designee, who is responsible for tracking patterns and spotting systemic issues. SAIC will limit the disclosure as much as practicable.

All activities under these procedures shall be conducted with the privacy interests of those involved. While SAIC will take all reasonable steps to protect the privacy of individuals involved in a complaint, it may be necessary to disclose some information to individuals or offices on campus in order to address a complaint or provide for the physical safety of an individual or the campus. Thus, SAIC cannot, and does not, guarantee that all information related to complaints will be kept confidential.

In order to maintain the privacy of evidence gathered as part of any resolution process, access to materials under the procedures in this policy will be provided only by a secure method and parties and advisors are not permitted to make copies of any documents shared or make use of the documents outside of the processes described in this policy. Parties may request to review a hard copy of materials, and SAIC will make that available in a supervised or monitored setting. Inappropriately sharing materials provided during this process may constitute retaliation under this policy.

Individuals may speak confidentially with a Confidential Resource. Confidential Resources (e.g., licensed mental health care providers, physicians, clergy) may not report to Title IX Coordinator any identifying information about conduct that may violate SAIC'S policies against sex discrimination without the written consent of the individual who supplied the information, unless required by law. Such disclosures will not be reported to the Title IX Coordinator or initiate any process under this policy.

SAIC employs two types of employees who are not required to report information about sex discrimination to the Title IX Coordinator:

- Privileged and confidential employees whose communications are privileged or confidential under Federal or State law. The employee must be hired for and functioning within the scope of their duties to which the

privilege or confidentiality applies. For example, physicians, clergy, and mental health counselors are all confidential employees. Disclosures made to these employees means that information cannot be disclosed to anyone internal or external to SAIC without the expressed permission from the individual disclosing the information. State law requires professional counselors to report: (i) when a patient is likely to engage in conduct that would result in serious harm to the patient or others; (ii) if there is reasonable cause to suspect that a minor has been sexually abused.

- Employees designated by the institution as exempt from reporting known sex discrimination to the Title IX Coordinator, and designated as such for the purpose of providing services to the campus community related to sex discrimination. Such employees must be acting in the scope of that role when they learn of the information about sex discrimination for this exemption to apply. Disclosures made to these employees means that information will not be shared with the Title IX Coordinator or anyone within SAIC, but may be released under legal action or court order without the permission of the individual disclosing the information.

Confidential Resources For students: Counseling Services, 312-499-4271, counselingservices@saic.edu. The Confidential Advisor is Julia Daniel 312-499-4271, jdanie4@saic.edu

For employees: The Employee Assistance Program: 800-311-4327

Reporting to the Police Some Prohibited Conduct may constitute a violation of both the law and SAIC policy. SAIC encourages students to report alleged crimes promptly to local law enforcement agencies. All persons have the right to file with law enforcement, as well as the right to decline to file with law enforcement. The decision not to file shall not be considered as evidence that there was not a violation of SAIC policy.

Reporting to the Police Some Prohibited Conduct may constitute a violation of both the law and SAIC policy. SAIC encourages students to report alleged crimes promptly to local law enforcement agencies. All persons have the right to file with law enforcement, as well as the right to decline to file with law enforcement. The decision not to file shall not be considered as evidence that there was not a violation of SAIC policy.

Proceedings under this policy may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following civil or criminal proceedings off campus. However, when a complaint is made to SAIC as well as to law enforcement, SAIC may delay its process if a law enforcement agency requests that SAIC delay its process for a reasonable amount of time to allow law enforcement to gather evidence of criminal misconduct. Criminal or legal proceedings are separate from the processes in this policy and do not determine whether this policy has been violated.

Various off-campus resources are available to anyone, such as counselors, advocates, and health care providers, will also generally maintain confidentiality and not share information with AIC unless the individual providing the information requests disclosure and signs a consent form. The Employee Assistance Program (800.311.4327), which is available to faculty and staff, is considered a confidential off-campus resource even though it is paid for by AIC.

Reporting Obligations

Employee Reporting Obligations SAIC believes it is important to be proactive in taking reasonable steps to identify and prevent incidents of sex discrimination. All employees, with limited exceptions as identified by SAIC, are required to promptly provide to the Title IX Coordinator all complaints or reports of sex discrimination, including sex-based harassment, to the Title IX Coordinator and share all information reported or made available to the employee. If an employee in a supervisory capacity has direct knowledge of an incident of harassment or discrimination on the part of, or directed toward, any student or employee, that supervisor is required to bring the matter to the attention of the Title IX Coordinator.

Researchers conducting research approved by an institutional review board designed to gather information about sex discrimination are not required to report to the Title IX Coordinator disclosures made in the course of that study to the Title IX Coordinator.

Researchers conducting research approved by an institutional review board designed to gather information about sex discrimination are not required to report to the Title IX Coordinator disclosures made in the course of that study to the Title IX Coordinator.

SAIC also encourages employees who themselves experience sex discrimination to bring their concerns to the Title IX Coordinator, though they are not required to do so.

When providing this information to the Title IX Coordinator, the employee must include their own name and contact information, and all known details about an incident, which may include, if known, the dates, times, locations, names of involved individuals and the nature of the incident.

Aside from this reporting obligation, employees will, to the fullest extent possible, maintain the privacy of an individual's information, consistent with FERPA:

https://www.saic.edu/sites/default/files/legacy/FERPA_Policy_and_Form.pdf.

In addition, certain employees of SAIC are considered by law to be mandatory reporters of child abuse. These SAIC employees are required by law to report incidents of abuse in accordance with Illinois law and SAIC policy.

Public Awareness Events Employees are required to report to the Title IX Coordinator information about sex discrimination they learn about at public awareness events relating to sex discrimination. The Title IX Coordinator is not obligated to respond directly to any identified complainant in a report of sex-based harassment disclosed at a public awareness event that takes place on-campus or in a school-sponsored online platform unless there is an imminent and serious threat to someone's health or safety. The Title IX Coordinator must respond to reports of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination other than sex-based harassment if disclosed at public awareness events, wherever they occur. In all cases SAIC must use the information to inform its efforts to prevent sex-based harassment, including by providing tailored training to address alleged sex-based harassment in a particular part of its education program or activity or at a specific location when information indicates there may be multiple incidents of sex-based harassment.

How to Make a Report to SAIC

All complaints of violations of this policy will be taken seriously and in good faith. The Title IX Coordinator will provide information and guidance regarding how to file a complaint with SAIC and/or local law enforcement, as well as information and assistance about what course of action may best support the individual(s) involved and how best to address the complaint.

Every reasonable effort will be made to maintain the privacy of those making a report to the extent possible. In all cases, SAIC will give consideration to the party bringing forward a report with respect to how the matter is pursued. SAIC may, when necessary to protect the community, initiate an investigation or take other responsive actions to a report, even when the person identifying a concern chooses not to participate in a resolution process and/or requests that SAIC not initiate an investigation. Employees, students, guests, or visitors who believe that this policy has been violated should promptly contact the Coordinator or another member of the Title IX Office as follows:

The Title IX Office
Jackie Hennard, Director of Title IX
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Making an Electronic Report: Submit a Title IX Complaint

There is no timeline for making a report of sex discrimination, however, SAIC encourages the prompt reporting of a complaint as the ability of SAIC to pursue the complaint to conclusion may be hindered by the passage of time.

Responding to a Report

The following process will be used following the receipt of a report of sex discrimination.

Initial Contact Following receipt of a report alleging a potential violation of this policy, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the complainant to meet with the Title IX Coordinator for an initial intake and assessment meeting, and will provide the following:

- An Invitation to meet to offer assistance and explain their rights, resources, and options under this policy;
- Access to this policy;
- Information regarding available campus and community resources for counseling, health care, mental health,

or victim advocacy. Upon request, information regarding legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other available services may be provided;

- The availability of Supportive Measures regardless of whether a complaint is filed and/or any resolution is initiated;
- The options for resolution (no action, prevention, agreement, investigation) and how to initiate such resolution processes;
- The right to notify law enforcement as well as the right not to notify law enforcement;
- The importance of preserving evidence and, in the case of potential criminal misconduct, how to get assistance from Campus Safety or local law enforcement in preserving evidence;
- The right to an advisor of choice, if applicable, during SAIC proceedings under this policy;
- A statement that retaliation for filing a complaint, or participating in the complaint process, is prohibited.
- Information on how to initiate the Investigation or Resolution-Based Agreement process.

Initial Intake & Assessment

The Initial Assessment process seeks to gather information about the nature and circumstances of the report to determine whether this policy applies to the report and, if so, which resolution process may be appropriate, as well as which section of the resolution procedures apply based on the conduct and the status of the parties. The Title IX Coordinator may also determine that the provision of supportive measures only is the appropriate response under the policy. The initial assessment is not a finding of fact or responsibility. If the individual bringing forward the complaint is not the actual complainant, the Title IX Coordinator will limit communication to general information on policies and processes.

Should the complainant wish to initiate a resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether this policy applies and, if so, the appropriate process under this policy. The Title IX Coordinator will communicate to the complainant this determination.

If the information provided does not suggest a potential violation of this policy, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the complainant written notice that the matter is being referred for handling under a different policy, and/or to another appropriate office for handling.

Supportive Measures

Supportive Measures are individualized measures offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, without unreasonably burdening a complainant or respondent, not for punitive or disciplinary reasons, and without fee or charge to the complainant or respondent to:

- Restore or preserve that party's access to SAIC's education program or activity, including measures that are designed to protect the safety of the parties or SAIC's educational environment; or
- Provide support during SAIC's resolution procedures or during an alternative resolution process.

Supportive measures may include but are not limited to: counseling; extensions of deadlines and other course-related adjustments; campus escort services; increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus; restrictions on contact applied to one or more parties; leaves of absence; changes in class, work, housing, or extracurricular or any other activity, regardless of whether there is or is not a comparable alternative; no-contact directives (which may be mutual or unilateral at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator); and training and education programs related to sex-based harassment. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary and non-punitive.

Supportive Measures will also be offered to respondents when they are notified of the allegations.

Any Supportive Measures put in place will be kept confidential, except when doing so impairs the ability of the institution to provide the Supportive Measures.

SAIC will offer and coordinate supportive measures as appropriate for the parties as applicable to restore or preserve their access to SAIC's program or activity or provide support during SAIC's alternative resolution process or resolution procedures. Under this policy, a party has the right to request supportive measures from SAIC regardless of whether they desire to make a complaint or seek alternative resolution.

A party may challenge SAIC's decision to provide, deny, modify, or terminate supportive measures when such measures are applicable to them. An impartial employee will be designated to consider modification or reversal of

SAIC's decision to provide, deny, modify, or terminate supportive measures. When the individual providing Supportive Measures is a Deputy Title IX Coordinator or other individual identified by the Title IX Coordinator to provide Supportive Measures, the Title IX Coordinator will be designated to consider the challenge regarding supportive measures. The impartial employee will typically respond to the challenge within five (5) days.

The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to implement or modify supportive measures. Violation of the parameters of supportive measures may violate existing codes or handbooks.

Requests for Confidentiality or No Further Action When a complainant requests that SAIC not use their name as part of any resolution process, or that SAIC not take any further action, SAIC will generally try to honor those requests. However, there are certain instances in which SAIC has a broader obligation to the community and may need to act against the wishes of the complainant. In such circumstances, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the complainant in writing of the need to take action. The factors the Title IX Coordinator will consider when determining whether to act against the wishes of a complainant include:

1. The complainant's request not to proceed with initiation of a complaint;
2. The complainant's reasonable safety concerns regarding initiation of a complaint;
3. The risk that additional acts of Prohibited Conduct would occur if a complaint is not initiated;
4. The severity of the alleged Prohibited Conduct, including whether the discrimination, if established, would require the removal of a respondent from campus or imposition of another disciplinary sanction to end the discrimination and prevent its recurrence;
5. The age and relationship of the parties, including whether the respondent is an employee of SAIC;
6. The scope of the alleged discrimination, including information suggesting a pattern, ongoing sex discrimination, or sex discrimination alleged to have impacted multiple individuals;
7. The availability of evidence to assist a Decisionmaker in determining whether sex discrimination occurred; and
8. Whether SAIC could end the alleged sex discrimination and prevent its recurrence without initiating its resolution procedures under this policy.
9. Whether the conduct as alleged presents an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of the complainant or other persons, or that the conduct as alleged prevents SAIC from ensuring equal access on the basis of sex to its education program or activity.

Emergency Removal

For sex discrimination and sex-based harassment, SAIC retains the authority to remove a respondent from SAIC's program or activity on an emergency basis, where SAIC (1) undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, (2) determines that an immediate and serious threat to the health or safety of a complainant or any student, employee, or other individual arising from the allegations of sex discrimination justifies a removal, and (3) SAIC provides the respondent with notice of and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal.

The respondent may challenge the decision immediately following the removal, by notifying the Title IX Coordinator in writing. SAIC will designate an impartial individual, not otherwise involved in the case, to consider the challenge to the removal and determine if the emergency removal was reasonable.

For all other Prohibited Conduct, SAIC may defer to its interim suspension policies for students and administrative leave for employees.

Administrative Leave

SAIC retains the authority to place an employee respondent on administrative leave during a pending complaint process under this policy, with or without pay as appropriate. Administrative leave may be a supportive measure, emergency removal, or consistent with applicable law. Administrative leave implemented as a supportive measure or as emergency removal is subject to the procedural provisions above, including the right to challenge the decision to implement that measure.

Dismissal of a Complaint

Before dismissing a complaint, SAIC will make reasonable efforts to clarify the allegations with the complainant.

SAIC may dismiss a complaint if:

- SAIC is unable to identify the respondent after taking reasonable steps to do so;
- The respondent is not participating in SAIC's education program or activity and is not employed by SAIC;
- The complainant voluntarily withdraws their complaint in writing and the Title IX Coordinator declines to initiate a complaint.
- The complainant voluntarily withdraws some but not all allegations in a complaint in writing, and SAIC determines that the conduct that remains alleged in the complaint would not constitute Prohibited Conduct under this policy; or
- SAIC determines the conduct alleged in the complaint, even if proven, would not constitute Prohibited Conduct under this policy.

Upon dismissal, SAIC will promptly notify the complainant in writing of the basis for the dismissal. If the dismissal occurs after the respondent has been notified of the allegations, then SAIC will notify the parties simultaneously in writing. If a dismissal of one or more allegations changes the appropriate decision-making process under these procedures, the Title IX Coordinator will include that information in the notification.

SAIC will notify the complainant that a dismissal may be appealed on the basis outlined in the Appeals section. If dismissal occurs after the respondent has been notified of the allegations, then SAIC will also notify the respondent that the dismissal may be appealed on the same bases. If a dismissal is appealed, SAIC will follow the procedures outlined in the Appeals section of these procedures.

When a complaint is dismissed, SAIC will, at a minimum:

- Offer supportive measures to the complainant as appropriate;
- If the respondent has been notified of the allegations, offer supportive measures to the respondent as appropriate; and,
- Take other prompt and effective steps, as appropriate, through the Title IX Coordinator to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within SAIC's education program or activity.

A complainant who decides to withdraw a complaint or any portion of it may later request to reinstate it or refile it.

Referrals for Other Misconduct

SAIC has the discretion to refer complaints of misconduct not covered by this policy for handling under any other applicable SAIC policy or code. As part of any such referral for further handling, SAIC may use evidence already gathered through any process covered by this policy.

Should there be a conflict between the provision of this policy and other SAIC policies, procedures, rules, regulations, or terms or conditions of employment, the provisions of this policy will govern unless specifically stated otherwise.

This policy and these procedures are separate from SAIC'S student disciplinary processes, by which SAIC may bring a discipline charge against a student for violating SAIC policy according to the provisions found in the Student Handbook.

Consolidation of Cases

SAIC may consolidate complaints under this policy as appropriate: for example, if there are multiple complaints where the allegations of Prohibited Conduct arise out of the same facts or circumstances, or there are multiple

complaints with overlapping parties.

SAIC also reserves the right to use this policy to adjudicate other allegations and conduct charges as defined by policies outside of the scope of this policy in instances when the conduct is associated with an alleged issue of Prohibited Conduct under this policy. The Title IX Coordinator will address these consolidated complaints in collaboration and coordination with other appropriate offices, such as Student Services and Human Resources. Allegations of a violation of a separate policy are not required to be handled using the procedural requirements set forth in this policy.

Student Withdrawal or Employee Resignation while Matters are Pending If a student or employee respondent permanently withdraws or resigns from SAIC with unresolved allegations pending, SAIC will consider whether and how to proceed with the resolution process. SAIC will continue to address and remedy any systemic issues or concerns that may have contributed to the alleged violation(s) and any ongoing effects of the alleged Prohibited Conduct

A student respondent who withdraws or leaves while the process is pending may not return to SAIC without first resolving any pending matters. Such exclusion applies to all SAIC campuses and programs. Admissions will be notified that the student cannot be readmitted. They may also be barred from SAIC property or events. If a student respondent withdraws or takes a leave for a specified period of time (e.g., one semester or term), the resolution process may continue remotely and that student is not permitted to return to SAIC unless and until the matter is fully resolved.

An employee respondent who resigns with unresolved allegations pending is not eligible for rehire with SAIC and the records retained by the Title IX Coordinator will reflect that status. All SAIC responses to future inquiries regarding employment references for that individual will include that the former employee resigned during a pending disciplinary matter.

Options for Resolution

There are multiple ways to resolve a complaint or report of sex discrimination. Whenever possible, SAIC will utilize the resolution method chosen by the complainant. During the resolution of a complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether to implement reasonable supportive measures designed to assist all parties (complainants and respondents) and community members in maintaining access to and participation in SAIC programs, services and activities during the resolution of the complaint.

This section includes information on Support-Based Resolution, Agreement-Based, and Investigation or investigation and Hearing procedures.

Support- Based Resolution

A support-based resolution is an option for a complainant who does not wish SAIC to take any further steps to address their concern, and when the Title IX Coordinator determines that another form of resolution, or further action, is not required. Some types of support that may be appropriate include: adjustments or changes to class schedules; moving from one residence hall room to another; adjusted deadlines for projects or assignments; adjustments to work schedule or arrangements; escorts to and around campus; or counseling.

A support-based resolution does not preclude later use of another form of resolution, for example if new information becomes available to SAIC and the Title IX Coordinator determines there is need for additional steps to be taken, or the complainant later decides to pursue a Resolution Agreement or investigation, or investigation and hearing.

Agreement-Based Resolution

Agreement-Based Resolution is an alternative to the investigation and decision making procedures where the Parties each voluntarily agree to resolve the complaint in a way that does not include an investigation and does not include any finding of responsibility. Agreement-Based Resolution is a voluntary, structured interaction between or among affected parties that balances support and accountability. If SAIC offers Agreement-Based Resolution to the parties,

and they voluntarily consent to engage in that process, the Title IX Coordinator must still take other prompt and effective steps as needed to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within the education program or activity. Parties and the Title IX Coordinator may agree to pause or exit the investigation and decision making resolution procedures to explore Agreement-Based Resolution.

Any party may design the proposed agreement between the parties. The Title IX Coordinator must approve of the use of the Agreement-Based Resolution process, and approve the final agreement between the parties. Agreement-Based Resolution may be initiated at any time prior to the release of the final determination. Because Agreement-Based Resolution does not involve an investigation, there is not any determination made as to whether a respondent violated this policy.

The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to determine that Agreement-Based Resolution is not an appropriate way to address the reported conduct, and that the matter must instead be resolved through the Investigation or Investigation and Hearing process.

Initiating the Agreement-Based Resolution Process

Prior to the initiation of Agreement-Based Resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the Parties written notice that includes:

- The specific allegation and the specific conduct that is alleged to have occurred;
- The requirements of the Agreement-Based Resolution process;
- Any consequences resulting from participating in the Agreement-Based Resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared, and whether SAIC could disclose such information for use in a future SAIC resolution process, including an investigation and resolution process arising from the same or different allegations, as may be appropriate.
- Notice that an agreement resulting from the Agreement-Based Resolution process is binding only on the parties and is not subject to appeal.
- Notice that once the Agreement is finalized and signed by the Parties, they cannot initiate or continue an investigation procedure arising from the same allegations.
- A statement indicating that the decision to participate in the Agreement-Based Resolution process does not presume that the conduct at issue has occurred.
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for violating this policy, unless respondent admits to violations of this policy;
- An explanation that all parties may be accompanied by an advisor of their choice, who may be a parent, colleague, friend, or attorney;
- A statement that any party has the right to withdraw from the Agreement-Based Resolution process and initiate or resume resolution procedures at any time before agreeing to a resolution;
- The date and time of the initial meeting with staff or the Title IX Coordinator, with a minimum of 3 days' notice;
- Information regarding Supportive Measures, which are available equally to the parties; and
- The potential terms that may be requested or offered in an Agreement-Based Resolution agreement.

Facilitating an Agreement

If all Parties are willing to explore Agreement-Based Resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will then meet separately with each party to discuss the Agreement-Based Resolution process and facilitate an agreement. If an agreement cannot be reached, either because the Parties do not agree, determine they no longer wish to participate in the Agreement-Based Resolution process, or the Title IX Coordinator does not believe that the terms of the agreement or continuing the Agreement-Based Resolution process is appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator may decide that the reported conduct will instead be addressed through the investigation or investigation and hearing process. The Title IX Coordinator will inform the parties of such a decision, in writing.

Agreement-Based Resolution processes are managed by facilitators who do not have a conflict of interest or bias in favor of or against complainants or respondents generally or regarding the specific parties in the matter. The Title IX Coordinator may serve as the facilitator, subject to these restrictions. The investigator or Decisionmaker for the matter may not facilitate an Agreement-Based Resolution in that same matter.

Any party may craft or create the terms of their agreement and will be asked for their suggestions or ideas. Examples of agreements may include but are not limited to:

- An agreement that the respondent will change classes or housing assignments;
- An agreement that the Parties will not communicate or otherwise engage with one another;
- An agreement that the Parties will not contact one another;
- Completion of a training or educational project by the respondent;
- Completion of a community service project by the respondent;
- An agreement to engage in a restorative justice process or facilitated dialogue; and/or
- Discipline agreed upon by all parties.

In order to facilitate Agreement-Based Resolution, information shared by any party will not be used in any related resolution process of the same complaint under this policy. No evidence concerning the allegations obtained within the Agreement-Based Resolution process may be disseminated to any outside person, provided that any party to the Agreement-Based Resolution process may generally discuss the allegations under investigation with a parent, advisor, or other source of emotional support, or with an advocacy organization. An admission of responsibility made during an Agreement-Based Resolution process, however, may not be incorporated into the investigation and adjudication proceeding.

Finalizing the Resolution Agreement

Once the final terms of the Resolution Agreement have been agreed upon by all parties, in writing, and approved by the Title IX Coordinator, the matter will be considered closed, and no further action will be taken. Once signed, no appeal is permitted. The Agreement-Based Resolution process is generally expected to be completed within thirty (30) days and may be extended by the Title IX Coordinator as appropriate. All parties will be notified, in writing, of any extension and the reason for the extension.

Records of an Agreement-Based Resolution process can be shared with other offices as appropriate.

Any violations of the terms of the Resolution Agreement may result in disciplinary action.

Investigation & Decision making Resolution

This policy includes two types of investigation and decision making procedures.

- All prohibited conduct matters except for sex-based harassment involving a student as a party,
- Sex-based harassment involving a student as a party.

The following information applies to both types of the investigation and decision making procedures.

Acceptance of Responsibility

If a respondent accepts responsibility for all or part of the Prohibited Conduct alleged, the Coordinator or designated sanctioning officer will issue an appropriate sanction or responsive action as to those violation(s) and continue processing any remaining allegations of Prohibited Conduct, if any.

Assignment of the Investigator and/or Decision Maker

SAIC will assign a trained investigator and/or Decisionmaker to conduct an adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation and hearing, if applicable, in a reasonably prompt timeframe. SAIC reserves the right to utilize internal or external investigators, Decisionmakers, or hearing officers. All parties have the option to participate in the investigation and/or hearing, and each have the same rights during the resolution process including the right to an advisor, to submit relevant witness names and evidence, and to review the evidence gathered by the investigator prior to the investigator providing the final report to the Decision Maker. In cases where there is a hearing, all parties have the same rights at the hearing, including the right to review any evidence that will be considered by the Decisionmaker prior to the hearing.

The investigator will establish deadlines for submission of names of relevant witnesses and submission of evidence and communicate those deadlines to the parties in writing.

Conflict of Interest or Bias

After a Notice of Investigation is issued to all parties, any party may object to the participation of the Title IX Coordinator or designated investigator on the grounds of a demonstrated bias or actual conflict of interest. All parties will have three (3) days from the date of the Notice of Investigation to object to the selection of the investigator or the

Title IX Coordinator. Objections to the Title IX Coordinator are to be made, in writing, to the Chief Human Resources Officer. Objections to the appointment of the investigator are to be made in writing, to the Title IX Coordinator. All objections will be considered, and changes made as appropriate. If the objection is substantiated as to either the Title IX Coordinator or the Investigator, that individual shall be replaced. Any change will be communicated in writing.

Timeline

In those cases that do not include a hearing, SAIC strives to complete the investigation process within ninety (90) days from the date of the Notice of Investigation. In those cases that include a hearing, SAIC strives to complete the investigation process within sixty (60) days from the date of the Notice of Investigation, and complete the hearing within sixty (60) days of the Notice of Hearing.

The timeline for any part of the resolution process may be extended for good cause by the Title IX Coordinator. All parties shall be notified, in writing, of any extension to the timeline that is granted, the reason for the extension, and the new anticipated date of conclusion of the investigation and/or hearing. Good cause reasons for extension may include ensuring availability of witnesses and other participants and ensuring participants have sufficient time to review materials.

SAIC shall not unreasonably deny a student party's request for an extension of a deadline related to a complaint during periods of examinations or school closures.

The investigator and/or Title IX Coordinator shall provide the Parties with periodic status updates, in writing.

Burden and Standard of Review

SAIC has the burden of conducting an investigation that gathers sufficient evidence to determine whether Prohibited Conduct occurred. This burden does not rest with any party, and any party may decide to limit their participation in part or all of the process, or to decline to participate. This does not shift the burden of proof away from SAIC and does not indicate responsibility. The standard of proof used in any investigation and decision making process is the preponderance of the evidence standard, which means more likely than not.

Written Notice of Meetings

SAIC will provide to a party or witness whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all meetings or proceedings with sufficient time to prepare to participate.

Evidence Gathering

Interviews

The investigator will interview all parties and relevant witnesses and gather relevant documentary evidence provided by the parties and any identified witnesses. Interviews may be conducted in person, or via video conference. When a party meets with an investigator, the investigator will ask questions related to the allegations in the complaint and a party is given the opportunity to speak to the allegations and related events. Parties may identify fact witnesses and provide evidence that is relevant to the allegations and not otherwise impermissible. This will include inculpatory evidence (that tends to show it more likely that someone committed a violation) and exculpatory evidence (that tends to show it less likely that someone committed a violation). The investigator ultimately determines whom to interview to determine the facts relevant to the complaint.

Impermissible Evidence

The following types of evidence, and questions seeking that evidence, are impermissible. This means this information will not be accessed or considered, except by SAIC to determine whether one of the exceptions listed below applies. This information will not be disclosed or otherwise used, regardless of relevance:

- Evidence that is protected under a privilege recognized by Federal or State law, unless the person to whom the privilege or confidentiality is owed has voluntarily waived the privilege or confidentiality;
- Evidence provided to an employee designated by SAIC as exempt from internal reporting under this policy, unless the person who made the disclosure or otherwise provided evidence to that employee has voluntarily consented to re-disclosure;
- A party's or witness's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional in connection with the provision of treatment to the party or witness, unless

SAIC obtains that party's or witness's voluntary, written consent for use in its resolution procedures; and

- Evidence that relates to the complainant's sexual interests or prior sexual conduct, unless evidence about the complainant's prior sexual conduct is offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged conduct or is evidence about specific incidents of the complainant's prior sexual conduct with the respondent that is offered to prove consent to alleged sex-based harassment. The fact of prior consensual sexual conduct between the parties does not by itself demonstrate or imply the complainant's consent to other sexual activity or preclude a determination that Prohibited Conduct occurred.

Investigation & Decision making Procedures for All Prohibited Conduct Except Sex-Based Harassment Involving a Student Party

This procedure is for all matters of Prohibited Conduct being investigated and determined under this policy except for sex-based harassment involving a student as a party.

SAIC will assign a trained investigator to conduct an adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation in a reasonably prompt timeframe. SAIC reserves the right to utilize internal or external investigators.

All parties have the option to participate in the investigation, and each have the same rights during the resolution process including the right to an advisor, to submit relevant witness names and evidence, and to review the evidence gathered by the investigator prior to the investigator's making any findings.

Notice of Investigation

Prior to the start of an investigation, the Parties will be provided a written Notice of Investigation communicating the initiation of an investigation. Should additional allegations be brought forward, or information regarding location or date of the incident(s), a revised written Notice of Investigation shall be provided to all parties.

The Notice shall include, at a minimum:

- SAIC's resolution procedures, including the applicable determination procedure, and any alternative resolution process, with a link to the full procedures;
- Sufficient information available at the time to allow the parties to respond to the allegations, including the identities of the parties involved in the incident(s), if known, a description of the facts alleged to constitute Prohibited Conduct, the type of Prohibited Conduct, and the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged incident(s);
- A statement that Retaliation is prohibited;
- Contact information for the assigned investigator and Decisionmaker, as well as the process for raising a challenge to the appointed investigator, Decisionmaker, or Title IX Coordinator, and the deadline for doing so.
- Expected length of the major stages of the resolution process, as well as any applicable deadlines.
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for Prohibited Conduct until a determination is made at the conclusion of the investigation and decision making procedures. Prior to such a determination, the parties will have an opportunity to present relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence to a trained, impartial Decision Maker;
- The parties may have an advisor of their choice who may be a friend, colleague, therapist, or attorney;
- The parties are entitled to an equal opportunity to access the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence, and to provide a response;
- A statement that SAIC prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during resolution procedures, with a link to the relevant policy(ies).
- If known, the date and time of the initial interview with the investigator, with a minimum of five (5) days' notice.

Individual Interviews

The investigator will hold individual interviews with parties and witnesses to ask relevant and not otherwise impermissible questions and follow-up questions, including questions exploring credibility. Only the investigator and the party or witness may attend each individual interview, and a party may be accompanied by their advisor. Additional attendees may be permitted at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator in connection with an approved disability-related accommodation. All persons present at any time during any part of the investigation or resolution process are expected to maintain the privacy of the proceedings and not discuss or otherwise share any information learned as part of those proceedings, and may be subject to further SAIC discipline for failure to do so.

SAIC may also adopt and apply other reasonable rules regarding decorum, provided they apply equally to the parties.

The individual interviews may be conducted with all participants physically present in the same geographic location, or, at SAIC's discretion, with all participants joining virtually through a video conferencing option.

SAIC will share expectations of decorum to be observed at all times in any meeting or proceeding under this policy. These expectations are applied equally to all parties and advisors. SAIC has the discretion to remove, with or without prior warning, from any meeting or proceeding an involved party, witness, or advisor who does not comply with these expectations and any other applicable SAIC rules.

Evidence Review

At the conclusion of all fact-gathering, the investigator will provide each party and their advisor, if any, the opportunity to review all relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence gathered. The Decision Maker is not bound by the investigator's determinations about relevance.

The purpose of the inspection and review process is to allow each party the equal opportunity to meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation and to submit any additional relevant evidence, questions for parties or witnesses, or the names of any additional witnesses with relevant information. This is the final opportunity to offer evidence or names of witnesses. Given the sensitive nature of the information provided, SAIC will facilitate this review in a secure manner. None of the parties nor their advisors may copy, remove, photograph, print, image, videotape, record, or in any manner otherwise duplicate or remove the information provided. Any student or employee who fails to abide by this may be subject to discipline. Any advisor who fails to abide by this may be subject to discipline and/or may be excluded from further participation in the process.

The parties will have a minimum of 5 days to inspect and review the evidence and submit a written response in writing to the investigator. SAIC will provide access to copies of the parties' written responses to the investigator to all parties and their advisors, if any. The Title IX Coordinator shall have the discretion to extend the evidence review period based on the volume and nature of the evidence. At the conclusion of the evidence review, when deemed appropriate by the investigator, the investigator shall then conduct any additional fact-gathering as may be necessary. If new, relevant evidence is gathered during this second fact-gathering period, the new evidence will be made available for review by the parties and their advisors. The parties shall have 5 days to provide a response to the newly-gathered evidence. No new evidence will be accepted as part of any response, except that the investigator shall have the discretion to accept relevant evidence that was not previously available or known to exist, and that was not previously discoverable with the exercise of reasonable diligence.

The investigator will consider the parties' written responses before finalizing the investigation report.

Investigation Report

The investigator shall evaluate the relevant and not impermissible evidence and make factual determinations regarding each allegation, and make a recommendation regarding whether a violation of the policy occurred. The investigator may choose to place less or no weight upon statements by a party or witness who refused to respond to questions deemed relevant and not impermissible, or declined to participate. The investigator will not draw an inference about whether Prohibited Conduct occurred based solely on a party's or witness's refusal to respond to questions.

The investigator shall prepare a report which shall include:

- A description of the allegations of Prohibited Conduct;
- Information about the policies and procedures used to evaluate the allegations;
- A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, and methods used to gather other evidence;

This report shall be provided to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will provide the report and the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence to the appropriate Decision Maker, who will review and make a determination.

- Decision Maker for students: the Vice President and Dean of Student Affairs,

- Decision Maker for staff: the Chief Human Resources Officer,
- Decisionmaker for faculty: the Dean of Students.

In the event that the Decisionmaker has determined that a violation of SAIC policy has occurred, the Title IX Coordinator in collaboration with the Decision Maker shall then determine the appropriate remedy(ies) for the complainant and any impacted parties.

The Title IX Coordinator shall then provide the parties and their advisors, if any, with a written Notice of Outcome and a copy of the investigation report. The Notice of Outcome shall include:

- A statement of, and rationale for, any disciplinary sanctions SAIC imposed on the respondent
- A statement as to whether remedies will be provided to the Complainant
- For the complainant, a description of any remedies that apply to the complainant
- SAIC's procedures and the permitted reasons for the parties to appeal, including identifying the Appeals Officer.
- How to challenge participation by the Appeals Officer for bias or conflict of interest, which the Title IX Coordinator will resolve in their sole discretion.

The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that SAIC provides the parties with the written determination of the result of any appeal, or, if no party appeals, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

Investigation & Decision making Procedures in Cases of Sex-Based Harassment Involving a Student

The following describes the investigation and decision making procedures for matters of sex-based harassment in which a student is either a complainant or respondent, regardless of the status of the other party.

Notice of Investigation

Prior to the start of an investigation, the Parties will be provided a written Notice of Investigation communicating the initiation of an investigation. Should additional allegations be brought forward, or information regarding location or date of the incident(s), a revised written Notice of Investigation shall be provided to all parties.

The Notice shall include, at a minimum:

1. SAIC's investigation procedures, including the applicable determination procedure that will be used in this investigation and resolution, and a link to the relevant policies;
2. Information about the agreement-based, with a link to the full procedures.
3. Sufficient information available at the time to allow the parties to respond to the allegations, including the identities of the parties involved in the incident(s), a description of the facts alleged to constitute Prohibited Conduct, the type of Prohibited Conduct, and the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged incident(s), if known;
4. A statement that retaliation is prohibited;
5. Expected length of the major stages of the resolution process, as well as any applicable deadlines.
6. The Notice will inform the parties that the investigator will establish and communicate, in writing, all investigation deadlines, including the final deadlines for submitting names of witnesses, evidence, and relevant questions to ask a party or witness. These deadlines may be extended by the Title IX Coordinator for good cause, and any changes will be provided, in writing, to the parties, along with the rationale for the revised deadline(s).
7. The process for raising a challenge to the appointed investigator, Decisionmaker or Title IX Coordinator, and the deadline for doing so.
8. A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for Prohibited Conduct until a determination is made at the conclusion of the resolution process. Prior to such a determination, the parties will have an opportunity to present relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence to a trained, impartial Decision Maker;
9. A statement that the parties may have an advisor of their choice who may be a friend, parent, therapist, colleague, or attorney;
10. A statement that the parties may have an advisor of their choice who may be a friend, parent, therapist, colleague, or attorney;
11. A statement that the parties may have an advisor of their choice who may be a friend, parent, therapist,

- colleague, or attorney;
12. The date and time of the initial interview with the Investigator, with a minimum of five (5) days' notice.

Individual Interviews

The investigator will hold individual interviews with parties and witnesses to ask relevant and not otherwise impermissible questions and follow-up questions, including questions exploring credibility, and to request of the parties the names of relevant witnesses and relevant evidence. Only the investigator and the party or witness may attend each individual interview, and a party may be accompanied by their advisor. Additional attendees may be permitted at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator in connection with an approved disability-related accommodation. All persons present at any time during any part of the investigation or resolution process are expected to maintain the privacy of the proceedings and not discuss or otherwise share any information learned as part of the resolution process, and may be subject to further SAIC discipline for failure to do so.

The investigator will then gather from parties, witnesses, and other sources, all relevant evidence.

SAIC will share expectations of decorum to be observed at all times in any meeting or proceeding under this policy. These expectations are applied equally to all parties and advisors. SAIC has the discretion to remove, with or without prior warning, from any meeting or proceeding an involved party, witness, or advisor who does not comply with these expectations and any other applicable SAIC rules.

The individual interviews may be conducted with all participants physically present in the same geographic location, or, at SAIC's discretion, with all participants joining virtually through a video conferencing option. The investigator will determine, in their sole discretion, whether parties and witnesses are likely to provide relevant information about the allegations, and has the sole discretion to determine which parties and witnesses to call to an interview. The investigator may conduct follow-up interviews as they deem appropriate.

Investigator Determination of Relevance

The investigator will determine whether parties and witnesses are likely to provide relevant information about the allegations, and has the sole discretion to determine which parties and witnesses to call to individual follow-up meetings.

The investigator will review all evidence gathered through the investigation and determine what evidence is relevant and what evidence is impermissible regardless of relevance. Character evidence that is not relevant will not be considered. The Decision Maker is not bound by the investigator's determinations about relevance.

Evidence Review

At the conclusion of all fact-gathering, the investigator will provide each party and their advisor the opportunity to review all relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence gathered. In the event that an audio or audiovisual recording is shared, the recording will only be made available at an in-person and monitored meeting on campus, and will not otherwise be transmitted for review, so as to maintain the privacy of those participating in the process.

The purpose of the inspection and review process is to allow each party the equal opportunity to meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation and to submit any additional relevant evidence, questions for parties or witnesses, or the names of any additional witnesses with relevant information. This is the final opportunity to offer evidence or names of witnesses. Evidence not provided during the investigation process will not be considered by the Decision Maker. Given the sensitive nature of the information provided, SAIC will facilitate this review in a secure manner. None of the parties nor their advisors may copy, remove, photograph, print, image, videotape, record, or in any manner otherwise duplicate or remove the information provided. Any student or employee who fails to abide by this may be subject to discipline. Any advisor who fails to abide by this may be subject to discipline and/or may be excluded from further participation in the process.

The purpose of the inspection and review process is to allow each party the equal opportunity to meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation and to submit any additional relevant evidence, questions for parties or witnesses, or the names of any additional witnesses with relevant information. This is the final opportunity to offer evidence or names of witnesses. Evidence not provided during the investigation process will not be considered by the Decision Maker. Given the sensitive nature of the information provided, SAIC will facilitate this review in a secure manner. None of the parties nor their advisors may copy, remove, photograph, print, image, videotape, record, or in any manner otherwise duplicate or remove the information provided. Any student or

employee who fails to abide by this may be subject to discipline. Any advisor who fails to abide by this may be subject to discipline and/or may be excluded from further participation in the process.

The parties will have a minimum of 5 days to inspect and review the evidence and submit a written response in writing to the investigator. The Title IX Coordinator shall have the discretion to extend the evidence review period based on the volume and nature of the evidence.

When deemed appropriate by the investigator, the investigator shall then conduct any additional fact-gathering as may be necessary. If new, relevant evidence was submitted as part of evidence review, or is gathered during this second fact-gathering period, the new relevant evidence will be made available for review by the parties and their advisors. The parties shall have 5 days to provide a response to the newly-gathered evidence. No new evidence will be accepted as part of any response, except that the investigator shall have the discretion to accept relevant evidence that was not previously available or known to exist, and that was not previously discoverable with the exercise of reasonable diligence.

The investigator will consider the parties' written responses before finalizing the investigation report.

Investigation Report

The investigator will prepare a written report summarizing all of the relevant evidence gathered and all steps taken during the investigation process. The investigator will also include as an attachment all relevant evidence gathered during the investigation, as well as all interview notes.

Conclusion of Investigation, Notice of Hearing

Once the investigation report is final, the report together with all attachments shall be provided to each party and to their advisor, if any, in a secure manner (e.g., by providing digital copies of the materials through a protected, "read-only" web portal). Each party shall have ten (10) days to provide a response. The response, if any, shall be provided to the Hearing Officer.

Following conclusion of the investigation, each party shall be provided with a Notice of Hearing, which shall include information regarding the date of the hearing, the identity of the Hearing Officer, the process to be used at the hearing, deadlines for submission of evidence, names of witnesses, or questions to be reviewed by the Hearing Officer to ensure they are relevant to the allegations. The hearing shall be scheduled no less than ten (10) days from the date of the Notice of Hearing.

Within three (3) days of receipt of the Notice of Hearing, either party may object to the Hearing Officer on the basis of a demonstrated bias or actual conflict of interest. Any objection is to be in writing and sent to the Title IX Coordinator. Should the Title IX Coordinator determine that there is an actual bias or conflict of interest, the Title IX Coordinator shall remove the Hearing Officer and appoint another.

Hearing Procedures

The purpose of a hearing is for a Hearing Officer to determine whether the conduct occurred as alleged, and if so, whether that conduct violates this policy. SAIC expects that all individuals who participate in the hearing process do so truthfully and that all who have a responsibility for carrying out one or more aspects of the hearing process do so fairly and without prejudice or bias. Hearings may be conducted in person or via videoconferencing. The Title IX Coordinator may determine that the hearing will continue in the absence of any party or any witness.

SAIC will appoint a Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel. The terms Hearing Officer and Hearing Panel Chair are used interchangeably. The Hearing Officer, who may be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or investigator, who will determine whether a violation of SAIC policy has occurred. The Hearing Officer shall have the authority to determine the relevance of evidence submitted, and of questions asked, to limit the time allotted to any phase of the hearing, and/or to limit the time allotted to the full hearing. The Hearing Officer shall not draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's absence from the hearing or refusal to answer questions posed.

Each hearing shall be recorded by SAIC and this recording will be considered the only official recording of the hearing. No other individual is permitted to record while the hearing is taking place. The recording is the property of SAIC but shall be available for listening until the conclusion of the appeals process to complainant, respondent, their

respective advisors, Hearing Officer, and Appeal Officer by contacting the Title IX Coordinator.

Prior to the Hearing

The parties and the Hearing Officer all have the right to call witnesses. Witnesses participating in the hearing must have information relevant to the allegations. Parties who wish to call witnesses must submit the name of the witness at least five (5) days in advance of the hearing.

Only witnesses who participated in the investigation will be permitted to participate in the hearing, unless the witness was otherwise unknown or not known to have relevant information during the course of the investigation. If the witness did not participate in the investigation, the party must also provide the reason the witness was not interviewed by the investigator, and what information the witness has that is relevant to the allegations. The Hearing Officer will then determine whether the witness has relevant information and if there is sufficient justification for permitting the witness to participate. The Hearing Officer may instead send the case back to the investigator to interview the newly proffered witness prior to the hearing taking place.

A list of witnesses approved by the Hearing Officer will be provided to the parties at least three (3) days prior to the hearing.

Three (3) days prior to the hearing, each party shall submit to the Hearing Officer a preliminary list of questions they wish to pose to the other party, or to a witness. If the Hearing Officer determines that any questions are not relevant or seek otherwise impermissible evidence, the Hearing Officer shall exclude the question and explain the reason for the exclusion of the question at the hearing. Questions that are unclear or harassing of the party or witness being questioned will not be permitted. The Hearing Officer must give a party an opportunity to clarify or revise any question that the Hearing Officer has determined is unclear or harassing and, if the party sufficiently clarifies or revises a question, and the question is relevant, the question will be asked.

Advisor

Each party is entitled to be accompanied by one advisor at the hearing. The role of the advisor is to assist the party with understanding and navigating the proceedings. The advisor may not advocate for, respond for, or otherwise speak on behalf of, a party during the hearing. In the event that a party does not appear for the Hearing, the advisor for that party may not participate in the hearing or submit questions to be asked on behalf of the party.

Hearing Participation Guidelines

The Hearing Officer shall have the authority to maintain order and decorum at the hearing, including responding to disruptive or harassing conduct, and when necessary to adjourn the hearing or exclude the disruptive person. In the event the Hearing Officer removes an advisor, the Hearing Officer will have the discretion to appoint another advisor for the remainder of the hearing. The Hearing Officer also has the authority to determine whether any questions are not relevant, abusive, intimidating, or disrespectful, and will not permit such questions. The Hearing Officer cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party's absence from the live hearing.

Statements, Questioning and Presentation of Evidence

During the hearing, each party will be permitted to provide an introductory statement. Following introductory statements, the Hearing Officer will call parties and witnesses for questioning. The order of questioning shall be determined by the Hearing Officer. The Hearing Officer will pose questions to the parties and witnesses including the questions the Hearing Officer approved to be asked that were submitted by each party prior to the hearing. Each party will then be provided an opportunity to submit follow-up written questions to the Hearing Officer for the Hearing Officer to pose to the other party or witnesses. If the Hearing Officer determines that any questions are not relevant to the allegations, or seek otherwise impermissible evidence, the Hearing Officer shall exclude the question and explain the reason for the exclusion of the question at the hearing and offer an opportunity to the party to reframe or resubmit the question. Questions that are unclear or harassing of the party or witness being questioned will not be permitted.

Only the Hearing Officer is permitted to ask questions of parties and witnesses. Neither party may directly question the other party or witness. Advisors are not permitted to directly or indirectly question the other party or witness.

Following the questioning of parties and witnesses, each party will be permitted to provide a closing statement. An advisor is not permitted to provide a closing statement on behalf of their party.

Hearing Officer's Report

Following the hearing, the Hearing Officer shall prepare a determination report. All findings shall be made by a preponderance of the evidence, meaning more likely than not. To the extent credibility determinations need to be made, such determinations shall not be based on a person's status as complainant, respondent, or witness.

The determination report will include:

- A description of the sex-based harassment and other allegations if applicable;
- A reference to the policies and procedures used to evaluate the allegations;
- Description of all procedural steps taken to date;
- The Hearing Officer's evaluation of the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence along with the finding of facts;
- Determinations for each allegation, with the rationale;
- Sanction determination (if applicable)
- Whether remedies will be provided;
- The procedures for an appeal.

The Hearing Officer's report shall be provided to the Title IX Coordinator. If the Hearing Officer determines that there is no finding of responsibility, the Title IX Coordinator shall communicate the findings to each party, and their advisor should the party wish the advisor to receive it, a written Notice of Outcome along with a copy of the Hearing Officer's report, to the parties, together with procedures for appeal.

If there is a finding of responsibility, the Title IX Coordinator shall contact the appropriate sanctioning officer who will determine the sanction and notify the Title IX Coordinator of the sanctioning determination. The Title IX Coordinator will then provide each party, and their advisor should the party wish the advisor to receive it, a written Notice of Outcome regarding the Hearing Officer's decision, including the Hearing Officer's report. The Title IX Coordinator will also provide written communication to the complainant regarding any appropriate remedies.

Appeals

Dismissals of complaints and determinations made in the investigation and decision making processes may be appealed in writing by either party. Appeals will be sent to the Title IX Coordinator, who will then send the appeal to the Appeals Officer assigned to conduct a written review of the appeal(s) and to make a final determination. Appeals must be in writing and filed within ten (10) days following the issuance of the outcome letter.

When an appeal is filed, the other party shall be notified and provided with a copy of the filed appeal within one (1) day, and have five (5) days to respond to the appeal in writing. Any party's decision not to submit a reply to an appeal is not evidence that the non-appealing party agreed with the appeal.

Within three (3) days of an Appeal Officer being assigned, either party may provide written objection to the Appeal Officer on the basis of an actual bias or conflict of interest. Any objection is to be sent to the Title IX Coordinator. Should the Title IX Coordinator determine that there is an actual bias or conflict of interest, the Title IX Coordinator will appoint another Appeal Officer.

Appeals may be filed only on the following three grounds:

1. Procedural Error: A procedural error occurred would change the outcome. A description of the error and its impact on the outcome of the case must be included in the written appeal; or,
2. New Evidence: New evidence or information has arisen that was not available or known to the party during the investigation or hearing, that would change the outcome. Information that was known to the party during the resolution process but which they chose not to present is not considered new information. The new evidence, an explanation as to why the evidence was not previously available or known, and an explanation of its potential impact on the investigation findings must be included in the written appeal; or
3. Actual Conflict of Interest or Demonstrated Bias: The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or others with a role in the process with an actual conflict of interest or demonstrated bias for or against complainants or respondents generally, or the individual complainant or respondent, that would change the outcome. Any evidence supporting the alleged conflict of interest or demonstrated bias must be included in the written appeal.

The Appeal Officer will make a determination regarding the appeal and communicate that decision, along with a rationale for the decision to the Title IX Coordinator who will communicate the Appeal Officer's decision to the parties. The decision of the Appeals Officer is final.

Failure to Complete Sanctions/Comply with Responsive Actions

All responding parties are expected to comply with conduct sanctions/responsive actions/corrective actions within the timeframe specified by SAIC. Responding parties needing an extension to comply with their sanctions must submit a written request to the Title IX Coordinator stating the reasons for needing additional time.

Failure to follow through on conduct sanctions/responsive actions/corrective actions by the date specified, whether by refusal, neglect or any other reason, may result in additional sanctions/responsive actions/corrective actions, such as suspension, expulsion, termination, or other disciplinary consequences.

Record Retention

In implementing this policy, records of all reports and resolutions will be kept by the Coordinator in accordance with the applicable SAIC records retention schedule. All records will be afforded the confidentiality protections required by law, including but not limited to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act governing confidentiality of student information.

ADDITIONAL ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) investigates reports of unlawful harassment and discrimination, including sex-based harassment, in employment.

The U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (OCR) investigates complaints of unlawful discrimination and harassment of students and employees in education programs or activities.

For more information, contact the nearest office of the EEOC or OCR.

Office for Civil Rights
U.S. Department of Education
John C. Kluczynski Federal Building
230 S. Dearborn Street, 37th Floor Chicago, IL 60604
Telephone: 312-730-1560
FAX: 312-730-1576;
TDD: 800-877-8339
Email: OCR.Chicago@ed.gov
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
<https://www.eeoc.gov/contact-eeoc>

Illinois Department of Human Rights
555 West Monroe Street, Suite 700
Chicago, IL 60661
(312) 814-6200
(866) 740-3953
(TTY) <https://dhr.illinois.gov/>

Policy Review & Revision

These policies and procedures will be reviewed and updated regularly by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will submit modifications to this policy in a manner consistent with institutional policy upon determining that changes to law, regulation or best practices require policy or procedural alterations not reflected in this policy and procedure. Procedures in effect at the time of its implementation will apply. The policy definitions in effect at the time of the conduct will apply even if the policy is changed subsequently, unless the parties consent to be bound by the current policy.

This policy may be revised at any time without notice. All revisions supersede prior policy and are effective

immediately upon posting to SAIC website.

Key Definitions

Advisor: Each party has the right to choose and consult with an advisor of their choice at their own expense. The advisor may be any person, including a friend, family member, therapist, union representative, or an attorney. SAIC will not limit their choice of advisor. Parties in this process may be accompanied by an advisor of choice to any meeting or proceeding to which they are required or are eligible to attend.

Except where explicitly stated by this policy, advisors shall not participate directly in the process. SAIC will provide the parties equal access to advisors; any restrictions on advisor participation will be applied equally.

The advisor may not represent, advocate, or speak on behalf of a complainant or respondent. An advisor may not disrupt or impede any resolution proceeding.

Amnesty: a provision whereby a student who makes a report or assists another in making a report to SAIC or who participates in the resolution of a complaint under this policy will not be subject to SAIC's policy concerning alcohol or drug use for actions that may have occurred at or near the time of the Prohibited Conduct defined within this policy, unless the alcohol or drug-related misconduct threatens the health or safety of another.

Complaint: A complaint means an oral or written request to Title IX Coordinator that objectively can be understood as a request for SAIC to investigate and make a determination about alleged sex discrimination under this policy. A complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail (email), by using the contact information listed on the Title IX/Equal Opportunity website (LINK), or as described in this policy. Individuals who would like more information about filing a complaint are invited to contact the Title IX Coordinator for additional information.

Complainant: Any individual who has reported being or is alleged to be impacted by Prohibited Conduct as defined by this policy, and who was participating in a SAIC program or activity at the time of the alleged misconduct

Confidential Resources: any individual identified by SAIC who receives information about conduct prohibited under this policy in their confidential capacity and who are privileged under state law will not report prohibited conduct disclosed to them without written consent. Designation as a confidential resource under this policy only exempts such individuals from disclosure to the Title IX Coordinator. It does not affect other mandatory reporting obligations under state child abuse reporting laws, the Clery Act as a campus security authority, or other laws that require reporting to campus or local law enforcement.

Consent, Coercion/Force, Incapacitation

Consent: Consent is knowing, voluntary and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity, expressed in words or actions. For consent to be valid, there must be a clear expression in words or actions that the other individual consented to that specific sexual conduct with that particular person or people.

Individuals may experience the same interaction in different ways. Therefore, it is the responsibility of each party to determine that the other has consented before engaging in the activity. If consent is not clearly provided prior to engaging in the activity, consent may be ratified by word or action at some point during the interaction or thereafter, but clear communication from the outset is strongly encouraged.

Consent to some sexual contact (such as kissing or fondling) cannot be presumed to be consent for other sexual activity (such as intercourse). Past consent does not imply future consent. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another person. A person's manner of dress does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent.

The existence of consent is based on the totality of the circumstances, evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances, including the context in which the alleged incident occurred. Silence or the absence of resistance alone is not consent. In Illinois, a minor (meaning a person under the age of 17 years) cannot consent to sexual activity except in limited circumstances dictated by law.

Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity through reasonable and clear communications through words or actions. When consent is withdrawn, sexual activity must stop.

Coercion/Force: Consent cannot be procured by the use of physical force, compulsion, threats, intimidating behavior, or coercion. Sexual activity accompanied by coercion or force is not consensual.

- Coercion refers to unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. When someone makes it clear that they do not want to engage in sexual activity or do not want to go beyond a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be considered coercive. The use of coercion can involve the use of pressure, manipulation, substances, or force. Ignoring objections of another person is a form of coercion.
- Force refers to the use of physical violence or imposing on someone physically to engage in sexual contact or intercourse. Force can also include threats, intimidation (implied threats), or coercion used to overcome resistance.

Incapacitation: Incapacitation occurs when someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing and informed consent (e.g., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why, and how” of their sexual interaction). Incapacitation is determined through consideration of all relevant indicators of a person’s state and is not synonymous with intoxication, impairment, or being under the influence of drugs or alcohol. This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from temporary or permanent physical or mental health condition, involuntary physical restraint, and/or the consumption of incapacitating drugs, or who are sleeping.

Under this policy, SAIC will consider whether a respondent knew or should have known the complainant to be incapacitated, based on an objective, reasonable person standard that assumes the reasonable person is both sober and exercising sound judgment. The fact that the respondent was unaware of the complainant’s incapacity due to the respondent’s own drug or alcohol use shall not be considered as an excuse.

Days: any reference to days refers to business days when SAIC is in normal operation.

Decision maker: Trained professional designated by SAIC to decide responsibility, sanction, or appeals. A Decisionmaker may be one person or a panel of multiple people as determined by SAIC. When there is no hearing, the investigator may be appointed as the Decision Maker.

Disclosure or Report: A disclosure or report may be made by anyone, whether they learned about conduct potentially constituting sex discrimination under this policy, or whether they personally experienced such conduct. A person making a disclosure or report may or may not be seeking to initiate an investigation.

Education Program or Activity: SAIC’s “education program or activity” includes all campus operations, including off-campus settings that are operated or overseen by SAIC, including, for example, field trips, online classes, and athletic programs; conduct subject to SAIC’s disciplinary authority that occurs off-campus; conduct that takes place via SAIC-sponsored electronic devices, computer and internet networks and digital platforms operated by, or used in the operations of, SAIC. Conduct that occurs outside of the education program or activity may contribute to a hostile environment within the program or activity.

Finding: a written conclusion by a preponderance of the evidence, issued by an Investigator, that the conduct did or did not occur as alleged.

No-Contact Directive: A No Contact Directive is a document issued by a SAIC administrator that is designed to limit or prohibit contact or communications between the parties. A No-Contact Directive may be mutual or unilateral, with the exception that a No-Contact Directive issued as either a sanction or remedy shall be unilateral, directing that the respondent not contact the complainant.

Notice: All notices under this policy are written and sent to the student or employee’s assigned SAIC email address or delivered via Certified Mail to the local or permanent address(es) of the parties as indicated in official SAIC records, or personally delivered to the intended recipient.

Party/parties: Referring to complainant(s), respondent(s), or both/all complainant(s) and respondent(s).

Remedies: Remedies means measures provided, as appropriate, to a complainant or any other person SAIC

identifies as having had their equal access to SAIC's education program or activity limited or denied by sex discrimination or other prohibited conduct covered by this policy. These measures are provided to restore or preserve that person's access to the education program or activity after a SAIC determines that sex discrimination occurred. Only the complainant will be informed of any remedies pertaining to them. Some examples are academic support and/or opportunity to retake a class or resubmit work or time extensions on course or degree completion, or non-academic support such as counseling, or changes to work assignments or locations. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for implementation of remedies.

Respondent: an individual, or group of individuals such as a student organization, who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Prohibited Conduct under this policy; or retaliation for engaging in a protected activity.

Sanctions: One or more of the sanctions or disciplinary steps listed here may be imposed on a respondent who is found responsible for a violation of SAIC's policies. Sanctions or disciplinary steps not listed here may be imposed in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator.

The form of sanction or discipline used will depend on the nature of the offense, as well as any prior disciplinary history. Such discipline or sanction will be imposed pursuant to and in accordance with any and all applicable SAIC rules, policies, and procedures. Factors considered when determining a sanction/responsive action may include:

- Thenature, severity of, and circumstances surrounding the violation.
- An individual's disciplinary history.
- Previous resolutions or allegations involving similar conduct.
- The need for sanctions/responsive actions to bring an end to the sex discrimination or retaliation.
- The need for sanctions/responsive actions to prevent the future recurrence of sex discrimination or retaliation.
- The need to remedy the effects of the sex discrimination or retaliation on the victim and the campus community.

Student sanctions imposed are implemented when the decision is final (after an appeal, or, if there was no appeal, after the appeals period expires).

Faculty found responsible for violating this policy may be referred to the appropriate academic official for any other applicable processes.

Possible sanctions and disciplinary steps for student respondents are detailed in the Student Handbook.

Possible sanctions and disciplinary steps for staff and faculty respondents are including and up to termination.

Student: Any person who has (or will have) attained student status by way of:

1. Admission, housing or other service that requires student status.
2. Registration for one or more credit hours.
3. Enrollment in any non-credit, certificate or other program offered by SAIC.

Resources

On Campus

Privileged & Confidential Resources for Students Counseling Services:

counselingservices@saic.edu, 312-499-4271

Health Services: 312-499-4288

On Campus Privileged & Confidential Resources for

Employees Employee Assistance Program 800-311-4327

Confidential Resources- Off Campus Resources list:

<https://www.saic.edu/title-ix/get-help#accordion=anchor-3283-8>

Education and Prevention Programs

SAIC provides education programs to promote awareness of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new staff and faculty. It also includes ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students, staff, and faculty. Learning outcomes for these programs include that participants will be able to:

- Identify Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking as prohibited conduct;
- Define Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking under SAIC's Policy and under Illinois law;
- Define behavior that constitutes consent to sexual activity under Illinois law;
- Provide safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and/or Stalking against a person other than the bystander;
- Provide information on risk reduction so that students, staff and faculty may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks;
- Provide an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

Orders of Protection

Orders of protection (also referred to as restraining orders) are legal orders, put in place by a judge, that restrict or limit the amount of contact a person can have with another person.

SAIC takes all existing orders of protection seriously.

If you have an order of protection, protecting you from someone else, we ask that you please inform Campus Security so that they have it on record. This will help SAIC in case there is an issue with the offender. To do so, please email Campus Security, campussecurity@saic.edu.

If you are having an issue with a person, Campus Security can help explain the process for obtaining an order of protection.

For more information on obtaining an order of protection, please visit this website:

https://womenslaw.org/laws_state_type.php?id=509&state_code=IL&open_id=11067

Applicable Illinois State Law

Under the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, AIC is required to provide the following information about applicable Illinois State law.

Definition of "Consent" to Sexual Act: In the Illinois law addressing criminal sexual assault, "consent" is defined as:

- "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.
- "Unable to give knowing consent" includes when the accused administers any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance causing the victim to become unconscious of the nature of the act and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions:
 - (1) was unconscious or asleep;
 - (2) was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred;
 - (3) was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact; or

- (4) was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

720 ILCS 5/11-0.1 (Source: P.A. 102-567, eff. 1-1-22.) For more information, please visit this website: <https://ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs4.asp?DocName=072000050HArt%2E+11+Subdiv%2E+1&ActID=1876&ChapterID=53&SeqStar t=14500000&SeqEnd=14700000>

The law also states:

- “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”

720 ILCS 5/11--1.70(c) (Source: P.A. 102-567, eff. 1-1-22.) For more information, please visit this website: <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/072000050K11-1.70.htm>

Definition of “Domestic Violence”

In the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 <https://ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=2100&ChapterID=59>, “domestic violence” is defined as “Abuse”:

“Abuse” 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 ILCS 60/103, Sections (1) and (3).

(Source: P.A. 96---1551, eff. 7---1---11; 97---1150, eff. 1---25---13.)

There is no definition for the term “Dating Violence” in our local jurisdiction.

Illinois Stalking Statutes

Stalking, 720 ILCS 5/12-7.3:

<https://ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/fulltext.asp?DocName=072000050K12-7.3>

(a) 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-3) A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and:

1. at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or
2. places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.

(a-5) 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.

(b) Sentence. Stalking is a Class 4 felony; a second or subsequent conviction is a Class 3 felony.

(c) Definitions. For purposes of this Section:

1. "Course of conduct" means 2 or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a defendant 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, engages in other non-consensual contact, or interferes with or damages a person's property or pet. A course of conduct may include contact via electronic communications.
2. "Electronic communication" means any transfer of signs, signals, writings, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric, or photo-optical system. "Electronic communication" includes transmissions by a computer through the Internet to another computer.
3. "Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering, anxiety or alarm.
4. "Family member" means a parent, grandparent, brother, sister, or child, whether by whole blood, half-blood, or adoption and includes a step-grandparent, step-parent, step-brother, step-sister or step-child. "Family member" also means any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior 6 months, regularly resided in the household.
5. "Follows another person" means (i) to move in relative proximity to a person as that person moves from place to place or (ii) to remain in relative proximity to a person who is stationary or whose movements are confined to a small area. "Follows another person" does not include a following within the residence of the defendant.
6. "Non-consensual contact" means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim's consent, including but not limited to being in the physical presence of the victim; appearing within the sight of the victim; approaching or confronting the victim in a public place or on private property; appearing at the workplace or residence of the victim; entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim; or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim.
7. "Places a person under surveillance" means: (1) remaining present outside the person's school, place of employment, vehicle, other place occupied by the person, or residence other than the residence of the defendant; or (2) placing an electronic tracking device on the person or the person's property.
8. "Reasonable person" means a person in the victim's situation.
9. "Transmits a threat" means a verbal or written threat or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal or written statements or conduct.

(d) Exemptions.

1. This Section does not apply to any individual or organization (i) monitoring or attentive to compliance with public or worker safety laws, wage and hour requirements, or other statutory requirements, or (ii) picketing occurring at the workplace that is otherwise lawful and arises out of a bona fide labor dispute, including any controversy concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions or benefits, including health and welfare, sick leave, insurance, and pension or retirement provisions, the making or maintaining of collective bargaining agreements, and the terms to be included in those agreements.
2. This Section does not apply to an exercise of the right to free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful.
3. Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of

electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.

(d-5) The incarceration of a person in a penal institution who commits the course of conduct or transmits a threat is not a bar to prosecution under this Section.

(d-10) A defendant who directed the actions of a third party to violate this Section, under the principles of accountability set forth in Article 5 of this Code, is guilty of violating this Section as if the same had been personally done by the defendant, without regard to the mental state of the third party acting at the direction of the defendant.

(Source: P.A. 96-686, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-311, eff. 8-11-11; 97-1109, eff. 1-1-13.)

Aggravated stalking, 720 ILCS 5/12-7.4:

<https://ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/072000050K12-7.4.htm>

(a) 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.

(a-1) A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Act or has been previously required to register under that Act and commits the offense of stalking when the victim of the stalking is also the victim of the offense for which the sex offender is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Act or a family member of the victim.

(b) Sentence. Aggravated stalking is a Class 3 felony; a second or subsequent conviction is a Class 2 felony.

(c) Exemptions.

1. This Section does not apply to any individual or organization (i) monitoring or attentive to compliance with public or worker safety laws, wage and hour requirements, or other statutory requirements, or (ii) picketing occurring at the workplace that is otherwise lawful and arises out of a bona fide labor dispute including any controversy concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions or benefits, including health and welfare, sick leave, insurance, and pension or retirement provisions, the managing or maintenance of collective bargaining agreements, and the terms to be included in those agreements.
2. This Section does not apply to an exercise of the right of free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful.
3. Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.

(d) A defendant who directed the actions of a third party to violate this Section, under the principles of accountability set forth in Article 5 of this Code, is guilty of violating this Section as if the same had been personally done by the defendant, without regard to the mental state of the third party acting at the direction of the defendant.

(Source: P.A. 96-686, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-311, eff. 8-11-11; 97-468, eff. 1-1-12; 97-1109, eff. 1-1-13.)

Cyberstalking, 720 ILCS 5/12-7.5:

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/072000050K12-7.5.htm>

(a) 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-3) 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-4) A person commits cyberstalking when he or she knowingly, surreptitiously, and without lawful justification, installs or otherwise places electronic monitoring software or spyware on an electronic communication device as a means to harass another person and:

1. at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person;
2. places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or
3. at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.

For purposes of this Section, an installation or placement is not surreptitious if:

1. with respect to electronic software, hardware, or computer applications, clear notice regarding the use of the specific type of tracking software or spyware is provided by the installer in advance to the owners and primary users of the electronic software, hardware, or computer application; or
2. written or electronic consent of all owners and primary users of the electronic software, hardware, or computer application on which the tracking software or spyware will be installed has been sought and obtained through a mechanism that does not seek to obtain any other approvals or acknowledgement from the owners and primary users.

(a-5) A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, creates and maintains an Internet website or webpage which is accessible to one or more third parties for a period of at least 24 hours, and which contains statements harassing another person and:

1. which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person, or
2. which places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, or
3. which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.

(b) Sentence. Cyberstalking is a Class 4 felony; a second or subsequent conviction is a Class 3 felony.

(c) For purposes of this Section:

1. "Course of conduct" means 2 or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a defendant 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, engages in other non-consensual contact, or interferes with or damages a person's property or pet. The incarceration in a penal institution of a person who commits the course of conduct is not a bar to prosecution under this Section.
2. "Electronic communication" means any transfer of signs, signals, writings, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric, or photo-optical system. "Electronic communication" includes transmissions through an electronic device including, but not limited to, a telephone, cellular phone, computer, or pager, which communication includes, but is not limited to, e-mail, instant message, text message, or voice mail.
 - 2-1 "Electronic communication device" means an electronic device, including, but not limited to, a wireless telephone, personal digital assistant, or a portable or mobile computer.
 - 2-2 "Electronic monitoring software or spyware" means software or an application that surreptitiously tracks computer activity on a device and records and transmits the information to third parties with the intent to cause injury or harm. For the purposes of this paragraph (2.2), "intent to cause injury or harm" does not include activities carried out in furtherance of the prevention of fraud or crime or of protecting the security of networks, online services, applications, software, other computer programs, users, or electronic communication devices or similar devices.
3. "Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering, anxiety or alarm.
4. "Harass" means to engage in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that alarms, torments, or terrorizes that person.
5. "Non-consensual contact" means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim's consent, including but not limited to being in the physical presence of the victim; appearing within the sight of the victim; approaching or confronting the victim in a public place or on private property; appearing at the workplace or residence of the victim; entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim; or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim.
6. "Reasonable person" means a person in the victim's circumstances, with the victim's knowledge of the defendant and the defendant's prior acts.
7. "Third party" means any person other than the person violating these provisions and the person or persons towards whom the violator's actions are directed.

(d) Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.

(e) A defendant who directed the actions of a third party to violate this Section, under the principles of accountability set forth in Article 5 of this Code, is guilty of violating this Section as if the same had been personally done by the defendant, without regard to the mental state of the third party acting at the direction of the defendant.

(f) It is not a violation of this Section to:

1. provide, protect, maintain, update, or upgrade networks, online services, applications, software, other computer programs, electronic communication devices, or similar devices under the terms of use applicable

to those networks, services, applications, software, programs, or devices;

2. interfere with or prohibit terms or conditions in a contract or license related to networks, online services, applications, software, other computer programs, electronic communication devices, or similar devices; or
3. create any liability by reason of terms or conditions adopted, or technical measures implemented, to prevent the transmission of unsolicited electronic mail or communications.

(Source: P.A. 100-166, eff. 1-1-18.)

Illinois Criminal Sexual Assault Statutes

Criminal Sexual Assault. 720 ILCS 5/11-1.20

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs4.asp?ActID=1876&SeqStart=14900000&SeqEnd=16400000>

(a) A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and:

1. uses force or threat of force;
2. knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent;
3. is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or
4. is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age.

(b) Sentence.

1. Criminal sexual assault is a Class 1 felony, except that:

- a. A person who is convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault as defined in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) after having previously been convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault or the offense of exploitation of a child, or who is convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault as defined in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) after having previously been convicted under the laws of this State or any other state of an offense that is substantially equivalent to the offense of criminal sexual assault or to the offense of exploitation of a child, commits a Class X felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 30 years and not more than 60 years, except that if the person is under the age of 18 years at the time of the offense, he or she shall be sentenced under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections. The commission of the second or subsequent offense is required to have been after the initial conviction for this paragraph (A) to apply.
- b. A person who has attained the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense and who is convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault as defined in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) after having previously been convicted of the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or who is convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault as defined in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) after having previously been convicted under the laws of this State or any other state of an offense that is substantially equivalent to the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment. The commission of the second or subsequent offense is required to have been after the initial conviction for this paragraph (B) to apply. An offender under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense covered by this subparagraph (B) shall be sentenced under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.
- c. A second or subsequent conviction for a violation of paragraph (a)(3) or (a)(4) or under any similar statute of this State or any other state for any offense involving criminal sexual assault that is substantially equivalent to or more serious than the sexual assault prohibited under paragraph (a)(3) or (a)(4) is a Class X felony.

(Source: P.A. 99-69, eff. 1-1-16.)

Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault. 720 ILCS 5/11-1.30

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs4.asp?ActID=1876&SeqStart=14900000&SeqEnd=16400000>

(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 under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.

(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.

(d) Sentence.

1. Aggravated criminal sexual assault in violation of paragraph (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (7) of subsection (a) or in violation of subsection (b) or (c) is a Class X felony. A violation of subsection (a)(1) is a Class X felony for which 10 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(8) is a Class X felony for which 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(9) is a Class X felony for which 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(10) is a Class X felony for which 25 years or up to a term of natural life imprisonment shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. An offender under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of aggravated criminal sexual assault in violation of paragraphs (1) through (10) of subsection (a) shall be sentenced under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.
2. A person who has attained the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense and who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault, or who is convicted of the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault after having previously been convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or who is convicted of the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault after having previously been convicted under the laws of this or any other state of an offense that is substantially equivalent to the offense of criminal sexual assault, the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment. The commission of the second or subsequent offense is required to have been after the initial conviction for this paragraph (2) to apply. An offender under the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offense covered by this paragraph (2) shall be sentenced under Section 5-4.5-105 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(Source: P.A. 99-69, eff. 1-1-16; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16.)

22. Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Policy

The Art Institute of Chicago (“AIC”), including the School (“SAIC”), the Museum and Central Administration is committed to maintaining an educational and working environment that is free from any form of prohibited discrimination. SAIC prohibits discrimination or harassment based on race, color, gender, religion, national origin, disability, age, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender-related identity, marital status, parental status, military or former military status, or any other basis protected by federal, state, or local law. AIC also prohibits retaliation against anyone reporting or participating, or thought to have reported or participated in, an allegation, an investigation, or proceeding regarding discrimination or harassment, regardless of whether any discrimination or harassment is substantiated. For purposes of this Policy, the term “AIC” includes all trustees, officers, governors, faculty, staff, and volunteers.

Members of the AIC community are expected to provide truthful information in any report, meeting, or proceeding under this policy.

Relationship with Other Policies

Consensual Romantic or Sexual Relationship Policy. The Faculty Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation addresses conduct that is unwelcome and not conduct based on consent. AIC has an additional, separate policy that applies to consensual romantic or sexual relationships with students. See Consensual Romantic or Sexual Relationship https://www.saic.edu/sites/default/files/SAIC_CRSR_Policy.pdf.

Title IX Policy Prohibiting Sex Discrimination. The Title IX Policy Prohibiting Sex Discrimination uses the definitions of discrimination on the basis of sex, and sex-based harassment, including sexual harassment, required under the Title IX regulations. Those definitions differ from the definitions provided in this Policy. Allegations of discrimination on the basis of sex and sex-based harassment that (i) arise in the context of an SAIC educational program or activity occurring within the United States and (ii) will be governed by the Title IX Policy Prohibiting Sex Discrimination. All other allegations of sex-based discrimination, sex-based harassment and sexual harassment will be governed by this Policy.

Except as noted above, where an allegation of misconduct implicates more than one policy, AIC reserves the right to determine the specific resolution process that will be followed.

Definitions

Discrimination is defined as unequal, adverse treatment of an individual because of their protected legal status. This means that unequal, adverse treatment is prohibited if it is because of a person’s race, color, gender, religion, national origin, disability, age, actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender-related identity, marital status, parental status, military or former military status, or any other basis protected by federal, state, or local law.

Harassment is one form of discrimination and is defined as unwelcome, hostile, or inappropriate conduct directed toward an individual because of their status protected by law. The determination of what constitutes illegal harassment varies with the particular circumstances, but it must be so severe, or pervasive that it affects an employee’s ability to work or a student’s ability to participate in or benefit from an educational program or activity, or it creates an intimidating, threatening or abusive educational or working environment. It must include something beyond mere expression of opinions, views, words, symbols, or thoughts that someone finds offensive.

Sexual harassment is a form of harassment prohibited by this Policy and it is illegal in the City of Chicago. Sexual harassment includes the following:

1. Any unwelcome sexual advances or unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature; or
2. requests for sexual favors or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:
 - Submission to such conduct made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment or obtaining an education; or
 - Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a factor affecting that individual’s

- employment or education; or
 - Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's employment or education, e.g., it is so severe, pervasive, or persistent that it creates an intimidating, threatening, offensive, or hostile living, educational, or employment environment under both an objective (a reasonable person's view) and subjective (the complainant's view) standard; or
3. Any behavior of a sexual nature that involves coercion, abuse of authority, or misuse of an individual's employment position.

Examples of sexual harassment include, but are not limited to, offering access to facilities, equipment, higher grades or promotion in exchange for sexual favors; making repeated comments of a lewd nature; and forwarding graphic images of a sexual nature.

An extreme form of sexual harassment includes sexual assault. If a report involves a student or an employee and includes allegations of sexual assault, then the policies and procedures set forth in the Policy Prohibiting Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking will be followed in the assessment, investigation, and resolution of the report. In no event shall a report proceed simultaneously through more than one procedure.

Retaliation is defined as adverse or negative action (or threats of an adverse or negative action) against an individual because that individual (1) in good faith, reported discrimination, harassment, or retaliation; (2) participated as a party to or witness in an investigation or a proceeding relating to such allegations; or (3) is thought to have participated in a good-faith report of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation, or is thought to have participated as a party to or witness in an investigation or proceeding relating to such allegations.

Confidentiality, as used in this Policy, refers to a legal obligation not to disclose information without the express, written permission of the individual who provided the information, with certain exceptions, such as if there is a continuing threat of serious harm to self or others or another legal obligation to reveal such information (e.g., where there is suspected abuse or neglect of a minor). Various off-campus resources available to anyone, such as counselors, advocates, and health care providers, will also generally maintain confidentiality and not share information with SAIC unless the individual providing the information requests disclosure and signs a consent form. The Employee Assistance Program (800.311.4327), which is available to faculty and staff, is considered a confidential off-campus resource even though it is paid for by SAIC.

Privacy generally means that information related to a report will be shared only with those School employees who "need to know" in order to assist in the review, investigation, or resolution of the report. While not bound by confidentiality, these individuals who receive private information will be discreet and do their best to respect the privacy of all individuals involved in the process. If an investigation is required, the information may also be shared with the alleged offender(s) or others as required to conduct a complete and fair investigation. Although SAIC manages private information with discretion, it is not possible to maintain confidentiality for any information other than information provided to the Confidential Resources.

General Reporting Obligations

All AIC and SAIC staff (excluding Confidential Resources), SAIC student Teaching Assistants and Resident Advisors, and volunteers are required to report incidents or allegations of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation to SAIC's Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations. This requirement applies to all faculty members and is not limited to faculty members in management positions. Required reporting allows SAIC to provide resources and support to those who have experienced discrimination, harassment, and retaliation and to take consistent action to respond to reports of such conduct.

Individual faculty members are not expected to be experts on issues such as discrimination and harassment. However, that is not a reason to fail to report behavior that appears to be (or is perceived by others to be) discriminatory or harassing. It is to everyone's benefit that behavior that is thought to be discriminatory or harassing is reported promptly.

Because of these legally-imposed reporting requirements, faculty members who learn of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation may commit to maintaining privacy for the information they receive but cannot commit to maintaining confidentiality. (See Section B above for the definitions of "privacy" and "confidentiality.")

Reporting for Faculty and Staff Claiming Discrimination, Harassment, or Retaliation

Faculty members who believe they were subjected to discrimination, harassment, or retaliation in violation of this Policy should promptly report the matter to the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations. The Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations will notify the Department Chair or Department Head if appropriate. The Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations may also notify the Faculty Liaison if appropriate. The Faculty Liaison may be particularly important in facilitating informal resolutions, providing an understanding of the Faculty Handbook and serving as an Advisor of choice for faculty members.

If a faculty member alleges that the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations is responsible for a violation of this Policy, they should report that only to the Faculty Liaison, and the Faculty Liaison will inform the Chief Human Resources Officer.

Please note that in some cases, SAIC may determine that it has an obligation to investigate a report even if the faculty member who was allegedly subjected to the discrimination, harassment, or retaliation does not seek to do so themselves. The faculty member is encouraged to participate in the process in such cases, but the extent of the faculty member's participation, if any, is ultimately up to the faculty member.

Any employee who wishes to report words or conduct by staff members, managers, faculty, students, contractors, or other third parties that may constitute Prohibited Conduct should do so as soon as possible to any one of the following:

- Their manager
- Their Department Head
- The Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations; or
- Chief Human Resources Officer

Each of the individuals listed above is committed to maintaining the privacy of the information they receive but cannot commit to maintaining confidentiality. (See Section B above for the definitions of "privacy" and "confidentiality.")

An employee may also submit a report of sexual harassment anonymously by visiting the Stop Sexual Violence page at [and following the prompts](#). That page also includes a listing of legal, governmental or social services resources available to employees who may be experiencing sexual harassment.

Applicable Procedures and Responsible Administrators

After learning of a report of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation, the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations will determine which procedures apply and who is responsible for implementing those procedures. The Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations will also oversee the process. This determination will be made based on the identity of the person alleged to have violated the Policy, who is referred to as the "Respondent." The person making the allegations will be referred to as the "Complainant."

- If the Respondent is a faculty member, the Dean of Faculty and Vice President for Academic Affairs will decide whether a Policy violation occurred and if so, the appropriate sanction. The investigation and resolution of matters in which the Respondent is a faculty member are governed by Section G below, and anyone with a report that a faculty member engaged in discrimination, harassment, or retaliation should refer to those provisions.
- If the Respondent is a student, the Vice President and Dean of Student Affairs will decide whether a Policy violation occurred and if so, the appropriate sanction. The investigation and resolution of matters in which the Respondent is a student are governed by the Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Policy found in the Student Handbook. Anyone with a report that a student engaged in discrimination, harassment, or retaliation should refer to that Policy. It may also be found at saic.edu/student-handbook.
- If the Respondent is a staff member, the Chief Human Resources Officer will decide whether a Policy violation occurred and if so, the appropriate sanction. The investigation and resolution of matters in which the Respondent is a staff member are governed by the Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, and

Retaliation found in the Employee Guidelines. Anyone with a report that a staff member engaged in discrimination, harassment, or retaliation should refer to that Policy.

- If the Respondent is a third party on AIC premises, or has dual status with AIC, such as student employee or a staff member who also teaches, the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations will determine the appropriate process to be used, including who will conduct the investigation and who will decide the matter (including appeals). If there is a cross complaint, where the Respondent also alleges that the Complainant also violated an AIC Policy, the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations may use one of the processes outlined above or may combine or coordinate processes as appropriate to the circumstances. The Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations will notify both the Complainant and the Respondent of the process to be used.
1. Initial Evaluation of Report that a Staff Member Engaged in Prohibited Conduct Upon reviewing the report and, if appropriate, conducting a preliminary inquiry, the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations may suggest an informal resolution, described in Section 2 below. Alternatively, the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations may determine that the matter requires a formal resolution, described in Section 3 below. Upon reviewing the report and, if appropriate, conducting a preliminary inquiry, the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations will assess the allegations on their face, meaning that there is an assumption that all information in the report is true and would be supported by available evidence. If the Director of Title IX, EEO and Employee Relations determines that some of or all of the allegations on their face would not constitute a violation of the Policy, the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations may close the matter or dismiss allegations that would not on their face constitute a violation of the Policy. The Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations may determine in certain cases that the report, even if substantiated, is insufficient to constitute a violation of the Policy and will notify the Complainant that the matter will be closed without a referral for either informal or formal resolution.
 2. Informal Resolution In a diverse community, disagreements and conflicts of various degrees of seriousness are inevitable. In many instances, informal resolution can be useful in resolving various forms of conflict.

An informal resolution is a flexible approach to resolving disagreements. Consequently, there is no fixed format. It can involve a meeting between the two parties to facilitate an informal discussion, arranging to channel communications through a third party if the parties do not want to meet, or some other approach suitable to the circumstances.

If both parties are willing to pursue an informal process, the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations or the Faculty Liaison will facilitate it. In some cases, both parties have to agree to the informal resolution process. For example, if an outcome of the informal resolution could result in an adverse employment action (such as a written reprimand), the Respondent must also agree to engage in the informal resolution process. Counseling or coaching a member of the AIC community on AIC's policies and expectations is not considered an adverse employment action.

If the parties engage in an informal process and the parties and the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations are satisfied the issue has been resolved, no further action will be taken. If an informal process ends without a satisfactory resolution, then the Complainant may choose to pursue a formal resolution, described in Section 3 below.

An informal process is voluntary; a Complainant does not have to agree to an informal process and if they do pursue an informal resolution, either the Complainant, Respondent, or the facilitator may end it at any time.

3. **Formal Resolution for Faculty:** If an informal process is not used or fails to resolve the matter, the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations will promptly initiate an investigation.

During the investigation, each party will be offered equitable opportunities to present information, including but not limited to the opportunity to participate in an interview and offer any additional information that they believe is relevant to the investigation.

Upon completion of the investigation, the Dean of Faculty shall be responsible for determining, based on the available information, whether a policy violation occurred. The determination shall be made on the basis of whether it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated this Policy. To assist in reaching a determination, the Dean of

Faculty may, in their sole discretion, meet with the parties, and/or request additional investigative steps.

Violations of this Policy can lead to corrective action ranging from a written reprimand, up to and including termination. In cases where the Dean of Faculty determines that termination is the appropriate action, they must first advise the President of the School. If the President agrees, the faculty member will be terminated immediately, except those faculty members with tenure or whose term appointment has not expired. For those faculty, the matter will proceed in accordance with Section 9.C. AAUP Statements on Academic Due Process Procedures, in the Faculty Handbook Supplement. If the President disagrees with the Dean of Faculty's determination that the Respondent should be terminated, the Dean will determine an appropriate alternative sanction.

Once the Dean of Faculty has decided the sanction, both the Complainant and the Respondent will be notified, in writing, whether discrimination, harassment, or retaliation in violation of this Policy was found to have occurred. In a matter regarding an alleged violation of discrimination based on sex or sexual harassment, the Complainant will also be notified of any individual remedies offered or provided to the Complainant or any sanction that is imposed on the Respondent that directly relates to the Complainant, and other steps SAIC has taken to eliminate the hostile environment, if SAIC finds one to exist, and prevent recurrence.

4. **Formal Resolution for staff:** if an informal process is not used or fails to resolve the matter, the Director of Title IX, EEO, and Employee Relations will promptly initiate an investigation.

During the investigation, each party will be offered equitable opportunities to present information, including but not limited to the opportunity to participate in an interview and offer any additional information that they believe is relevant to the investigation.

Upon completion of the investigation, the Chief Human Resources Officer shall be responsible for determining, based on the available information, whether a policy violation occurred. The determination shall be made on the basis of whether it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated this Policy. To assist in reaching a determination, the Chief Human Resources Officer may, in their sole discretion, meet with the parties, and/or request additional investigative steps.

If the Chief Human Resources Officer finds that it is more likely than not that a Policy violation occurred, they will then determine the appropriate sanction. The Chief Human Resources Officer will take prompt and appropriate action to stop the Prohibited Conduct if a violation of this Policy is found and take action to ensure that the violation will not recur. Even where a violation is not found, it may be appropriate to counsel individuals regarding their behavior or make other non-disciplinary recommendations such as additional training. Violations of this Policy can lead to corrective action ranging from a written reprimand up to and including termination.

Once the Chief Human Resources Officer has decided the sanction, both the Complainant and the Respondent will be notified, in writing, whether Prohibited Conduct in violation of this Policy was found to have occurred.

Timeframe

SAIC strives to complete its investigation and resolution of reports of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation reasonably promptly, taking into consideration factors such as the complexity of the investigation, the severity and extent of the alleged conduct, the timing of school breaks, and the timely participation of people involved in the investigation. SAIC strives to complete the investigation and resolution (excluding any appeal) within ninety (90) calendar days, though that timeframe may be extended based on factors such as those just noted. In cases where the investigation may be lengthy, SAIC endeavors to give the Complainant and the Respondent periodic updates on the anticipated time frame for resolution.

Appeals of Formal Resolutions Decisions for Faculty

Either the Complainant or the Respondent may appeal the decision of the Dean of Faculty within five (5) business days after receiving notice of the decision. The Dean of Faculty has the discretion to decide whether any sanction that may have been imposed will be carried out, revised, or held in abeyance during this five (5) day period and also while an appeal is being considered and decided.

An appeal must be made in writing, must be submitted to the Dean of Faculty, and must state the basis for appeal. Upon receiving an appeal, the Dean of Faculty will promptly notify the Director of Title IX, EEO and Employee

Relations. Appeals are only permitted to proceed if the written notice of appeal identifies new information that was not available at the time of the investigation and resolution, and the new information would substantially change the outcome. If the notice indicates that there is such new information, the Dean of Faculty will notify the Complainant and the Respondent of the need to follow up on the new information. The Dean of Faculty may undertake any inquiries that they deem appropriate, including but not limited to requesting the Director of Title IX's office to conduct additional investigation.

Following their examination of the matter, the Dean of Faculty may grant or deny the appeal or take any action that they deem appropriate. The Dean of Faculty will provide written notification of their final decision to the Complainant and the Respondent.

Appeals for Staff Members

Either the Complainant or the Respondent may appeal the decision within five (5) business days after receiving notice of the decision. The Chief Human Resources Officer has the discretion to decide whether any sanction that has been imposed will be carried out, revised, or held in abeyance during this five (5) day period and also while an appeal is being considered and decided.

An appeal must be made in writing, must be submitted to the Chief Human Resources Officer, and must state the basis for appeal. Appeals are only permitted to proceed if the written notice of appeal indicates that the appeal is based on new information that was not available at the time of the investigation and resolution that would substantially change the outcome. If the notice indicates that there is such new information, the Chief Human Resources Officer will notify the Complainant and the Respondent of the need to follow up on the new information. The Chief Human Resources Officer may undertake any inquiries that they deem appropriate, including but not limited to requesting the Human Resources Employee Relations office to conduct additional investigation. Following their examination of the matter, the Chief Human Resources Officer may grant or deny the appeal or take any action that they deem appropriate. The Chief Human Resources Officer will provide written notification of their final decision to the Complainant and the Respondent.

Local, State, and Federal Resources

In addition to the process set forth in this Policy, if you believe that you have been subjected to discrimination, harassment or retaliation, you may seek other recourse by contacting:

Chicago Commission on Human Relations
740 North Sedgwick Street, suite 400
Chicago, IL 60654

The Illinois Department of Human Rights (IDHR) James R. Thompson Center,
100 West Randolph Street, 10th floor
Chicago, IL 60601

The Office for Civil Rights/Chicago
U.S. Department of Education Citigroup Center
500 West Madison Street, suite 1475, Chicago, IL 60661

The United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
500 West Madison Street, suite 2000
Chicago, IL 60661

U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights
400 Maryland Avenue SW
Washington, D.C. 20202-11

23. Student Conduct Procedures

As members of the SAIC community, all students and recognized student groups and organizations are expected to follow SAIC's Rules of Conduct. Student behavior that is alleged to have violated the Rules of Conduct is referred to in these procedures as "alleged misconduct." SAIC provides a range of resolution approaches for resolving alleged misconduct. The sections below describe these resolution options in detail. Procedures for resolving alleged misconduct by a faculty or staff member can be found in the Faculty Handbook and the SAIC Employee Guidelines.

SAIC is committed to providing a prompt, equitable, and impartial process for addressing reports of alleged misconduct. The Student Conduct Procedures are educational, rather than legal, procedures. The procedures do not require application of legal rules or formal/technical rules of evidence applicable to civil and criminal cases. Because these procedures are designed to further the goals of the SAIC community, they can take place before, during, or after criminal and/or civil proceedings related to the same incident.

Students may not make an audio or video recording of meetings related to the Student Conduct Procedures.

Reporting

SAIC faculty, staff, students, and others may report alleged misconduct. Prompt reporting is strongly encouraged as it is often difficult to trace the facts of the incident(s) long after it has occurred. Any report should be made to the following offices:

- Office of Student Affairs
- Campus Security
- Title IX Office

Accommodations

Students with disabilities may request a reasonable accommodation to facilitate their participation in any of the resolution processes outlined below. To request an accommodation, the student should submit a request to the Disability and Learning Resource Center (DLRC), which can be reached at 312.499.4278. Before, or simultaneously with, initiating the process of requesting an accommodation from the DLRC, the student should notify their point of contact in the Office of Student Affairs that they intend to pursue an accommodation; this will allow their point of contact to consider this when implementing the resolution process, including, for example, scheduling meetings. To support the request for accommodation, the student will need to provide appropriate documentation of the disability to the DLRC.

1. Definitions

The following terms are used throughout the Student Conduct Procedures.

Vice President and Dean of Student Affairs (VPSA)

The Vice President and Dean of Student Affairs is responsible for the Student Conduct Procedures. The Vice President and Dean of Student Affairs often designates individuals within the Office of Student Affairs, such as a Dean on Call or Residence Life Staff member, to review and resolve reports of alleged misconduct. The Vice President and Dean of Student Affairs or designee is referred to as VPSA for the remainder of this section.

Rules of Conduct

For the purposes of these procedures, the Rules of Conduct refers to all Rules of Conduct, Residence Hall Rules of Conduct, Additional Policies and Guidelines, and Resources and Procedures as found in this handbook.

Report

A report refers to information provided to SAIC regarding alleged misconduct by a student. For more information about how to report alleged misconduct, refer to the Reporting section above.

Respondent

The Respondent refers to the student reported to have engaged in alleged misconduct.

Complainant

The Complainant refers to an SAIC community member who was the subject of the alleged misconduct and who seeks to pursue a formal or voluntary resolution through the Student Conduct Procedures. The Complainant is typically a student, but may also be a faculty or staff member. The VPSA has the discretion to determine if the School will proceed without an individual Complainant. Circumstances when this may occur include, but are not limited to, when the alleged misconduct was not specific to an individual. When the School proceeds without an individual Complainant, references to a Complainant in the sections below will not apply to a particular individual.

Advisor

The Complainant and the Respondent may each have one advisor with them in any meetings related to the Student Conduct Procedures. The advisor may be a student, a member of the faculty or staff, or an individual from outside SAIC. The advisor should not be someone who has relevant information regarding the factual allegations of the report (e.g. somebody who could be interviewed as part of an investigation).

Complainants and Respondents may consult with their advisor throughout the resolution process, including before, during, and after any meeting. The Complainant and Respondent are always responsible for presenting information themselves in the resolution process. Therefore, the advisor may not present information or question staff members during any meeting.

The advisor may only be present during meetings when the person that they are advising is permitted to be present. If the advisor is unavailable for a meeting, SAIC may make reasonable attempts to reschedule a meeting. However, given the limited role of an advisor and the compelling interest of SAIC in concluding the matter expeditiously, meetings may proceed despite the unavailability of an advisor.

If the individual intends to bring an advisor, they must provide advance written notification to the staff member with whom they are meeting. This notification must include the advisor's occupation, contact information, their relationship to the individual requesting the advisor, and any relationship to the School. An advisor may not be permitted to attend a meeting if this notification is not provided at least one business day before the meeting.

Privacy/Confidentiality

Most SAIC employees, including faculty members, have legally-imposed reporting obligations and, as a result, cannot maintain confidentiality. In these circumstances, SAIC is committed to maintaining the privacy of the information shared.

Privacy means that information related to a report will be shared with those school employees who "need to know" in order to assist in the review, investigation, or resolution of the report. While not bound by confidentiality, these individuals will be discreet and will respect the privacy of all individuals involved in the process. If an investigation is required, the information may also be shared with the Respondent, Complainant, or others who have information regarding the report as required to conduct a complete and fair investigation. Although SAIC manages this information with discretion, it is not possible to maintain confidentiality for any information other than information provided to confidential resources.

Confidentiality, as used in this section, refers to a legal obligation not to disclose information without the express written permission of the individual who provided the information, with certain exceptions, such as if there is a continuing threat of serious harm to self or others or another legal obligation to reveal such information (e.g., where there is suspected abuse or neglect of a minor). On SAIC's campus, only the confidential advisor, the counselors in Counseling Services, and the nurses in Health Services have a legal obligation to maintain confidentiality.

Student Groups and Organizations

A student group/organization is a recognized community of students that has completed a registration process. Members and leaders of student groups/organizations are responsible for following SAIC's Rules of Conduct and all other SAIC policies, and applicable federal, state, and local laws. The VPSA has discretion to hold a student group/organization collectively responsible for a policy violation. Factors in making this determination include, but are not limited to:

- If a student acted in their capacity as a member of the group/organization;
- If a member received the consent or encouragement of the leaders;
- If the violation occurred at or in connection with an event sponsored or promoted by the group.

The VPSA may direct leaders to take appropriate action designed to prevent or end violations of SAIC policy. The student group/organization may also receive additional sanctions including revocation or denial of registration, as well as other appropriate sanctions. If a student group is being held collectively responsible for a policy violation, the process will follow the procedures described below and leaders of the group will be considered the Respondent.

2. Overview of Student Conduct Procedures

The following sections describe the resolution processes for alleged misconduct. However, the Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Policy and the Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Policy have certain procedures that are different from those described below. **Refer to those specific policies in this handbook for more information.**

A. Initial Evaluation of a Report that a Student Engaged in Alleged Misconduct

Upon receiving a report of alleged misconduct, the VPSA will review the report to determine how to proceed. The extent of the review of the report is left to the discretion of the VPSA. The VPSA may determine, at any time in the process, that the information presented is insufficient to state a violation of the Rules of Conduct and the matter will be closed. Actions after reviewing the report include, but are not limited to;

- implementing an Interim Action (See Section 2.B.);
- initiating an investigation (See Section 2.C.) and/or;
- pursuing a resolution process (See Section 3).

B. Interim Action

At any time in the process, the VPSA may take action to protect the safety of member(s) of the SAIC community and/or preserve SAIC property. Such actions include, but are not limited to:

- No Contact Instruction—A restriction between members of the SAIC community that they may not contact each other.
- Campus Restrictions—This can take various forms, such as interim suspension or otherwise limiting a student's access to campus, to certain areas of campus, or to attend class(es).

When given a Campus Restriction, the VPSA will notify the student of the reasons for the Campus Restriction and the student will be given an opportunity to appeal. The student may appeal within five (5) days of their receipt of the decision by submitting a written statement to the VPSA stating the basis for the appeal. The VPSA has the discretion to leave the Campus Restriction in place during this five (5) day period and also while an appeal is being considered and decided. After considering the student's appeal, the VPSA may confirm, modify, or cancel the Campus Restriction.

C. Investigation

SAIC may conduct an investigation to gather more information regarding the report. SAIC has discretion regarding the scope of the investigation. The scope will vary depending on the particular facts and information available in each case, as well as the resolution process being pursued. This may include speaking with the Respondent, Complainant, or individuals who have information relevant to the report. It also may include, but is not limited to, reviewing documentation, materials available electronically, or requesting written statements from any individual with information regarding the incident. The Complainant and Respondent may provide information and/or suggest individuals to be interviewed with information directly relevant to the report. In general, investigations will not include character or expert witness statements.

Students who provide information as part of an investigation must provide truthful information. Providing information that is not truthful constitutes a violation of the Rules of Conduct.

The Complainant and/or Respondent may, if they wish, present letters of support from members of the community or others. These letters will not be part of the investigation, but the VPSA may, if appropriate, allow these materials to be presented to decision makers during a Student Conduct Meeting with an explanation of who provided the materials and that they are not part of the investigation.

3. Resolution Processes

SAIC offers different resolution options to address reports of alleged misconduct. The VPSA has discretion regarding which resolution option will be used to address the allegation. If appropriate, the VPSA may seek input from the Respondent and/or Complainant regarding which resolution option to pursue. The Respondent and/or Complainant may also make a request to the VPSA to pursue a certain resolution process. The VPSA may decide to end one resolution process and begin another at any point in the process. Generally, two resolution processes may not be pursued simultaneously and once a resolution process is complete, a different resolution option will not be pursued for the same report.

There are four different resolution options for reports of alleged misconduct. The appropriateness of each resolution option depends on the circumstances of the case including the severity, complexity, and location of the alleged violation.

Informal Resolution—an informal approach can be useful in resolving conflicts between students or reports that may not be sufficient to state a violation of policy. Informal Resolutions can take a variety of forms including facilitated discussions between students, agreements about contact, or some other approach suitable to the circumstances. For more information regarding Informal Resolution options, see Section 3.A. Informal Resolution below.

Voluntary Resolution—when SAIC receives a report, a Respondent may accept a finding of responsibility and an appropriate sanction for the behavior. In these cases, the VPSA may offer a Voluntary Resolution to the Complainant and Respondent as an option to provide them with an expedited resolution. For more information regarding Voluntary Resolutions, see Section 3.B. Voluntary Resolution below.

Formal Resolution—for most other reports of alleged misconduct, SAIC staff members will review the information available to them to make a determination regarding if the Respondent violated SAIC policy and, if so, what the sanctions will be. For more information regarding Formal Resolutions, See Section 3.C. Formal Resolution below.

Pre-Attendance Resolution—to address a report of alleged misconduct that occurred prior to a student first beginning classes at SAIC, the VPSA will have the discretion to follow either the Student Conduct Meeting Resolution procedures or the Pre-Attendance Resolution procedures. If a report of alleged misconduct comes to the attention of SAIC prior to the student's first day of class, then the process will be managed by the Vice President of Enrollment Management. For more information regarding Pre-Attendance Resolutions, see Section 3.D. Pre-Attendance Resolution below.

A. Informal Resolution

An Informal Resolution is a flexible approach to resolving conflicts between community members and may be used to address alleged misconduct when the involved parties do not wish to pursue a Formal Resolution process.

Informal Resolutions can involve either Conflict Coaching or Guided Conversation as described in the Conflict Resolution at SAIC section in this Student Handbook. SAIC also may implement other measures such as:

- An instruction for community members not to contact each other;
- Changes in academic, work, or living arrangements.

The VPSA will facilitate the informal process. In order for an informal process to be utilized, the Respondent and Complainant must agree in writing or by other means to participate. If either party does not agree to or abide by the terms of an information resolution, the VPSA may pursue a different resolution option instead. An informal resolution does not result in findings related to responsibility or in sanctions.

B. Voluntary Resolution

In some situations, after being notified of a report of alleged misconduct, a Respondent may choose to accept a finding of responsibility for the alleged misconduct. Under those circumstances, the VPSA may offer the possibility of a "Voluntary Resolution" to the Complainant and Respondent. If the Complainant and Respondent accept the use of a Voluntary Resolution, the VPSA will proceed by notifying the Complainant and the Respondent of the VPSA's potential finding and proposed sanction(s). The Complainant and Respondent will then have the opportunity to

accept the finding and the sanction(s).

If both the Complainant and Respondent accept the finding and the sanction(s), the VPSA will send a notification to the Complainant and Respondent of the decision and sanctions, and the process will end.

If either the Complainant or Respondent reject both the finding and the sanction(s), the VPSA will end its consideration of a Voluntary Resolution and determine next steps. Possible next steps include, but are not limited to, pursuing further investigation and/or pursuing a Formal Resolution process (See Section C below).

If both the Complainant and Respondent accept the finding, but either rejects the sanction(s), a Student Conduct Meeting will be convened for the sole purpose of considering and recommending appropriate sanction(s), if any, to the VPSA. The VPSA will have final discretion with respect to the sanction(s). The Complainant and Respondent will be notified of the sanction(s) as well as of the process for appeal of the sanctions. See Section C below for more information about the Formal Resolution process and the Student Conduct Meeting.

C. Formal Resolution

The Formal Resolution process involves convening a Student Conduct Meeting where trained staff members make a determination of whether the Respondent violated SAIC policy. The Student Conduct Meeting is intended to be educational in nature and allows the Complainant and Respondent an opportunity to address the alleged misconduct. Student Conduct Meetings include Administrative Conduct Meetings and Conduct Board Meetings as explained below.

Student Conduct Meetings can be facilitated in several ways. Students may meet with one or two staff members designated by the VPSA (such as a Residence Life professional staff member, a Dean on Call, or the Dean of Student Life) referred to as an Administrative Conduct Meeting. Students may also meet with a board consisting of representatives from SAIC's administration, faculty, and student body referred to as a Conduct Board Meeting. As the Chair of the Student Conduct Board, the VPSA may determine, in their reasonable discretion, that the Student Conduct Board Meeting shall proceed in the absence of a representative from one of those three groups. The Complainant and Respondent will be notified of the format of the meeting in the Notice of Alleged Misconduct.

- **Notice of Alleged Misconduct**

In advance of the Student Conduct Meeting, the VPSA will send a written Notice of Alleged Misconduct (Notice) to the Complainant and the Respondent. The Notice shall identify the Rules of Conduct or other policies under review, and state the date, time, place, and format of the meeting to resolve the report. As a general matter, the VPSA will provide this Notice at least five business days before the scheduled date of the meeting. In extreme circumstances when the VPSA is unable to provide the Notice five days before the scheduled date of the meeting, the VPSA will provide as much notice as is reasonable under the circumstances.

- **Student Response to Notice of Alleged Misconduct**

The Complainant and Respondent have the opportunity to respond in writing to the Notice if either wishes to oppose the allegation and/or provide additional information. If the Complainant and/or Respondent choose to provide a response, they must provide that response to the VPSA on the date indicated in the Notice, typically at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the Student Conduct Meeting. No determination of responsibility or sanctions will be based solely on the absence of a response to the Notice.

- **Attendance at the Student Conduct Meeting**

A Student Conduct Meeting may be conducted in the absence of the Complainant and/or the Respondent, if either or both do not attend. No determination of responsibility or sanctions will be based solely upon their absence from the Student Conduct Meeting.

Admission of any person to the Student Conduct Meeting shall be at the discretion of the VPSA. In all matters, both the Complainant and Respondent are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during the meeting and the VPSA shall exercise their discretion accordingly.

No individual other than that individual's advisor, if any, shall be present while any other individual is making a statement, or otherwise appearing in the Student Conduct Meeting.

- **Information Reviewed**

The alleged misconduct will be reviewed during the Student Conduct Meeting. Information at the Student Conduct Meeting shall be presented at the discretion of the VPSA. In all matters, both the Complainant and the Respondent are entitled to the same opportunities to present information during the meeting.

Determination of Responsibility

The determination of whether the Respondent is found responsible for any violation shall be made on the basis of whether it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated the policy in question. This standard is called the “preponderance of the evidence” standard.

- **Deliberations and Decision Making**

The Complainant, Respondent, and any advisors shall not be present during deliberations. In the case of an Administrative Conduct Meeting, the VPSA shall make the decision. In the case of a Student Conduct Board, the Student Conduct Board shall make a recommendation, including any proposed sanctions, and the reasons therefore, to the VPSA. The VPSA shall have final discretion as to the determination of responsibility and any sanctions.

At any time during the proceedings, including during the deliberations, the VPSA has the discretion to ask for additional information from any person, including persons who have previously appeared before the Student Conduct Board/staff member(s) and those who have not.

- **Outcome**

- The Respondent will be notified of the decision and sanctions (if any) resulting from the Student Conduct Meeting.
- The Complainant will be notified of the decision and, where permitted by law, any sanctions resulting from the Student Conduct Meeting that apply directly to them (for example, in a complaint of discrimination based on sex, including sexual harassment).
- In a matter regarding an alleged violation of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and/or stalking, the VPSA will simultaneously notify the Complainant and the Respondent, in writing, of the decision; the sanction, if any; the rationale for the result and the sanction; and the appeal process. This notice will be provided within seven business (7) days of the decision.
- Upon written request, SAIC will disclose to the alleged victim of any crime of violence (including sexual violence), the decision and any sanction that is imposed on the Respondent (not just those that directly relate to the Complainant) or, if the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime, the next of kin of such victim may request such disclosure.

- **Appeal**

Either the Complainant or the Respondent may appeal the decision made by the VPSA within five business (5) days after receiving notice of the decision. The VPSA has the discretion to decide whether any sanction that has been imposed will be carried out, revised, or held in abeyance during this five (5) day period and also while an appeal is being considered and decided. An appeal must be made in writing, submitted to the VPSA, and must state the basis for the appeal. Appeals are only permitted to proceed if the written notice of the appeal indicates that there is new information that was not available at the time of the Student Conduct Meeting that would substantially change the outcome. If the notice indicates that there is such new information, the VPSA may undertake any inquiries that they deem appropriate. Following their examination of the matter, the VPSA shall have final discretion to determine the disposition of the appeal, including granting or denying the appeal or taking any action that they deem appropriate. The VPSA will provide written notification of their final decision to the Complainant and the Respondent.

D. Pre-Attendance Resolution

To resolve matters involving a report of alleged misconduct that occurred prior to a student first beginning classes at SAIC, the VPSA or the Vice President of Enrollment Management, as applicable, will have the discretion to apply the Formal Resolution procedures or the procedures outlined below.

The VPSA, the Vice President of Enrollment Management or the appointed designee will first notify the Respondent of the report and then seek to gather information relevant to the report, including but not limited to information from the Respondent. Once the investigation is complete, the VPSA, the Vice President of Enrollment Management or the appointed designee will review the allegation of misconduct and render a determination as to whether it is more likely

than not that the Respondent violated the Rules of Conduct. If the Respondent is found responsible, the VPSA or the Vice President of Enrollment Management will determine the sanction, if any, to be imposed upon the student. The Respondent will be notified of the decision and sanction, if applicable.

4. Sanctions

SAIC may impose sanctions against a student who violates School standards, which include the Rules of Conduct, Residence Hall Policies, and other SAIC policies, rules, and regulations. Sanctions are intended to be educational in nature and prevent any further behavior that violates these standards. When considering the sanctions to be imposed, a range of factors may be considered, including the nature, context, and severity of an incident, level of accountability and responsibility taken by the student, and the disciplinary history of the student. These sanctions are defined as follows:

- **Letter of Warning:** A letter of formal warning regarding SAIC's policies. After receipt a Letter of Warning, any other violations of SAIC policy, rules, or regulations may result in probation from SAIC and/or the residence halls or further sanctions.
- **Residence Hall Probation:** A residential probationary status for a specified period of time, during which the student must demonstrate behavior acceptable to SAIC. Additional restrictions or conditions may be imposed. Violations of the terms of the probation, or any other violations of SAIC policy, rules, or regulations during the period of probation may result in suspension or expulsion from SAIC and/or the residence halls.
- **Probation (nonacademic):** A probationary status for a specified period of time, during which the student must demonstrate behavior acceptable to SAIC. Additional restrictions or conditions may be imposed. In general, students may not participate in an SAIC Study Abroad or Internship Program while they are on probation; however, exceptions may be granted in extenuating circumstances as determined by the VPSA. Violations of the terms of the probation, or any other violations of SAIC policy, rules, or regulations during the period of probation may result in suspension or expulsion from SAIC and/or the residence halls.
- **Loss of Privileges:** Denial of specified privileges (e.g. guest and visitation privileges in the residence hall or ability to participate in an SAIC study trip) for a designated period of time.
- **Restrictions:** Restrictions that limit a student's access to specific areas of campus or ability to communicate with certain community members.
- **Residence Hall Suspension:** Exclusion for a period of time from the residence halls. Students may be suspended from the residence halls without being suspended from classes. Students suspended from the residence halls may not be signed in as a guest.
- **Suspension:** Exclusion for a period of time from one or more classes, SAIC premises and/or other privileges or activities as set forth in the notice of suspension. Notice of a suspension may appear on the student's academic transcript for up to two years after the date on which the suspension was concluded.
- **Residence Hall Expulsion:** Permanent removal and loss of privileges associated with living on campus. Students may be expelled from the residence halls without being expelled from classes. Students expelled from the residence halls may not be signed in as a guest. An expulsion from the residence halls may be recorded on the student's transcript, depending on the circumstances.
- **Expulsion:** Permanent separation of the student from SAIC and termination of student status and exclusion from SAIC premises, privileges, and activities. An expulsion will be recorded on the student's permanent academic transcript.
- **Restitution or Discretionary Sanctions:** Reimbursement for services, loss, damage, or misappropriation of property. Discretionary sanctions may also take the form of appropriate service or repair, work assignments, service to SAIC, educational sanctions, or referral to drug or alcohol educational programs.
- **Revocation of Admission:** Admission to SAIC may be revoked for violations of the School's Rules of Conduct.

- **Revocation of Degree:** A degree awarded from SAIC may be revoked for violations committed by a student prior to graduation.
- **Withholding Degree:** SAIC may withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until completion of the process set forth in the Student Conduct Procedures, including the completion of all sanctions imposed, if any.

SAIC may impose any one or more of these sanctions, or other sanctions, without prior admonishment or warning, depending on the type of misconduct. In general, if a student has already been subjected to a sanction, any subsequent sanction will be more severe.

24. Procedures for Disciplinary Action Involving Employees

Employees are advised of the Art Institute's Employee Guidelines at the point of hire. The Guidelines convey current policies and procedures that apply to all employees and establishes expectations regarding conduct in the workplace. Employees are also required to attend New Employee Orientation, where among other things, resources are shared aimed at promoting safety and security of person and property. The Guidelines are made available on the organization's Intranet page.

Employees who manage staff are required to attend additional training that identifies their responsibility for ensuring that the workplace is free of harassment, violence or any inappropriate behavior that threatens the safety and security of staff, students and visitors.

The Art Institute Employee Guidelines state that, "The AIC treats violations of the rules and regulations and any job performance problems that may arise in a fair and consistent manner. The main objective of this approach is to make the employee aware of any serious problems and to offer the employee the opportunity to correct these deficiencies. A violation of AIC's rules should be brought to the attention of the employee promptly, usually within 24 hours of the occurrence, unless work schedules require additional time or a longer notification period. Certain violations may be subject to immediate dismissal.

"The AIC reserves the right to impose appropriate disciplinary action for any conduct it considers to be disruptive or inappropriate. The circumstances of each situation may differ, and the level of disciplinary action may also vary depending upon factors such as the nature of the offense, whether it was repeated, the employee's work record and the impact of the conduct on the organization."

Sanctions:

As stated in the Employee Guidelines under the heading, 17.4 Disciplinary Measures, "Employees may be disciplined by:

- *Oral or Written Warning,*
- *Suspension With or Without Pay,*
- *Wage Freeze,*
- *Wage Reduction or Deduction,*
- *Demotion, or*
- *Dismissal.*

"Employees may be given notice of such discipline, including the effective date and time and the specific reason. Where appropriate, discipline will be administered in a progressive manner."

25. Location of Registered Sex Offender Information

It is the policy of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago that, in accordance with the "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, Campus Security provides a link to the Illinois State Police database of all registered sex offenders in Illinois. This act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement

information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student. In the State of Illinois, convicted sex offenders must register with the Sex Offender Database maintained by the Illinois State Police.

The Sex Offender Database is available via the Internet at <https://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/>. Once there, you can search by name, city, county, zip code, status and offender type. Our campus is in Cook County, the City of Chicago, and in zip codes 60601, 60602, 60603 and 60605. We also have non-campus property in zip code 60614.

26. Crime Statistics

It is the policy of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago that Campus Security records all reported incidents of criminal activity. The statistics are collected from Campus Security as well as from reports by Campus Security Authorities and local law enforcement. This information is disseminated to our community via email notification as well as being included in this Annual Security Report. Campus Security is responsible for collecting, collating and publishing these crime statistics as required by the Clery Act.

The table under Section 31 – Campus Crime Statistics provides information about serious crimes and attempted crimes on campus that were reported to Campus Security for the time periods indicated. The table also indicates the number of arrests and referrals made on campus for violation of liquor laws, for drug offenses and for weapons offenses. An arrest is defined as the processing of a person by arrest, citation, or summons. A referral is defined as the referral of a person to any campus official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction. Many cases involving students who are found to be underage and in possession of alcohol were handled as referrals to the Offices of Residence Life or Student Affairs rather than to the criminal justice system.

27. Crime Log

Campus Security maintains a daily log, which records all crimes reported to Campus Security, except when disclosure of such information is prohibited by law or such disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. For example, information may be temporarily withheld if release of such information would: (a) jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual; (b) cause a suspect to flee or evade detection; or (c) result in the destruction of evidence. SAIC does not include identifiable information about victims in the Crime Log. Standard notations on the log include the nature, date, time and general location of each crime, and the resolution of the complaint, if known. Logs are available for review at the Campus Security Office. Any portion of the log that is older than 60 days will be made available for public inspection within two business days of the receipt of a written request. The crime log is available for review at the Campus Security Desk at 37 S. Wabash, Monday through Friday, between 7:00am - 3:00pm.

28. Categories of Crimes

The following definitions are used for reporting the crimes listed in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The definitions for *murder; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; motor vehicle theft; weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.; law violations; drug abuse violations; and liquor law violations* are excerpted from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. The definitions of *dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault* and *stalking* are excerpted from section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994. The definitions of *larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft), simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property* are excerpted from the Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

Aggravated Assault

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

harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Arson

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

Burglary

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

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

Manslaughter by Negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Dating Violence

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

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
2. For the purposes of this definition—
 - a. Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - b. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence

1. A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—
 - a. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - b. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - c. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - d. 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
 - e. 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.

Drug Law Violations (Arrests or Disciplinary Referrals for)

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations (Arrests or Disciplinary Referrals for)

The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are

taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned including joyriding.)

Robbery/Armed Robbery

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

Sexual Assault

Any sexual act (described below) directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. This includes attempted sexual assaults.

1. **Rape** – The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.
2. **Fondling** – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose 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.
3. **Incest** – Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
4. **Statutory Rape** – Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking

1. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
 - a. Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
 - b. Suffer substantial emotional distress.
2. For the purposes of this definition—
 - a. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
 - b. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - c. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. (Arrests or Disciplinary Referrals for)

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Hate Crimes

With regard to (a) each of the crimes listed above, (b) each of the four crimes listed below, and (c) any other crime involving bodily injury, e.g. simple assault, reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority, we must report, by category of prejudice, each such crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin or gender identity. The determination of whether the hate standard is met is based upon an evidence of the motivation of the perpetrator to select the victim or the crime, not the victim's perception.

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Simple Assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

29. Reporting Standards

a. Different Reporting Standard for Liquor, Drug, and Weapons Offenses

The Clery Act treats incidents involving “liquor law violations,” “drug law violations,” and “weapons law violations” differently from other crimes for which statistics must be reported. Incidents involving liquor, drug and weapons offenses must be reported for statistical purposes only where:

- arrests occurred, or
- one or more students were referred for campus disciplinary action.

For this category of offense alone the statistics published reflect the number of persons who were arrested or referred, not simply the number of incidents as is the case with the other Clery Act crimes.

b. “Head Count” for Alcohol, Drug, and Weapons Offense

These statistics reflect the number of people who were arrested or referred for disciplinary action. Example: If 10 people are arrested or referred for a single incident of underage drinking, the number reported will be 10, not one.

30. Geographic Locations

Crime statistics are categorized in four locations. Specific statutory definitions of these geographic areas are explained below:

On Campus - Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

1. 280 Building– 280 S. Columbus
The Art Institute of Chicago (Museum) – 111 S Michigan
2. Sharp Bldg – 37 S. Wabash (including Sharp Annex floors 2 & 3)
3. Sullivan Center – 36 S. Wabash/33 S. State (floors 7, 12, 14; rooms 311-385)
4. 162 Building– 162 N. State (floors 4-17)
5. Jones Hall – 7 W. Madison (floors 3-15)
6. Maclean Center – 112 S. Michigan
7. Lakeview Building -- 116 S. Michigan (floors 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13-17)
8. SAIC Galleries & Studios – 33 E Washington (floors L1, LL1, LL2, LL3)
9. The Buckingham – 59 E Van Buren – 1/1/23-5/12/23 (floors 3-21) & 8/19/23-12/31/23 (floors 3-21)

On Campus-Residential - Dormitories or other residential facilities for students on campus is a subset of the on-campus category.

4. 162 Building– 162 N. State (floors 4-17)
5. Jones Hall – 7 W. Madison (floors 3-15)
9. The Buckingham – 59 E Van Buren – 1/1/23-5/12/23 (floors 3-21) and 8/19/23-12/31/23 (floors 3-21)

Public Property – All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

1. 280 Building– 280 S. Columbus
The Art Institute of Chicago (Museum) – 111 S Michigan
2. Sharp Building– 37 S. Wabash
3. Sullivan Center – 36 S. Wabash/33 S. State
4. 162 Building– 162 N. State
5. Jones Hall – 7 W. Madison
6. Maclean Center – 112 S. Michigan
7. Lakeview Building -- 116 S. Michigan
8. SAIC Galleries & Studios – 33 E Washington
9. The Buckingham – 59 E Van Buren
10. Roger Brown Study Center– 1926 N Halsted
11. Homan Square – 906 S. Homan
12. Residence Inn – 11 S. LaSalle (8/19/23-9/23/23)

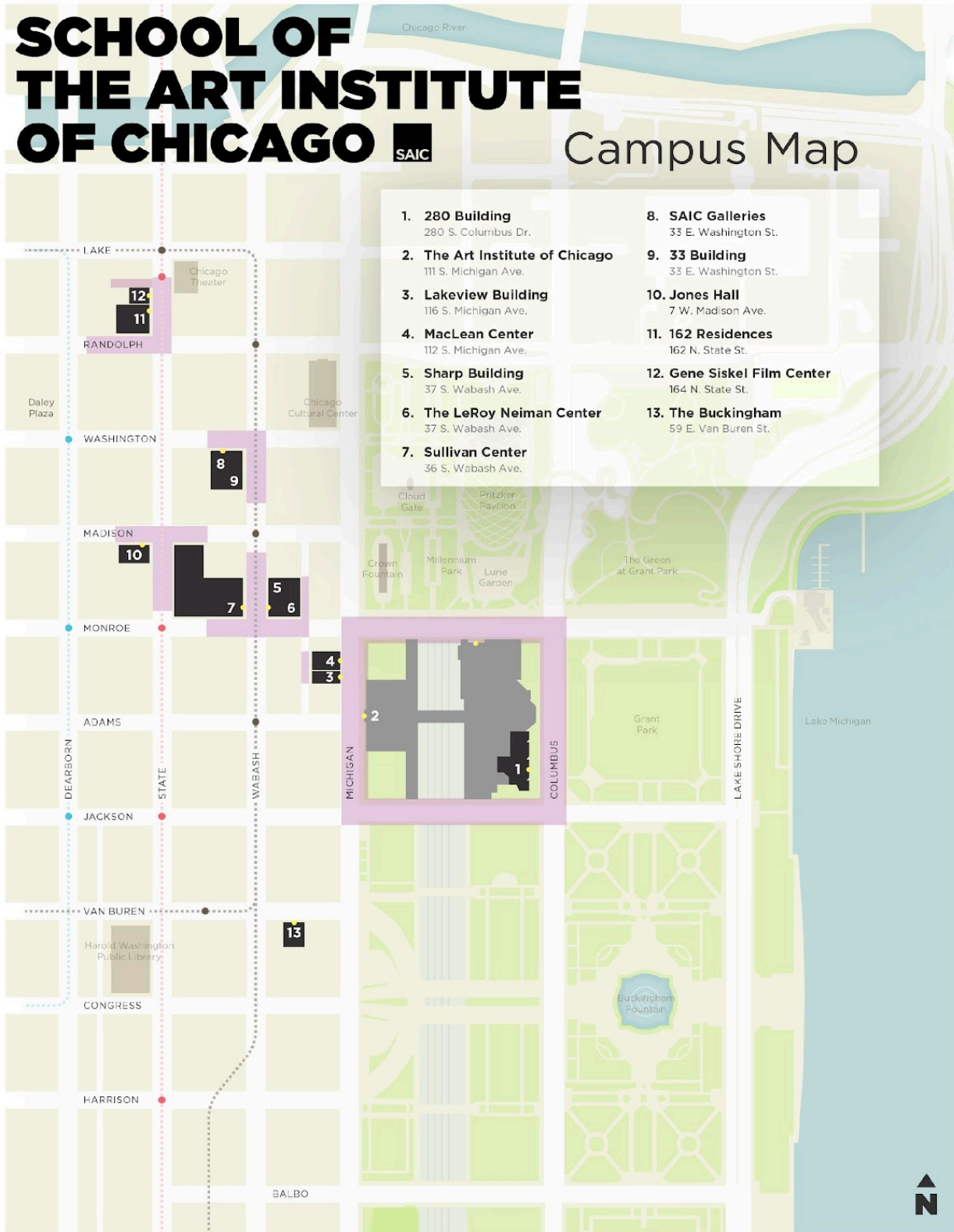
Non-Campus - Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; and any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

10. Roger Brown Study Center– 1926 N Halsted
11. Homan Square – 906 S. Homan
12. Residence Inn – 11 S. LaSalle (8/19/23-9/23/23)

Locations listed with a number can be seen on the following maps as indicated by a corresponding number. Those locations listed without a number are not identified on the following maps.

SCHOOL OF THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO SAIC

Campus Map



31. Campus Crime Statistics 2021, 2022, & 2023

CRIMINAL OFFENSES REPORTING TABLE					
OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
		ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	2	2	0	0
Fondling	2023	1	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	1
Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	1	0	0	7
	2022	0	0	0	3
	2021	0	0	0	4
Aggravated Assault	2023	1	0	0	5
	2022	0	0	0	6
	2021	0	0	0	6
Burglary	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0	4
	2022	0	0	0	6
	2021	0	0	0	7
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

There were no unfounded incidents for 2021. There was one unfounded Robbery incident and one Criminal Sexual Assault incident for 2022. There were no unfounded incidents for 2023.

VAWA OFFENSES REPORTING TABLE

OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
		ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Domestic Violence	2023	0	0	0	5
	2022	0	0	0	3
	2021	0	0	0	5
Dating Violence	2023	1	1	0	4
	2022	0	0	0	2
	2021	0	0	0	1
Stalking	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS REPORTING TABLE

OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
		ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Arrests – Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	2023	0	0	0	2
	2022	0	0	0	2
	2021	0	0	0	7
Disciplinary Referrals – Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	2023	1	1	0	0
	2022	4	2	0	0
	2021	1	1	0	0
Arrests – Drug Abuse Violations	2023	0		0	0
	2022	0	0	0	1
	2021	0	0	0	1
Disciplinary Referrals – Drug Abuse Violations	2023	8	7	0	0
	2022	17	16	0	0
	2021	17	16	0	0
Arrests – Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals – Liquor Law Violations	2023	51	39	0	0
	2022	43	37	0	0
	2021	39	34	0	0

HATE CRIME REPORTING

There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2021 or 2022.

There was one on campus Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property incident characterized by religion bias and one on public property Simple Assault/Assault characterized by religion bias in 2023.

It is the policy of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago that neither SAIC, its officers, its employees, nor its agents participating in any program under United States Code Title 20 (Education), Chapter 28 (Higher Education Resources and Student Assistance), Subchapter IV (Student Assistance), Part F (General Provisions Relating to Student Assistance Programs), and United States Code Title 42 (The Public Health and Welfare), Chapter 34 (Economic Opportunity Program), Subchapter I (Research and Demonstrations), Part C (Federal Work Study Programs) may retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to the implementation of any provision of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

32. Drug Free Schools and Communities Act

It is the policy of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago that SAIC is a designated Drug Free Campus and Workplace. Because the possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws, violators are subject to criminal prosecution and SAIC disciplinary actions.

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (PL 101-226), the School of the Art Institute of Chicago (SAIC) distributes a notice by October 1 each year to all students and employees detailing the laws, risks, and treatments associated with drug and alcohol abuse. Because this notice is only one means of communicating this information, we encourage students to contact any member of the Student Affairs staff for further information or counseling. We encourage employees to contact a representative of the Human Resources department for further information or counseling. You may obtain a copy of this notice by contacting the Campus Security office, or by accessing the following link:

https://www.saic.edu/sites/default/files/drug_free_schools_communities_act.pdf

As prescribed by the amendments, the following details the laws, risks, and treatment associated with drug and alcohol abuse.

Federal Sanctions for Unlawful Possession/Distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol:

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana)				
Schedule	Substance/Quantity	Penalty	Substance/Quantity	Penalty
II	Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture	<p>First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.</p>	Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture	<p>First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p> <p>2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p>
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture		Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	
II	Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture		Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture	
I	Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 grams mixture		Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	
I	Heroin 100-999 grams mixture		Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	
I	LSD 1-9 grams mixture		LSD 10 grams or more mixture	
II	Methamphetamine 5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
II	PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	
Substance/Quantity		Penalty		
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances (and Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)		<p>First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.</p>		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram				
Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs		<p>First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p>		
Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)		<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.</p>		
Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs		<p>First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.</p>		

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Marijuana	
Marijuana (Schedule I) 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I) 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I) 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Hashish (Schedule I) More than 10 kilograms	
Hashish Oil (Schedule I) More than 1 kilogram	
Marijuana (Schedule I) less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish 10 kilograms or less	
Hashish Oil 1 kilogram or less	

The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

Excerpted from the Drug Enforcement Administration website,
https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%202020-Web%20Version-508%20compliant-4-24-20_0.pdf.

Controlled Substance - Illinois Law: Legal Penalties and Sanctions for Unlawful Possession, Use or Distribution

Illinois Cannabis Control Act 720 ILCS 550/4 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 704)

Sec. 4. Except as otherwise provided in the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act and the Industrial Hemp Act, it is unlawful for any person knowingly to possess cannabis.

Any person who violates this Section with respect to:

(a) not more than 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a civil law violation punishable by a minimum fine of \$100 and a maximum fine of \$200. The proceeds of the fine shall be payable to the clerk of the circuit court. Within 30 days after the deposit of the fine, the clerk shall distribute the proceeds of the fine as follows:

(1) \$10 of the fine to the circuit clerk and \$10 of the fine to the law enforcement agency that issued the citation; the proceeds of each \$10 fine distributed to the circuit clerk and each \$10 fine distributed to the law enforcement agency that issued the citation for the violation shall be used to defer the cost of automatic expungements under paragraph (2.5) of subsection (a) of Section 5.2 of the Criminal Identification Act;

(2) \$15 to the county to fund drug addiction services;

(3) \$10 to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor for use in training programs;

(4) \$10 to the State's Attorney; and

(5) any remainder of the fine to the law enforcement agency that issued the citation for the violation.

With respect to funds designated for the Department of State Police, the moneys shall be remitted by the circuit court clerk to the Department of State Police within one month after receipt for deposit into the State Police Operations Assistance Fund. With respect to funds designated for the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Natural Resources shall deposit the moneys into the Conservation Police Operations Assistance Fund;

(b) more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor;

(c) more than 30 grams but not more than 100 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor; provided, that if any offense under this subsection (c) is a subsequent offense, the offender shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony;

(d) more than 100 grams but not more than 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 4 felony; provided that if any offense under this subsection (d) is a subsequent offense, the offender shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony;

(e) more than 500 grams but not more than 2,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 3 felony;

(f) more than 2,000 grams but not more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 2 felony;

(g) more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 1 felony.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Illinois Cannabis Control Act 720 ILCS 550/5 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 705)

Sec. 5. Except as otherwise provided in the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act and the Industrial Hemp Act, it is unlawful for any person knowingly to manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver, or manufacture, cannabis. Any person who violates this Section with respect to:

(a) not more than 2.5 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor;

(b) more than 2.5 grams but not more than 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor;

(c) more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 4 felony;

(d) more than 30 grams but not more than 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 3 felony for which a fine not to exceed \$50,000 may be imposed;

(e) more than 500 grams but not more than 2,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 2 felony for which a fine not to exceed \$100,000 may be imposed;

(f) more than 2,000 grams but not more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 1 felony for which a fine not to exceed \$150,000 may be imposed;

(g) more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class X felony for which a fine not to exceed \$200,000 may be imposed.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Illinois Cannabis Control Act 720 ILCS 550/5.1 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 705.1)

Sec. 5.1. Cannabis Trafficking.

(a) Except for purposes authorized by this Act, the Industrial Hemp Act, or the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, any person who knowingly brings or causes to be brought into this State for the purpose of manufacture or delivery or with the intent to manufacture or deliver 2,500 grams or more of cannabis in this State or any other state or country is guilty of cannabis trafficking.

(b) A person convicted of cannabis trafficking shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not less than twice the minimum term and fined an amount as authorized by subsection (f) or (g) of Section 5 of this Act, based upon the amount of cannabis brought or caused to be brought into this State, and not more than twice the maximum term of imprisonment and fined twice the amount as authorized by subsection (f) or (g) of Section 5 of this Act, based upon the amount of cannabis brought or caused to be brought into this State.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Illinois Cannabis Control Act 720 ILCS 550/5.2 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 705.2)

Sec. 5.2. Delivery of cannabis on school grounds.

(a) Any person who violates subsection (e) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school activities are occurring, is guilty of a Class 1 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$200,000;

(b) Any person who violates subsection (d) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school activities are occurring, is guilty of a Class 2 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$100,000;

(c) Any person who violates subsection (c) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school activities are occurring, is guilty of a Class 3 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$50,000;

(d) Any person who violates subsection (b) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school activities are occurring, is guilty of a Class 4 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$25,000;

(e) Any person who violates subsection (a) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, on any public way within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, and at the time of the violation persons under the age of 18 are present, the offense is committed during school hours, or the offense is committed at times when persons under the age of 18 are reasonably expected to be present in the school, in the conveyance, on the real property, or on the public way, such as when after-school activities are occurring, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(f) This Section does not apply to a violation that occurs in or on the grounds of a building that is designated as a school but is no longer operational or active as a school, including a building that is temporarily or permanently closed by a unit of local government.

(Source: P.A. 100-3, eff. 1-1-18; 101-429, eff. 8-20-19.)

Illinois Cannabis Control Act 720 ILCS 550/5.3

(Text of Section from P.A. 101-27)

Sec. 5.3. Unlawful use of cannabis-based product manufacturing equipment.

(a) A person commits unlawful use of cannabis-based product manufacturing equipment when he or she knowingly engages in the possession, procurement, transportation, storage, or delivery of any equipment used in the manufacturing of any cannabis-based product using volatile or explosive gas, including, but not limited to, canisters of butane gas, with the intent to manufacture, compound, covert, produce, derive, process, or prepare either directly or indirectly any cannabis-based product.

(b) This Section does not apply to a cultivation center or cultivation center agent that prepares medical cannabis or cannabis-infused products in compliance with the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act and Department of Public Health and Department of Agriculture rules.

(c) Sentence. A person who violates this Section is guilty of a Class 2 felony.

(d) This Section does not apply to craft growers, cultivation centers, and infuser organizations licensed under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

(e) This Section does not apply to manufacturers of cannabis-based product manufacturing equipment or transporting organizations with documentation identifying the seller and purchaser of the equipment if the seller or purchaser is a craft grower, cultivation center, or infuser organization licensed under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19.)

Illinois Cannabis Control Act 720 ILCS 550/6 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 706)

Sec. 6.

Any delivery of cannabis which is a casual delivery shall be treated in all respects as possession of cannabis for purposes of penalties.

(Source: P.A. 77-758.)

Illinois Cannabis Control Act 720 ILCS 550/7 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 707)

Sec. 7. (a) Any person who is at least 18 years of age who violates Section 5 of this Act by delivering cannabis to a person under 18 years of age who is at least 3 years his junior may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term up to twice the maximum term otherwise authorized by Section 5.

(b) Any person under 18 years of age who violates Section 4 or 5 of this Act may be treated by the court in accordance with the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

(Source: P.A. 85-1209.)

Illinois Cannabis Control Act 720 ILCS 550/8 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 708)

Sec. 8. Except as otherwise provided in the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act and the Industrial Hemp Act, it is unlawful for any person knowingly to produce the Cannabis sativa plant or to possess such plants unless production or possession has been authorized pursuant to the provisions of Section 11 or 15.2 of the Act. Any person who violates this Section with respect to production or possession of:

(a) Not more than 5 plants is guilty of a civil violation punishable by a minimum fine of \$100 and a maximum fine of \$200. The proceeds of the fine are payable to the clerk of the circuit court. Within 30 days after the deposit of the fine, the clerk shall distribute the proceeds of the fine as follows.

- (1) \$10 of the fine to the circuit clerk and \$10 of the fine to the law enforcement agency that issued the citation; the proceeds of each \$10 fine distributed to the circuit clerk and each \$10 fine distributed to the law enforcement agency that issued the citation for the violation shall be used to defer the cost of automatic expungements under paragraph (2.5) of subsection (a) of Section 5.2 of the Criminal Identification Act;
- (2) \$15 to the county to fund drug addiction services;
- (3) \$10 to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor for use in training programs;
- (4) \$10 to the State's Attorney; and
- (5) any remainder of the fine to the law enforcement agency that issued the citation for the violation.

With respect to funds designated for the Department of State Police, the moneys shall be remitted by the circuit court clerk to the Department of State Police within one month after receipt for deposit into the State Police Operations Assistance Fund. With respect to funds designated for the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Natural Resources shall deposit the moneys into the Conservation Police Operations Assistance Fund.

(b) More than 5, but not more than 20 plants, is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

(c) More than 20, but not more than 50 plants, is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

(d) More than 50, but not more than 200 plants, is guilty of a Class 2 felony for which a fine not to exceed \$100,000 may be imposed and for which liability for the cost of conducting the investigation and eradicating such plants may be assessed. Compensation for expenses incurred in the enforcement of this provision shall be transmitted to and deposited in the treasurer's office at the level of government represented by the Illinois law enforcement agency whose officers or employees conducted the investigation or caused the arrest or arrests leading to the prosecution, to be subsequently made available to that law enforcement agency as expendable receipts for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis. If such seizure was made by a combination of law enforcement personnel representing different levels of government, the court levying the assessment shall determine the allocation of such assessment. The proceeds of assessment awarded to the State treasury shall be deposited in a special fund known as the Drug Traffic Prevention Fund.

(e) More than 200 plants is guilty of a Class 1 felony for which a fine not to exceed \$100,000 may be imposed and for which liability for the cost of conducting the investigation and eradicating such plants may be assessed. Compensation for expenses incurred in the enforcement of this provision shall be transmitted to and deposited in the treasurer's office at the level of government represented by the Illinois law enforcement agency whose officers or employees conducted the investigation or caused the arrest or arrests leading to the prosecution, to be subsequently made available to that law enforcement agency as expendable receipts for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis. If such seizure was made by a combination of law enforcement personnel representing different levels of government, the court levying the assessment shall determine the allocation of such assessment. The proceeds of assessment awarded to the State treasury shall be deposited in a special fund known as the Drug Traffic Prevention Fund.

(Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)

Illinois Cannabis Control Act 720 ILCS 550/9 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 709)

Sec. 9. (a) Any person who engages in a calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy, as defined in subsection (b), is guilty of a Class 3 felony, and fined not more than \$200,000 and shall be subject to the forfeitures prescribed in subsection (c); except that, if any person engages in such offense after one or more prior convictions under this Section, Section 4 (d), Section 5 (d), Section 8 (d) or any law of the United States or of any State relating to cannabis, or controlled substances as defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, in addition to the fine and forfeiture authorized above, he shall be guilty of a Class 1 felony for which an offender may not be sentenced to death.

(b) For purposes of this section, a person engages in a calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy when:

(1) he violates Section 4 (d), 4 (e), 5 (d), 5 (e), 8 (c) or 8 (d) of this Act; and

(2) such violation is a part of a conspiracy undertaken or carried on with 2 or more other persons; and

(3) he obtains anything of value greater than \$500 from, or organizes, directs or finances such violation or conspiracy.

(c) Any person who is convicted under this Section of engaging in a calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy shall forfeit to the State of Illinois:

(1) the receipts obtained by him in such conspiracy; and

(2) any of his interests in, claims against, receipts from, or property or rights of any kind affording a source of influence over, such conspiracy.

(d) The circuit court may enter such injunctions, restraining orders, directions, or prohibitions, or take such other actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, in connection with any property, claim, receipt, right or other interest subject to forfeiture under this Section, as it deems proper.

(Source: P.A. 84-1233.)

Illinois Cannabis Control Act 720 ILCS 550/10 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 710)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 100-3)

Sec. 10. (a) Whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of any felony offense under this Act or any law of the United States or of any State relating to cannabis, or controlled substances as defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, pleads guilty to or is found guilty of violating Sections 4(a), 4(b), 4(c), 5(a), 5(b), 5(c) or 8 of this Act, the court may, without entering a judgment and with the consent of such person, sentence him to probation.

(b) When a person is placed on probation, the court shall enter an order specifying a period of probation of 24 months, and shall defer further proceedings in the case until the conclusion of the period or until the filing of a petition alleging violation of a term or condition of probation.

(c) The conditions of probation shall be that the person: (1) not violate any criminal statute of any jurisdiction; (2) refrain from possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon; (3) submit to periodic drug testing at a time and in a manner as ordered by the court, but no less than 3 times during the period of the probation, with the cost of the testing to be paid by the probationer; and (4) perform no less than 30 hours of community service, provided community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board.

(d) The court may, in addition to other conditions, require that the person:

(1) make a report to and appear in person before or participate with the court or such courts, person, or social service agency as directed by the court in the order of probation;

(2) pay a fine and costs;

(3) work or pursue a course of study or vocational training;

(4) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment; or treatment for drug addiction or alcoholism;

(5) attend or reside in a facility established for the instruction or residence of defendants on probation;

(6) support his dependents;

(7) refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon;

(7-5) refrain from having in his or her body the presence of any illicit drug prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, unless prescribed by a physician, and submit samples of his or her blood or urine or both for tests to determine the presence of any illicit drug;

(8) and in addition, if a minor:

- (i) reside with his parents or in a foster home;
- (ii) attend school;
- (iii) attend a non-residential program for youth;
- (iv) contribute to his own support at home or in a foster home.

(e) Upon violation of a term or condition of probation, the court may enter a judgment on its original finding of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided.

(f) Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of probation, the court shall discharge such person and dismiss the proceedings against him.

(g) A disposition of probation is considered to be a conviction for the purposes of imposing the conditions of probation and for appeal, however, discharge and dismissal under this Section is not a conviction for purposes of disqualification or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime (including the additional penalty imposed for subsequent offenses under Section 4(c), 4(d), 5(c) or 5(d) of this Act).

(h) A person may not have more than one discharge and dismissal under this Section within a 4-year period.

(i) If a person is convicted of an offense under this Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act within 5 years subsequent to a discharge and dismissal under this Section, the discharge and dismissal under this Section shall be admissible in the sentencing proceeding for that conviction as a factor in aggravation.

(j) Notwithstanding subsection (a), before a person is sentenced to probation under this Section, the court may refer the person to the drug court established in that judicial circuit pursuant to Section 15 of the Drug Court Treatment Act. The drug court team shall evaluate the person's likelihood of successfully completing a sentence of probation under this Section and shall report the results of its evaluation to the court. If the drug court team finds that the person suffers from a substance abuse problem that makes him or her substantially unlikely to successfully complete a sentence of probation under this Section, then the drug court shall set forth its findings in the form of a written order, and the person shall not be sentenced to probation under this Section, but shall be considered for the drug court program.

(Source: P.A. 99-480, eff. 9-9-15; 100-3, eff. 1-1-18; 100-575, eff. 1-8-18.)

Illinois Cannabis Control Act 720 ILCS 550/10.1 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 710.1)

Sec. 10.1. (a) Whenever any person pleads guilty to, is found guilty of or is placed on supervision for an offense under this Act, a fine may be levied in addition to any other penalty imposed by the court.

(b) In determining whether to impose a fine under this Section and the amount, time for payment and method of payment of any fine so imposed, the court shall

- (1) consider the defendant's income, regardless of source, the defendant's earning capacity and the defendant's financial resources, as well as the nature of the burden the fine will impose on the defendant and any person legally or financially dependent upon the defendant;
- (2) consider the proof received at trial, or as a result of a plea of guilty, concerning the full street value of the cannabis seized and any profits or other proceeds derived by the defendant from the violation of this Act;
- (3) take into account any other pertinent equitable considerations; and
- (4) give primary consideration to the need to deprive the defendant of illegally obtained profits or

other proceeds from the offense.

For the purpose of paragraph (2) of this subsection, "street value" shall be determined by the court on the basis of testimony of law enforcement personnel and the defendant as to the amount seized and such testimony as may be required by the court as to the current street value of the cannabis seized.

(c) As a condition of a fine, the court may require that payment be made in specified installments or within a specified period of time, but such period shall not be greater than the maximum applicable term of probation or imprisonment, whichever is greater. Unless otherwise specified, payment of a fine shall be due immediately.

(d) If a fine for a violation of this Act is imposed on an organization, it is the duty of each individual authorized to make disbursements of the assets of the organization to pay the fine from assets of the organization.

(e) (1) A defendant who has been sentenced to pay a fine, and who has paid part but not all of such fine, may petition the court for an extension of the time for payment or modification of the method of payment.

(2) The court may grant a petition made pursuant to this subsection if it finds that

(i) the circumstances that warranted payment by the time or method specified no longer exist; or

(ii) it is otherwise unjust to require payment of the fine by the time or method specified.

(Source: P.A. 83-778.)

Illinois Cannabis Control Act 720 ILCS 550/10.2 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 710.2)

Sec. 10.2. (a) Twelve and one-half percent of all amounts collected as fines pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the Youth Drug Abuse Prevention Fund, which is hereby created in the State treasury, to be used by the Department of Human Services for the funding of programs and services for drug-abuse treatment, and prevention and education services, for juveniles.

(b) Eighty-seven and one-half percent of the proceeds of all fines received under the provisions of this Act shall be transmitted to and deposited in the treasurer's office at the level of government as follows:

(1) If such seizure was made by a combination of law enforcement personnel representing differing units of local government, the court levying the fine shall equitably allocate 50% of the fine among these units of local government and shall allocate 37 1/2% to the county general corporate fund. In the event that the seizure was made by law enforcement personnel representing a unit of local government from a municipality where the number of inhabitants exceeds 2 million in population, the court levying the fine shall allocate 87 1/2% of the fine to that unit of local government. If the seizure was made by a combination of law enforcement personnel representing differing units of local government, and at least one of those units represents a municipality where the number of inhabitants exceeds 2 million in population, the court shall equitably allocate 87 1/2% of the proceeds of the fines received among the differing units of local government.

(2) If such seizure was made by State law enforcement personnel, then the court shall allocate 37 1/2% to the State treasury and 50% to the county general corporate fund.

(3) If a State law enforcement agency in combination with a law enforcement agency or agencies of a unit or units of local government conducted the seizure, the court shall equitably allocate 37 1/2% of the fines to or among the law enforcement agency or agencies of the unit or units of local government which conducted the seizure and shall allocate 50% to the county general corporate fund.

(c) The proceeds of all fines allocated to the law enforcement agency or agencies of the unit or units of local government pursuant to subsection (b) shall be made available to that law enforcement agency as

expendable receipts for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis. The proceeds of fines awarded to the State treasury shall be deposited in a special fund known as the Drug Traffic Prevention Fund, except that amounts distributed to the Secretary of State shall be deposited into the Secretary of State Evidence Fund to be used as provided in Section 2-115 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Monies from this fund may be used by the Department of State Police for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis; to satisfy funding provisions of the Intergovernmental Drug Laws Enforcement Act; to defray costs and expenses associated with returning violators of this Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, and the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act only, as provided in such Acts, when punishment of the crime shall be confinement of the criminal in the penitentiary; and all other monies shall be paid into the general revenue fund in the State treasury.

(Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)

Excerpted from the Illinois General Assembly website,
<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1937&ChapterID=53>.

Illinois Controlled Substances Act 720 ILCS 570/401 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1401)

Sec. 401. Manufacture or delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance, a counterfeit substance, or controlled substance analog. Except as authorized by this Act, it is unlawful for any person knowingly to manufacture or deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance other than methamphetamine and other than bath salts as defined in the Bath Salts Prohibition Act sold or offered for sale in a retail mercantile establishment as defined in Section 16-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012, a counterfeit substance, or a controlled substance analog. A violation of this Act with respect to each of the controlled substances listed herein constitutes a single and separate violation of this Act. For purposes of this Section, "controlled substance analog" or "analog" means a substance, other than a controlled substance, which is not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration or, if approved, is not dispensed or possessed in accordance with State or federal law, and that has a chemical structure substantially similar to that of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II, or that was specifically designed to produce an effect substantially similar to that of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II. Examples of chemical classes in which controlled substance analogs are found include, but are not limited to, the following: phenethylamines, N-substituted piperidines, morphinans, ecgonines, quinazolinones, substituted indoles, and arylcyclohexylamines. For purposes of this Act, a controlled substance analog shall be treated in the same manner as the controlled substance to which it is substantially similar.

- (a) Any person who violates this Section with respect to the following amounts of controlled or counterfeit substances or controlled substance analogs, notwithstanding any of the provisions of subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h) to the contrary, is guilty of a Class X felony and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment as provided in this subsection (a) and fined as provided in subsection (b):
- (1) (A) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;
 - (B) not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;
 - (C) not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;
 - (D) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to 900 grams or more of any substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;
- (1.5) (A) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;
- (B) not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;
 - (C) not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less

than 900 grams of a substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;

(D) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to 900 grams or more of a substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;

(2) (A) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing cocaine, or an analog thereof;

(B) not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing cocaine, or an analog thereof;

(C) not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance containing cocaine, or an analog thereof;

(D) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to 900 grams or more of any substance containing cocaine, or an analog thereof;

(3) (A) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing morphine, or an analog thereof;

(B) not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing morphine, or an analog thereof;

(C) not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance containing morphine, or an analog thereof;

(D) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to 900 grams or more of a substance containing morphine, or an analog thereof;

(4) 200 grams or more of any substance containing peyote, or an analog thereof;

(5) 200 grams or more of any substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of a derivative of barbituric acid, or an analog thereof;

(6) 200 grams or more of any substance containing amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine, or an analog thereof;

(6.5) (blank);

(6.6) (blank);

(7) (A) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to: (i) 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 15 or more objects or 15 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 200 objects or 200 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amounts of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(B) not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to: (i) 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 200 or more objects or 200 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 600 objects or less than 600 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(C) not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to: (i) 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or

(ii) 600 or more objects or 600 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 1500 objects or 1500 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(D) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to: (i) 900 grams or more of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 1500 or more objects or 1500 or more segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(7.5) (A) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to: (i) 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 15 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 200 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amounts of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(B) not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to: (i) 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 200 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 600 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(C) not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to: (i) 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 600 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 1,500 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(D) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to: (i) 900 grams or more of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 1,500 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(8) 30 grams or more of any substance containing pentazocine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of pentazocine, or an analog thereof;

(9) 30 grams or more of any substance containing methaqualone or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of methaqualone, or an analog thereof;

(10) 30 grams or more of any substance containing phencyclidine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of phencyclidine (PCP), or an analog thereof;

(10.5) 30 grams or more of any substance containing ketamine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of ketamine, or an analog thereof;

(10.6) 100 grams or more of any substance containing hydrocodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of hydrocodone, or an analog thereof;

(10.7) (blank);

(10.8) 100 grams or more of any substance containing dihydrocodeine, or any of the salts, isomers and

salts of isomers of dihydrocodeine, or an analog thereof;

(10.9) 100 grams or more of any substance containing oxycodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of oxycodone, or an analog thereof;

(11) 200 grams or more of any substance containing any other controlled substance classified in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in this subsection.

(b) Any person sentenced with respect to violations of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (7), or (7.5) of subsection (a) involving 100 grams or more of the controlled substance named therein, may in addition to the penalties provided therein, be fined an amount not more than \$500,000 or the full street value of the controlled or counterfeit substance or controlled substance analog, whichever is greater. The term "street value" shall have the meaning ascribed in Section 1105 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Any person sentenced with respect to any other provision of subsection (a), may in addition to the penalties provided therein, be fined an amount not to exceed \$500,000.

(b-1) Excluding violations of this Act when the controlled substance is fentanyl, any person sentenced to a term of imprisonment with respect to violations of Section 401, 401.1, 405, 405.1, 405.2, or 407, when the substance containing the controlled substance contains any amount of fentanyl, 3 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court, and the maximum sentence for the offense shall be increased by 3 years.

(c) Any person who violates this Section with regard to the following amounts of controlled or counterfeit substances or controlled substance analogs, notwithstanding any of the provisions of subsections (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h) to the contrary, is guilty of a Class 1 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (c) shall not be more than \$250,000:

(1) 1 gram or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;

(1.5) 1 gram or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;

(2) 1 gram or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing cocaine, or an analog thereof;

(3) 10 grams or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing morphine, or an analog thereof;

(4) 50 grams or more but less than 200 grams of any substance containing peyote, or an analog thereof;

(5) 50 grams or more but less than 200 grams of any substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of a derivative of barbituric acid, or an analog thereof;

(6) 50 grams or more but less than 200 grams of any substance containing amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine, or an analog thereof;

(6.5) (blank);

(7) (i) 5 grams or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) more than 10 objects or more than 10 segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 15 objects or less than 15 segregated parts of an object containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(7.5) (i) 5 grams or more but less than 15 grams of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) more than 10 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 15 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(8) 10 grams or more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing pentazocine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of pentazocine, or an analog thereof;

(9) 10 grams or more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing methaqualone or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of methaqualone, or an analog thereof;

(10) 10 grams or more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing phencyclidine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of phencyclidine (PCP), or an analog thereof;

(10.5) 10 grams or more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing ketamine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of ketamine, or an analog thereof;

(10.6) 50 grams or more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing hydrocodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of hydrocodone, or an analog thereof;

(10.7) (blank);

(10.8) 50 grams or more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing dihydrocodeine, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of dihydrocodeine, or an analog thereof;

(10.9) 50 grams or more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing oxycodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of oxycodone, or an analog thereof;

(11) 50 grams or more but less than 200 grams of any substance containing a substance classified in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in this subsection.

(c5) (Blank).

(d) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit substance containing dihydrocodeine or classified in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is (i) a narcotic drug, (ii) lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) or an analog thereof, (iii) any substance containing amphetamine or fentanyl or any salt or optical isomer of amphetamine or fentanyl, or an analog thereof, or (iv) any substance containing N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP) or any salt or optical isomer of N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP), or an analog thereof, is guilty of a Class 2 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (d) shall not be more than \$200,000.

(d5) (Blank).

(e) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any other amount of a controlled substance other than methamphetamine or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule I or II, or an analog thereof, which substance is not included under subsection (d) of this Section, is guilty of a Class 3 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (e) shall not be more than \$150,000.

(f) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule III is guilty of a Class 3 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (f) shall not be more than \$125,000.

(g) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule IV is guilty of a Class 3 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (g) shall not be more than \$100,000.

(h) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule V is guilty of a Class 3 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (h) shall not be more than \$75,000.

(i) This Section does not apply to the manufacture, possession or distribution of a substance in conformance with the provisions of an approved new drug application or an exemption for investigational use within the meaning of Section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

(j) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 99-371, eff. 1-1-16; 99-585, eff. 1-1-17; 100-368, eff. 1-1-18.)

Excerpted from the Illinois General Assembly website,
<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/fulltext.asp?DocName=072005700K401>.

Illinois Controlled Substances Act 720 ILCS 570/402 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1402)

Sec. 402. Except as otherwise authorized by this Act, it is unlawful for any person knowingly to possess a controlled or counterfeit substance or controlled substance analog. A violation of this Act with respect to each of the controlled substances listed herein constitutes a single and separate violation of this Act. For purposes of this Section, "controlled substance analog" or "analog" means a substance, other than a controlled substance, which is not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration or, if approved, is not dispensed or possessed in accordance with State or federal law, and that has a chemical structure substantially similar to that of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II, or that was specifically designed to produce an effect substantially similar to that of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II. Examples of chemical classes in which controlled substance analogs are found include, but are not limited to, the following: phenethylamines, N-substituted piperidines, morphinans, ecgonines, quinazolinones, substituted indoles, and arylcyclohexylamines. For purposes of this Act, a controlled substance analog shall be treated in the same manner as the controlled substance to which it is substantially similar.

(a) Any person who violates this Section with respect to the following controlled or counterfeit substances and amounts, notwithstanding any of the provisions of subsections (c) and (d) to the contrary, is guilty of a Class 1 felony and shall, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, be sentenced as provided in this subsection (a) and fined as provided in subsection (b):

(1) (A) not less than 4 years and not more than 15 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing heroin;

(B) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing heroin;

(C) not less than 8 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of any substance containing heroin;

(D) not less than 10 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 900 grams or more of any substance containing heroin;

(2) (A) not less than 4 years and not more than 15 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing cocaine;

(B) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of any substance containing cocaine;

(C) not less than 8 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of any substance containing cocaine;

(D) not less than 10 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 900 grams or more of any

- substance containing cocaine;
- (3) (A) not less than 4 years and not more than 15 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing morphine;
- (B) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of any substance containing morphine;
- (C) not less than 6 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of any substance containing morphine;
- (D) not less than 10 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 900 grams or more of any substance containing morphine;
- (4) 200 grams or more of any substance containing peyote;
- (5) 200 grams or more of any substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of a derivative of barbituric acid;
- (6) 200 grams or more of any substance containing amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine;
- (6.5) (blank);
- (7) (A) not less than 4 years and not more than 15 years with respect to: (i) 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 15 or more objects or 15 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 200 objects or 200 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;
- (B) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to: (i) 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 200 or more objects or 200 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 600 objects or less than 600 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;
- (C) not less than 8 years and not more than 40 years with respect to: (i) 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 600 or more objects or 600 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 1500 objects or 1500 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;
- (D) not less than 10 years and not more than 50 years with respect to: (i) 900 grams or more of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 1500 or more objects or 1500 or more segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;
- (7.5) (A) not less than 4 years and not more than 15 years with respect to: (i) 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 15 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 200 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

- (B) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to: (i) 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 200 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 600 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;
- (C) not less than 8 years and not more than 40 years with respect to: (i) 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 600 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 1,500 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;
- (D) not less than 10 years and not more than 50 years with respect to: (i) 900 grams or more of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 1,500 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;
- (8) 30 grams or more of any substance containing pentazocine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of pentazocine, or an analog thereof;
- (9) 30 grams or more of any substance containing methaqualone or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of methaqualone;
- (10) 30 grams or more of any substance containing phencyclidine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of phencyclidine (PCP);
- (10.5) 30 grams or more of any substance containing ketamine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of ketamine;
- (11) 200 grams or more of any substance containing any substance classified as a narcotic drug in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in this subsection.
- (b) Any person sentenced with respect to violations of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (7), or (7.5) of subsection (a) involving 100 grams or more of the controlled substance named therein, may in addition to the penalties provided therein, be fined an amount not to exceed \$200,000 or the full street value of the controlled or counterfeit substances, whichever is greater. The term "street value" shall have the meaning ascribed in Section 110-5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Any person sentenced with respect to any other provision of subsection (a), may in addition to the penalties provided therein, be fined an amount not to exceed \$200,000.
- (c) Any person who violates this Section with regard to an amount of a controlled substance other than methamphetamine or counterfeit substance not set forth in subsection (a) or (d) is guilty of a Class 4 felony. The fine for a violation punishable under this subsection (c) shall not be more than \$25,000.
- (d) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any amount of anabolic steroid is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class B misdemeanor for a subsequent offense committed within 2 years of a prior conviction.

(Source: P.A. 99-371, eff. 1-1-16; 100-368, eff. 1-1-18.)

Excerpted from the Illinois General Assembly website,
<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/fulltext.asp?DocName=072005700K402>.

Illinois Controlled Substances Act 720 ILCS 570/401.1 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1401.1)

Sec. 401.1. Controlled Substance Trafficking.

(a) Except for purposes as authorized by this Act, any person who knowingly brings or causes to be brought into this State for the purpose of manufacture or delivery or with the intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance other than methamphetamine or counterfeit substance in this or any other state or country is guilty of controlled substance trafficking.

(b) A person convicted of controlled substance trafficking shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not less than twice the minimum term and fined an amount as authorized by Section 401 of this Act, based upon the amount of controlled or counterfeit substance brought or caused to be brought into this State, and not more than twice the maximum term of imprisonment and fined twice the amount as authorized by Section 401 of this Act, based upon the amount of controlled or counterfeit substance brought or caused to be brought into this State.

(c) It shall be a Class 2 felony for which a fine not to exceed \$100,000 may be imposed for any person to knowingly use a cellular radio telecommunication device in the furtherance of controlled substance trafficking. This penalty shall be in addition to any other penalties imposed by law.

(Source: P.A. 94-556, eff. 9-11-05.)

Excerpted from the Illinois General Assembly website,

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/fulltext.asp?DocName=072005700K401.1>.

As of **January 1, 2020**, recreational consumption, possession, and sales of cannabis products are legal in the State of Illinois.

Consumption & Possession

Pursuant to state law, adults over age 21 can legally possess, consume, and purchase cannabis in Illinois beginning January 1, 2020.

Cannabis can be consumed at entities with an on-premises consumption license as well as on private property, subject to the discretion of the property owner. Public consumption is illegal. This includes streets, parks, and areas adjacent to licensed dispensaries.

It is illegal to consume cannabis in any vehicle (moving or not) and operating a vehicle under the influence of cannabis is illegal. Cannabis can be transported in a vehicle but during transportation cannabis cannot be accessible by any occupant of the vehicle and must be in a child-resistant container.

Cannabis purchased in Illinois cannot be transported to another state.

Cannabis may be purchased at licensed dispensaries (between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.) and possession limitations are as follows:

Type of Substance	Illinois Residents	Non-residents
Cannabis	30 grams	15 grams
Cannabis-Infused Products	500 milligrams of THC	250 milligrams of THC
Cannabis Concentrate	5 grams	2.5 grams

While Cannabis is Legal in Illinois, it Remains Illegal Under Federal Law.

If you are a non-citizen, working in the cannabis industry or consuming/possessing cannabis could impact your immigration or citizenship status.

Excerpted from the City of Chicago Cannabis Information Center website,

<https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/cannabis-information-center/home.html>

Alcohol - Illinois Law: Legal Penalties and Sanctions for Unlawful Possession, Use or Distribution

(235 ILCS 5/6-16) (from Ch. 43, par. 131)

Sec. 6-16. Prohibited Sales and Possession.

Any person under the age of 21 years who presents or offers to any licensee, his agent or employee, any written, printed or photostatic evidence of age and identity that is false, fraudulent, or not actually his or her own for the purpose of ordering, purchasing, attempting to purchase or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure, the serving of any alcoholic beverage, who falsely states in writing that he or she is at least 21 years of age when receiving alcoholic liquor from a representative, agent, or employee of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier, or who has in his or her possession any false or fraudulent written, printed, or photostatic evidence of age and identity, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the person's sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following: a fine of not less than \$500 and at least 25 hours of community service. If possible, any community service shall be performed for an alcohol abuse prevention program.

Any person under the age of 21 years who has any alcoholic beverage in his or her possession on any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. This Section does not apply to possession by a person under the age of 21 years making a delivery of an alcoholic beverage in pursuance of the order of his or her parent or in pursuance of his or her employment.

(a-1) It is unlawful for any parent or guardian to knowingly permit his or her residence, any other private property under his or her control, or any vehicle, conveyance, or watercraft under his or her control to be used by an invitee of the parent's child or the guardian's ward, if the invitee is under the age of 21, in a manner that constitutes a violation of this Section. A parent or guardian is deemed to have knowingly permitted his or her residence, any other private property under his or her control, or any vehicle, conveyance, or watercraft under his or her control to be used in violation of this Section if he or she knowingly authorizes or permits consumption of alcoholic liquor by underage invitees. Any person who violates this subsection (a-1) is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the person's sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500. Where a violation of this subsection (a-1) directly or indirectly results in great bodily harm or death to any person, the person violating this subsection shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony. Nothing in this subsection (a-1) shall be construed to prohibit the giving of alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years in the performance of a religious ceremony or service in observation of a religious holiday.

For the purposes of this subsection (a-1) where the residence or other property has an owner and a tenant or lessee, the trier of fact may infer that the residence or other property is occupied only by the tenant or lessee.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, whoever violates this Section shall, in addition to other penalties provided for in this Act, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(c) Any person shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor where he or she knowingly authorizes or permits a residence which he or she occupies to be used by an invitee under 21 years of age and:

- (1) the person occupying the residence knows that any such person under the age of 21 is in possession of or is consuming any alcoholic beverage; and
- (2) the possession or consumption of the alcohol by the person under 21 is not otherwise permitted by this Act.

For the purposes of this subsection (c) where the residence has an owner and a tenant or lessee, the trier of fact may infer that the residence is occupied only by the tenant or lessee. The sentence of any person who violates this subsection (c) shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500. Where a violation of this subsection (c) directly or indirectly results in great bodily harm or death to any person, the person violating this subsection (c) shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony. Nothing in this subsection (c) shall be construed to prohibit the giving of alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years in the performance of a religious ceremony or service in observation of a religious holiday.

A person shall not be in violation of this subsection (c) if (A) he or she requests assistance from the police department or other law enforcement agency to either (i) remove any person who refuses to abide by the person's performance of the duties imposed by this subsection (c) or (ii) terminate the activity because the person has been unable to prevent a person under the age of 21 years from consuming alcohol despite having taken all reasonable steps to do so and (B) this assistance is requested before any other person makes a formal complaint to the police department or other law enforcement agency about the activity.

(d) Any person who rents a hotel or motel room from the proprietor or agent thereof for the purpose of or with the knowledge that such room shall be used for the consumption of alcoholic liquor by persons under the age of 21 years shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, any person who has alcoholic liquor in his or her possession on public school district property on school days or at events on public school district property when children are present is guilty of a petty offense, unless the alcoholic liquor (i) is in the original container with the seal unbroken and is in the possession of a person who is not otherwise legally prohibited from possessing the alcoholic liquor or (ii) is in the possession of a person in or for the performance of a religious service or ceremony authorized by the school board.

(Source: P.A. 97-1049, eff. 1-1-13; 98-1017, eff. 1-1-15.)

Excerpted from the Illinois General Assembly website,
<https://ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/fulltext.asp?DocName=023500050K6-16>.

(235 ILCS 5/6-20) (from Ch. 43, par. 134a)

Sec. 6-20. Transfer, Possession, and Consumption of Alcoholic Liquor; Restrictions.

- (a) Any person to whom the sale, gift or delivery of any alcoholic liquor is prohibited because of age shall not purchase, or accept a gift of such alcoholic liquor or have such alcoholic liquor in his possession.
- (b) If a licensee or his or her agents or employees believes or has reason to believe that a sale or delivery of any alcoholic liquor is prohibited because of the non-age of the prospective recipient, he or she shall, before making such sale or delivery demand presentation of some form of positive identification, containing proof of age, issued by a public officer in the performance of his or her official duties.
- (c) No person shall transfer, alter, or deface such an identification card; use the identification card of another; carry or use a false or forged identification card; or obtain an identification card by means of false information.
- (d) No person shall purchase, accept delivery or have possession of alcoholic liquor in violation of this Section.
- (e) The consumption of alcoholic liquor by any person under 21 years of age is forbidden.
- (f) Whoever violates any provisions of this Section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- (g) The possession and dispensing, or consumption by a person under 21 years of age of alcoholic liquor in the performance of a religious service or ceremony, or the consumption by a person under 21 years of age under the direct supervision and approval of the parents or parent or those persons standing in loco parentis of such person under 21 years of age in the privacy of a home, is not prohibited by this Act.

- (h) The provisions of this Act prohibiting the possession of alcoholic liquor by a person under 21 years of age and dispensing of alcoholic liquor to a person under 21 years of age do not apply in the case of a student under 21 years of age, but 18 years of age or older, who:
- (1) tastes, but does not imbibe, alcoholic liquor only during times of a regularly scheduled course while under the direct supervision of an instructor who is at least 21 years of age and employed by an educational institution described in subdivision (2);
 - (2) is enrolled as a student in a college, university, or post-secondary educational institution that is accredited or certified by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education or a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or that has a permit of approval issued by the Board of Higher Education pursuant to the Private Business and Vocational Schools Act of 2012;
 - (3) is participating in a culinary arts, fermentation science, food service, or restaurant management degree program of which a portion of the program includes instruction on responsible alcoholic beverage serving methods modeled after the Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Server Education and Training (BASSET) curriculum; and
 - (4) tastes, but does not imbibe, alcoholic liquor for instructional purposes up to, but not exceeding, 6 times per class as a part of a required course in which the student temporarily possesses alcoholic liquor for tasting, not imbibing, purposes only in a class setting on the campus and, thereafter, the alcoholic liquor is possessed and remains under the control of the instructor.
- (i) A law enforcement officer may not charge or otherwise take a person into custody based solely on the commission of an offense that involves alcohol and violates subsection (d) or (e) of this Section if the law enforcement officer, after making a reasonable determination and considering the facts and surrounding circumstances, reasonably believes that all of the following apply:
- (1) The law enforcement officer has contact with the person because that person either:
 - (A) requested emergency medical assistance for an individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption; or
 - (B) acted in concert with another person who requested emergency medical assistance for an individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption; however, the provisions of this subparagraph (B) shall not apply to more than 3 persons acting in concert for any one occurrence.
 - (2) The person described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (i):
 - (A) provided his or her full name and any other relevant information requested by the law enforcement officer;
 - (B) remained at the scene with the individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption until emergency medical assistance personnel arrived; and
 - (C) cooperated with emergency medical assistance personnel and law enforcement officers at the scene.

(i-5) (1) In this subsection (i-5):

"Medical forensic services" has the meaning defined in Section 1a of the Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act.

"Sexual assault" means an act of sexual conduct or sexual penetration, defined in Section 11-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012, including, without limitation, acts prohibited under Sections 11-1.20 through 11-1.60 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

(2) A law enforcement officer may not charge or otherwise take a person into custody based solely on the commission of an offense that involves alcohol and violates subsection (d) or (e) of this Section if the law enforcement officer, after making a reasonable determination and considering the facts and surrounding circumstances, reasonably believes that all of the following apply:

(A) The law enforcement officer has contact with the person because the person:

- (i) reported that he or she was sexually assaulted;
- (ii) reported a sexual assault of another person or requested emergency medical assistance or medical forensic services for another person who had been sexually assaulted; or
- (iii) acted in concert with another person who reported a sexual assault of another person or requested emergency medical assistance or medical forensic services for another person who had been sexually assaulted; however, the provisions of this item (iii) shall not apply to more than 3 persons acting in concert for any one occurrence.

The report of a sexual assault may have been made to a health care provider, to law enforcement, including the campus police or security department of an institution of higher education, or to the Title IX Director of an institution of higher education or another employee of the institution responsible for responding to reports of sexual assault under State or federal law.

(B) The person who reports the sexual assault:

- (i) provided his or her full name;
- (ii) remained at the scene until emergency medical assistance personnel arrived, if emergency medical assistance was summoned for the person who was sexually assaulted and he or she cooperated with emergency medical assistance personnel; and
- (iii) cooperated with the agency or person to whom the sexual assault was reported if he or she witnessed or reported the sexual assault of another person.

- (j) A person who meets the criteria of paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (i) of this Section or a person who meets the criteria of paragraph (2) of subsection (i-5) of this Section shall be immune from criminal liability for an offense under subsection (d) or (e) of this Section.
- (k) A person may not initiate an action against a law enforcement officer based on the officer's compliance or failure to comply with subsection (i) or (i-5) of this Section, except for willful or wanton misconduct.

(Source: P.A. 99-447, eff. 6-1-16; 99-795, eff. 8-12-16; 100-1087, eff. 1-1-19.)

Excerpted from the Illinois General Assembly website,
<https://ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/fulltext.asp?DocName=023500050K6-20>.

Penalties for Crimes in Illinois					
Category of Crime	Usual Prison or Jail Term	Possible Extended Term	Probation in Lieu of Confinement	Mandatory Supervised Release Term	Maximum Fine
Felony Class X	6-30 years	30-60 years	Not Allowed	3 years	\$25,000 (or more if specified)
Felony Class 1	4-15 years	15-30 years	Up to 4 years	2 years	\$25,000 (or more if specified)
Felony Class 2	3-7 years	7-14 years	Up to 4 years	2 years	\$25,000 (or more if specified)
Felony Class 3	2-5 years	5-10 years	Up to 2 ½ years	1 year	\$25,000 (or more if specified)
Felony Class 4	1-3 years	3-6 years	Up to 2 ½ years	1 year	\$25,000 (or more if specified)
Misdemeanor Class A	Under 1 year	—	Up to 2 years	—	\$2,500
Misdemeanor Class B	Up to 6 months	—	Up to 2 years	—	\$1,500
Misdemeanor Class C	Up to 30 days	—	Up to 2 years	—	\$1,500

Excerpted from the Illinois General Assembly website, <https://www.ilga.gov/commission/lru/2014PFC.pdf>.

The School's Standards of Conduct and Penalties for Violation of the Standards: - See "Student Conduct Procedures" in the Student Handbook or under Section 23 of the SAIC Annual Security & Fire Safety Report for the School's student conduct standards, process, and penalties for violation of the standards.

As stated in the Employee Guidelines under the heading, 17.4 Disciplinary Measures, "Employees may be disciplined by:

- *Oral or Written Warning,*
- *Suspension With or Without Pay,*
- *Wage Freeze,*
- *Wage Reduction or Deduction,*
- *Demotion, or*
- *Dismissal.*

Employees may be given notice of such discipline, including the effective date and time and the specific reason. Where appropriate, discipline will be administered in a progressive manner."

Health Risks Associated with the Abuse of Alcohol and Illicit Drugs: - Excerpted from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/cohols-effects-body> and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) <https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs/commonly-abused-drugs-chart>. Additional information on the health effects and federal trafficking penalties associated with various drugs is available in the Drug Enforcement Administration's 2020 "Drugs of Abuse" resource guide which can be downloaded at https://www.dea.gov/pr/multimedia-library/publications/drug_of_abuse.pdf.

Alcohol's Effects on the Body

Drinking too much – on a single occasion or over time – can take a serious toll on your health. Here's how alcohol can affect your body:

Brain:

Alcohol interferes with the brain's communication pathways, and can affect the way the brain looks and

works. These disruptions can change mood and behavior, and make it harder to think clearly and move with coordination.

Heart:

Drinking a lot over a long time or too much on a single occasion can damage the heart, causing problems including:

- Cardiomyopathy – Stretching and drooping of heart muscle
- Arrhythmias – Irregular heart beat
- Stroke
- High blood pressure

Liver:

Heavy drinking takes a toll on the liver, and can lead to a variety of problems and liver inflammations including:

- Steatosis, or fatty liver
- Alcoholic hepatitis
- Fibrosis
- Cirrhosis

Pancreas:

Alcohol causes the pancreas to produce toxic substances that can eventually lead to pancreatitis, a dangerous inflammation and swelling of the blood vessels in the pancreas that prevents proper digestion.

Cancer:

Source: National Cancer Institute -- see

<https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/alcohol/alcohol-fact-sheet>:

Based on extensive reviews of research studies, there is a strong scientific consensus of an association between alcohol drinking and several types of cancer. In its Report on Carcinogens, the National Toxicology Program of the US Department of Health and Human Services lists consumption of alcoholic beverages as a known human carcinogen. The research evidence indicates that the more alcohol a person drinks—particularly the more alcohol a person drinks regularly over time—the higher his or her risk of developing an alcohol-associated cancer. Based on data from 2009, an estimated 3.5 percent of all cancer deaths in the United States (about 19,500 deaths) were alcohol related.

Clear patterns have emerged between alcohol consumption and the development of the following types of cancer:

- **Head and neck cancer:** Alcohol consumption is a major risk factor for certain head and neck cancers, particularly cancers of the oral cavity (excluding the lips), pharynx (throat), and larynx (voice box). People who consume 50 or more grams of alcohol per day (approximately 3.5 or more drinks per day) have at least a two to three times greater risk of developing these cancers than nondrinkers. Moreover, the risks of these cancers are substantially higher among persons who consume this amount of alcohol and also use tobacco.
- **Esophageal cancer:** Alcohol consumption is a major risk factor for a particular type of esophageal cancer called esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. In addition, people who inherit a deficiency in an enzyme that metabolizes alcohol have been found to have substantially increased risks of alcohol-related esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.
- **Liver cancer:** Alcohol consumption is an independent risk factor for, and a primary cause of, liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma). (Chronic infection with hepatitis B virus and hepatitis C virus are the other major causes of liver cancer.)
- **Breast cancer:** More than 100 epidemiologic studies have looked at the association between alcohol consumption and the risk of breast cancer in women. These studies have consistently found an increased risk of breast cancer associated with increasing alcohol intake. A meta-analysis of 53 of these studies (which included a total of 58,000 women with breast cancer) showed that women who drank more than 45 grams of alcohol per day (approximately three drinks) had 1.5 times the risk of developing breast cancer as nondrinkers (a modestly increased risk). The risk of breast cancer was higher across all levels of alcohol intake: for every 10 grams of alcohol consumed per day (slightly less than one drink), researchers observed a small (7 percent) increase in the risk of breast cancer.

The Million Women Study in the United Kingdom (which included more than 28,000 women with breast cancer) provided a more recent, and slightly higher, estimate of breast cancer risk at low to moderate levels of alcohol consumption: every 10 grams of alcohol consumed per day was associated with a 12 percent increase in the risk of breast cancer.

- **Colorectal cancer:** Alcohol consumption is associated with a modestly increased risk of cancers of the colon and rectum. A meta-analysis of 57 cohort and case-control studies that examined the association between alcohol consumption and colorectal cancer risk showed that people who regularly drank 50 or more grams of alcohol per day (approximately 3.5 drinks) had 1.5 times the risk of developing colorectal cancer as nondrinkers or occasional drinkers. For every 10 grams of alcohol consumed per day, there was a small (7 percent) increase in the risk of colorectal cancer.

Immune System:

Drinking too much can weaken your immune system, making your body a much easier target for disease. Chronic drinkers are more liable to contract diseases like pneumonia and tuberculosis than people who do not drink too much. Drinking a lot on a single occasion slows your body's ability to ward off infections – even up to 24 hours after getting drunk.

Drug Health Risks and Effects

Bath Salts (Synthetic Cathinones)

Short-term	Increased heart rate and blood pressure; euphoria; increased sociability and sex drive; paranoia, agitation, and hallucinations; violent behavior; sweating; nausea, vomiting; insomnia; irritability; dizziness; depression; panic attacks; reduced motor control; cloudy thinking.
Long-term	Death.
Other Health-related Issues	Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, anxiety.
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to synthetic cathinones.
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) ● Contingency management, or motivational incentives ● Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) ● Behavioral treatments geared to teens

Central Nervous System Depressants (Prescription Sedatives & Tranquilizers):

Short-term	Drowsiness, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, problems with movement and memory, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	Sleep medications are sometimes used as date rape drugs. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Further slows heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Must be discussed with a health care provider; barbiturate withdrawal can cause a serious abstinence syndrome that may even include seizures.
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to prescription sedatives; lowering the dose over time must be done with the help of a health care provider.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to prescription sedatives.

Cocaine (Coke/Crack):

Short-term	Narrowed blood vessels; enlarged pupils; increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; headache; abdominal pain and nausea; euphoria; increased energy, alertness; insomnia, restlessness; anxiety; erratic and violent behavior, panic attacks, paranoia, psychosis; heart rhythm problems, heart attack; stroke, seizure, coma.
Long-term	Loss of sense of smell, nosebleeds, nasal damage and trouble swallowing from snorting; infection and death of bowel tissue from decreased blood flow; poor nutrition and weight loss; lung damage from smoking.
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: premature delivery, low birth weight, deficits in self-regulation and attention in school-aged children prenatally exposed. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Greater risk of cardiac toxicity than from either drug alone.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, tiredness, increased appetite, insomnia, vivid unpleasant dreams, slowed thinking and movement, restlessness.
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat cocaine addiction.
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) ● Contingency management, or motivational incentives, including vouchers ● The Matrix Model ● Community-based recovery groups, such as 12-Step programs ● Mobile medical application: reSET®

Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB):

Short-term	Euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breathing, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, death.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	Sometimes used as a date rape drug.
In Combination with Alcohol	Nausea, problems with breathing, greatly increased depressant effects.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Insomnia, anxiety, tremors, sweating, increased heart rate and blood pressure, psychotic thoughts.
Medications	Benzodiazepines.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat GHB addiction.

Heroin:

Short-term	Euphoria; dry mouth; itching; nausea; vomiting; analgesia; slowed breathing and heart rate.
Long-term	Collapsed veins; abscesses (swollen tissue with pus); infection of the lining and valves in the heart; constipation and stomach cramps; liver or kidney disease; pneumonia.
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: miscarriage, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Dangerous slowdown of heart rate and breathing, coma, death.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps ("cold turkey").
Medications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methadone • Buprenorphine • Naltrexone (short- and long-acting forms)
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency management, or motivational incentives • 12-Step facilitation therapy • Mobile medical application: reSET-O™ used in conjunction with treatment that includes buprenorphine and contingency management

Ketamine:

Short-term	Problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure; unconsciousness; dangerously slowed breathing.
Long-term	Ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; poor memory.
Other Health-related Issues	Sometimes used as a date rape drug. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased risk of adverse effects.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to ketamine or other dissociative drugs.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to dissociative drugs.

LSD (Acid):

Short-term	Rapid emotional swings; distortion of a person's ability to recognize reality, think rationally, or communicate with others; raised blood pressure, heart rate, body temperature; dizziness; loss of appetite; tremors; enlarged pupils.
Long-term	Frightening flashbacks (called Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder [HPPD]); ongoing visual disturbances, disorganized thinking, paranoia, and mood swings.
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to LSD or other hallucinogens.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to hallucinogens.

Cannabis (Marijuana/Pot/Weed):

Short-term	Enhanced sensory perception and euphoria followed by drowsiness/relaxation; slowed reaction time; problems with balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; problems with learning and memory; anxiety.
Long-term	Mental health problems, chronic cough, frequent respiratory infections.
Other Health-related Issues	THC vaping products mixed with the filler Vitamin E acetate (and possibly other chemicals) has led to serious lung illnesses and deaths. Pregnancy: babies born with problems with attention, memory, and problem solving.
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased heart rate, blood pressure; further slowing of mental processing and reaction time.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Irritability, trouble sleeping, decreased appetite, anxiety.
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat marijuana addiction.
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) ● Contingency management, or motivational incentives ● Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) ● Behavioral treatments geared to adolescents ● Mobile medical application: reSET®

MDMA (Ecstasy, Molly):

Short-term	Lowered inhibition; enhanced sensory perception; increased heart rate and blood pressure; muscle tension; nausea; faintness; chills or sweating; sharp rise in body temperature leading to kidney failure or death.
Long-term	Long-lasting confusion, depression, problems with attention, memory, and sleep; increased anxiety, impulsiveness, less interest in sex.
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.
In Combination with Alcohol	MDMA decreases some of alcohol's effects. Alcohol can increase plasma concentrations of MDMA, which may increase the risk of neurotoxic effects.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Fatigue, loss of appetite, depression, trouble concentrating.
Medications	There is conflicting evidence about whether MDMA is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat MDMA addiction.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat MDMA addiction.

Methamphetamine (Crystal/Meth):

Short-term	Increased wakefulness and physical activity; decreased appetite; increased breathing, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature; irregular heartbeat.
Long-term	Anxiety, confusion, insomnia, mood problems, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, weight loss, severe dental problems ("meth mouth"), intense itching leading to skin sores from scratching.
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: premature delivery; separation of the placenta from the uterus; low birth weight; lethargy; heart and brain problems. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Masks the depressant effect of alcohol, increasing risk of alcohol overdose; may increase blood pressure.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, anxiety, tiredness.
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat methamphetamine addiction.
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) ● Contingency management, or motivational incentives ● The Matrix Model ● 12-Step facilitation therapy ● Mobile medical application: reSET®

PCP (Angel Dust):

Short-term	Delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, problems thinking, a sense of distance from one's environment, anxiety. Low doses: slight increase in breathing rate; increased blood pressure and heart rate; shallow breathing; face redness and sweating; numbness of the hands or feet; problems with movement. High doses: nausea; vomiting; flicking up and down of the eyes; drooling; loss of balance; dizziness; violence; seizures, coma, and death.
Long-term	Memory loss, problems with speech and thinking, loss of appetite, anxiety.
Other Health-related Issues	PCP has been linked to self-injury. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Headaches, increased appetite, sleepiness, depression.
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to PCP or other dissociative drugs.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to dissociative drugs.

Prescription Opioids (Oxy/Percs):

Short-term	Pain relief, drowsiness, nausea, constipation, euphoria, slowed breathing, death.
Long-term	Increased risk of overdose or addiction if misused.
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: Miscarriage, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome. Older adults: higher risk of accidental misuse or abuse because many older adults have multiple prescriptions, increasing the risk of drug-drug interactions, and breakdown of drugs slows with age; also, many older adults are treated with prescription medications for pain. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Dangerous slowing of heart rate and breathing leading to coma or death.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps ("cold turkey"), leg movements.
Medications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Methadone ● Buprenorphine ● Naltrexone (short- and long-acting)
Behavioral Therapies	The same behavioral therapies that have helped treat addiction to heroin are used to treat prescription opioid addiction.

Prescription Stimulants (Speed):

Short-term	Increased alertness, attention, energy; increased blood pressure and heart rate; narrowed blood vessels; increased blood sugar; opened-up breathing passages. High doses: dangerously high body temperature and irregular heartbeat; heart disease; seizures.
Long-term	Heart problems, psychosis, anger, paranoia.
Other Health-related Issues	Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Masks the depressant action of alcohol, increasing risk of alcohol overdose; may increase blood pressure.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, tiredness, sleep problems.
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat stimulant addiction.
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behavioral therapies that have helped treat addiction to cocaine or methamphetamine may be useful in treating prescription stimulant addiction. Mobile medical application: reSET®

Psilocybin Magic Mushrooms/Shrooms:

Short-term	Hallucinations, altered perception of time, inability to tell fantasy from reality, panic, muscle relaxation or weakness, problems with movement, enlarged pupils, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness.
Long-term	Risk of flashbacks and memory problems.
Other Health-related Issues	Risk of poisoning if a poisonous mushroom is accidentally used.
In Combination with Alcohol	May decrease the perceived effects of alcohol.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.
Medications	It is not known whether psilocybin is addictive. There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to psilocybin or other hallucinogens.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if psilocybin is addictive and whether behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to this or other hallucinogens.

Rohypnol® (Flunitrazepam/Roofies):

Short-term	Drowsiness, sedation, sleep; amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.
In Combination with Alcohol	Severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Headache; muscle pain; extreme anxiety, tension, restlessness, confusion, irritability; numbness and tingling of hands or feet; hallucinations, delirium, convulsions, seizures, or shock.
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat addiction to Rohypnol® or other prescription sedatives.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat addiction to Rohypnol® or other prescription sedatives.

Steroids (Anabolic):

Short-term	Builds muscles, improved athletic performance. Acne, fluid retention (especially in the hands and feet), oily skin, yellowing of the skin, infection.
Long-term	Kidney damage or failure; liver damage; high blood pressure, enlarged heart, or changes in cholesterol leading to increased risk of stroke or heart attack, even in young people; aggression; extreme mood swings; anger ("roid rage"); extreme irritability; delusions; impaired judgment.
Other Health-related Issues	Males: shrunken testicles, lowered sperm count, infertility, baldness, development of breasts. Females: facial hair, male-pattern baldness, enlargement of the clitoris, deepened voice. Adolescents: stunted growth. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased risk of violent behavior.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Mood swings; tiredness; restlessness; loss of appetite; insomnia; lowered sex drive; depression, sometimes leading to suicide attempts.
Medications	Hormone therapy.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat steroid addiction.

Synthetic Cannabinoids (K2/Spice)

Short-term	Increased heart rate; vomiting; agitation; confusion; hallucinations, anxiety, paranoia; increased blood pressure.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	Use of synthetic cannabinoids has led to an increase in emergency room visits in certain areas.
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Headaches, anxiety, depression, irritability.
Medications	There are no FDA-approved medications to treat K2/Spice addiction.
Behavioral Therapies	More research is needed to find out if behavioral therapies can be used to treat synthetic cannabinoid addiction.

Tobacco/Nicotine/Vaping:

Short-term	Increased blood pressure, breathing, and heart rate. Exposes lungs to a variety of chemicals. Vaping also exposes lungs to metallic vapors created by heating the coils in the device.
Long-term	Greatly increased risk of cancer, especially lung cancer when smoked and oral cancers when chewed; chronic bronchitis; emphysema; heart disease; leukemia; cataracts; pneumonia.
Other Health-related Issues	Nicotine: in teens it can affect the development of brain circuits that control attention and learning. Tobacco products: Use while pregnant can lead to miscarriage, low birth weight, stillbirth, learning and behavior problems. Vaping products: Some are mixed with the filler Vitamin E acetate and other chemicals, leading to serious lung illnesses and deaths.
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Irritability, attention and sleep problems, depression, increased appetite.
Medications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bupropion (Zyban®) • Varenicline (Chantix®) • Nicotine replacement (gum, patch, lozenge)
Behavioral Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) • Self-help materials • Mail, phone, and Internet quit resources

Where To Get Help: - SAIC offers several sources of assistance for those seeking treatment for drug and alcohol abuse. Both **Health Services (312-499-4288)** and **Counseling Services (312-499-4271)** make referrals to appropriate community organizations. You can also make an appointment with one of the School's counselors for a confidential meeting to discuss any areas of concern. Counselors are available to discuss the breadth of the School's insurance policy as it relates to drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment. To set up an appointment, contact **Counseling Services** at **312-499-4271**.

Drug or Alcohol Abuse Programs

SAIC offers a variety of programs regarding drugs and alcohol in an effort to educate our students about the potential dangers of their use or abuse. The goal of these programs is to raise awareness on the issues related to drug and alcohol use on campus, and prevent students from making choices that may put their health or well-being in jeopardy.

- Oct 08 2023 Reslife Presents: Makeup and Mocktails. Join RA Mads and SRA Liberty for a night of makeup and mocktails.
- Oct 14 2023 Reslife Presents: Tell Your Story. Commemorate LGBTQ+ History Month by creating your own zine.
- Oct 27 2023 ResLife Presents: Bad Art & Good Tea. Join RA Anya to make some bad art that no one gets to judge and sip some tea. Art supplies and tea are provided..
- Nov 29 2023 ResLife: Snowflakes Hot Cocoa. Treat Yourself! Snowflakes and Hot Cocoa. Residents will be able to come to Nuveen and create snowflakes for decorations or gifts. There will be a hot chocolate bar as well.
- Dec 01 2023 Reslife Presents: Pajama Party! Join RA Jiselle for a Pajama Party and movie night! Have some pizza, watch a movie, and maybe play some games!
- Dec 08 2023 Reslife Presents: Board Game Night. Working late for your finals? Enjoy some hot chocolate, coffee, soda, sandwiches and snacks on the house! Available starting at 9pm until they're gone.

During the 2022-2023 academic year, Residence Life supported efforts to reduce alcohol and other substance use on campus by providing alternative programming. Resident Advisors sponsored programs for their residents such as:

- **Academic and Professional Workshops:** improvisation workshops, resume and artists statement workshops,
- **Online Gatherings:** movie nights, karaoke nights, building mixers and networking,
- **Art-making:** crochet nights, DIY: paint your clothes, community art making
- **Health and Wellness:** self-care workshops, cooking sessions, de-stress tips

Fire Safety Report

33. Disclosure of Fire Safety Statistics, Standards, & Measures

A. Fire Safety Statistics:

The fire safety report contains information with respect to the campus fire safety practices and standards of SAIC, including statistics concerning the number of fires and the cause of each fire, the number of injuries related to a fire that result in treatment at a medical facility, the number of deaths related to a fire, and the value of property damage caused by a fire in each on-campus student housing facility during the most recent calendar years for which data are available.

162 N State (162 Building) Residence Hall – Fire Statistics 2021-2023

Location	Total Fires in Bldg	Fire #	Date Reported-Report Number	Time	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire	Injuries Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility	Deaths Related to a Fire	Classification	Cause of Fire
Roof	1	1	01/07/2022 IR2022-002 0	4:45 pm	\$100-\$999	0	0	Unintentional	Electrical cable for melting ice on the roof

7 W Madison (Jones Hall) Residence Hall – Fire Statistics 2021-2023

Location	Total Fires in Bldg	Fire #	Date Reported-Report Number	Time	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire	Injuries Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility	Deaths Related to a Fire	Classification	Cause of Fire
Room 1007	2	1	9/21/21 IR2021-0985	3:46 pm	\$0-\$99	0	0	Unintentional	Electrical outlet Caught fire
Room 901	2	2	10/9/21 IR2021-1097	5:04 pm	\$0-\$99	0	0	Unintentional	Cookies baking in toaster oven caught fire

59 E Van Buren (Buckingham) Residence Hall – Fire Statistics 2021-2023

Location	Total Fires in Bldg	Fire #	Date Reported-Report Number	Time	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire	Injuries Requiring Treatment at a Medical Facility	Deaths Related to a Fire	Classification	Cause of Fire
Room 1703	1	1	2/14/2023 IR2023-0264	3:29 pm	\$0-\$99	0	0	Unintentional	stove unattended and food in a pot caught fire

Description of On Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems:

The School of the Art Institute of Chicago (SAIC) owns and operates two on-campus student housing facilities located at 7 W. Madison Avenue and 162 N. State Street, Chicago, Illinois. SAIC leases space in one on-campus student housing facility located at 59 E. Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

7 WEST MADISON (JONES HALL)

- 15 story/114 room high-rise residence hall
- Protected by an automatic fire alarm system including a voice evacuation system
- Fire system devices include: speaker/strobes, smoke & heat detection, pull stations, & water flow switches
- City of Chicago Code compliant Class A Fire System
- Evacuation of entire building on all fire alarms
- 2 local smoke detectors in each residence room.
 - 1 detector reports to a remote annunciator panel located at a Security Desk and monitored 24 hours per day/365 days per year
 - 1 AC/battery back-up detector sounds a local audible within the residence room
- All fire alarm devices are tested/maintained in accordance with City of Chicago, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and manufacturer's specifications.
- Fire alarm system monitored by Underwriter's Laboratory (UL) listed Central Station that reports all alarm conditions to the City of Chicago Fire Department
- Building is patrolled by security 24 hours a day 365 days per year
- Fire phones are located in the East Stairwell on the basement, first, fifth, tenth, and fifteenth floors (for fire department use only)
- Building is sprinklered in accordance with the City of Chicago Fire Code. Each floor has a water flow & tamper switch reporting to the main building fire panel. Each dorm room has code compliant sprinkler coverage.
- Fire sprinkler systems and fire pumps are tested/maintained in accordance with City of Chicago, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and manufacturer's specifications.
- 750 gallon per minute fire pump feeds building and is located in the second basement
- Extinguishers, partial (common areas only) or full (rooms also) sprinkler system, evacuation plans/placards

162 N. STATE STREET (162 Building)

- 17 story/268 room high-rise residence hall
- Protected by an automatic fire alarm system including a voice evacuation system
- Fire system devices include: speaker/strobes, smoke & heat detection, pull stations, & water flow switches
- City of Chicago Code compliant Class A Fire System
- Evacuation of entire residential portion of the building on all fire alarms
- 2 local smoke detectors in each residence room
 - 1 detector reports to a remote annunciator panel located at a Security Desk and monitored 24 hours per day/365 days per year
 - 1 AC/battery back-up detector sounds a local audible within the residence room
- All fire alarm devices are tested/maintained in accordance with City of Chicago, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and manufacturer's specifications.
- Fire alarm system monitored by Underwriter's Laboratory (UL) listed Central Station that reports all alarm conditions to the City of Chicago Fire Department
- Building is patrolled by security 24 hours per day/365 days per year
- Fire phones are located in the North and South stairwells at the basement, first, fifth, tenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth floor levels (for fire department use only)
- Building is sprinklered in accordance with City of Chicago Fire Code. Each floor has a water flow & tamper switch reporting to the main building fire panel. Each residence room has code compliant sprinkler coverage.
- Fire sprinkler system and fire pump are tested/maintained in accordance with City of Chicago, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and manufacturer's specifications.
- 1250 gallon per minute fire pump feeds building and is located in the basement
- Extinguishers, partial (common areas only) or full (rooms also) sprinkler system, evacuation plans/placards

59 E. VAN BUREN (THE BUCKINGHAM)

- 29 story/129 Apartments 456-bedroom high-rise residence hall
- Protected by an automatic fire alarm system including a voice evacuation system
- Fire system devices include: speaker/strobes, smoke & heat detection, pull stations, and water flow switches
- City of Chicago Code compliant Class A Fire System
- Evacuation of entire residential portion of the building on all fire alarms
- 1 local combination smoke detector/CO2 sensor in each apartment-hardwired AC/battery back-up detector sounds a local audible within the apartment
- All fire alarm devices are tested/maintained in accordance with City of Chicago, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and manufacturer's specifications.
- Fire alarm system monitored by EMERgency 24 Station that reports all alarm conditions to the City of Chicago Fire Department
- Building is patrolled by security 24 hours per day/365 days per year
- Fire phones are located in the North and South stairwells at the, fifth, tenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh floors (for fire department use only)
- Building is sprinklered in accordance with City of Chicago Fire Code. Each floor has a water flow & tamper switch reporting to the main building fire panel. Each residence room has code compliant sprinkler coverage.
- Fire sprinkler system and fire pump are tested/maintained in accordance with City of Chicago, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and manufacturer's specifications.
- 2-1000 gallon per minute fire pumps feed building and are located in the basement. Low zone protects sub-basement to 14th floor, High zone protects floors 15 to 29.
- Area of Refuge/Rescue two way communication system located on all floors in the north and south stairway.
- Extinguishers located in north and south stairway on all levels, sprinkler system, evacuation plans/placards

B. Number of Regular Mandatory Supervised Fire Drills:

There were two mandatory supervised fire drills conducted in each SAIC owned/operated campus building last year (1 drill per academic semester).

C. Policies on Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames:

Residence Life conducts residence hall health and safety inspections periodically throughout the year. The health and safety inspections are primarily designed to find and eliminate safety violations. Students are required to read and comply with the Student Handbook-Additional Residence Hall Policies, which includes the health, safety and other rules and regulations for residential buildings. The Student Handbook also includes the rules of conduct for all SAIC students and the range of sanctions that might be imposed for conduct violations.

The Additional Residence Hall Policies section of the Student Handbook states the following:

Many SAIC students take advantage of the community living environment provided by SAIC's residence halls. As a resident, students can immerse themselves in a community of fellow artists, live right in the heart of Chicago's Loop, and enjoy conveniences not found in most student apartments.

In addition to adhering to the Rules of Conduct described above, all residents and their guests/visitors are expected to adhere to the Residence Hall Rules of Conduct. Committing one or more of the following acts of misconduct may subject the student to SAIC's Student Conduct Procedures.

Additional guidelines for some Residence Hall Rules of Conduct can be found in the Residence Hall Specific Policies.

- **Improper Studio Use.** Improperly using the residence hall studio space or using hazardous materials in the Residence Halls. Additional guidelines are set forth in the Studio Use Policy found in the Residence Hall Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.
- **Power Tool Use.** Using power tools (such as power saws, drills, etc.) in a resident's room or areas except the approved area on the 17th floor studio in the 162 North State Street Residences.
- **Unattended Cooking.** Leaving food cooking unattended at any time or leaving any appliance unattended during use with the exception of slow cookers as defined by the Fire Safety Policy found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.

The Student Handbook Rules of Conduct states the following:

The Rules of Conduct have been established to create an environment that is conducive to artistic and personal growth and development. Committing one or more of the following acts of misconduct may subject the student to SAIC's Student Conduct Procedures.

More information about some of the Rules of Conduct can be found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.

- **Fire Safety.** Behaviors that cause a fire or fire hazard. Additional guidelines are set forth in the Fire Safety Policy found in the Specific Policies section of the Student Handbook.
- **Smoking.** Smoking cigarettes, electronic cigarettes such as vaporizers/atomizer (vapes), pipes, or any other smoking device (either purchased or created) in all SAIC buildings, including residence halls and academic buildings, or within 15 feet of the entrance to all SAIC buildings.

The Fire Safety section of the Student Handbook states the following:

Students must not engage in activities that create or maintain a fire or fire hazard. Specific rules pertaining to fire safety include the following:

- **Fire Safety Equipment**—Students may not tamper with or hang anything from fire safety equipment such as sprinklers, pull stations, fire extinguishers, smoke alarms, fire curtains, or any other equipment for fire prevention, detection, or response. This includes, but is not limited to, installing, decorating, hanging, or otherwise placing an item (including artwork) in a manner that may conceal exits or exit signs, sprinkler heads, and fire safety devices, or impede exit in any way.
- **Open Flames and Gas Containers**—In general, with the exception of portable lighters, open flames and devices that produce open flames including, but not limited to, butane torches and grills, are prohibited on campus. Flammable fuels such as kerosene, propane, butane, and gasoline are prohibited on campus. To request permission to use these items for art making, students must contact Art School Considerations at asc_saic@saic.edu.
- **Candles**—Candles may not be lit on campus. Candles are not allowed on campus unless the candle has never been burned. Candle warmers are not permitted on campus.
- **Incense**—Incense or incense paraphernalia (including sticks and powder) may not be lit on campus. Incense and incense paraphernalia are not allowed on campus unless never lit.
- **Appliances**—Students may not overload the electrical circuits as this can present fire hazards. The following appliances are not allowed on campus:
 - Open element appliances, such as space heaters, broilers, and heat guns
 - Sun lamps
 - Hot plates
 - Instant pots and pressure cookers
 - Slow cookers (Crock-Pots) are only permitted if they have an automatic shut off. Slow cookers are only permitted for food preparation and may not be used for art making (e.g. wax melting).
 - Halogen lamps/tungsten lights are only permitted on campus if they are checked out from the Media Center and used in a safe manner. Students may not hang clothing, towels, curtains, scarves or any fabrics over a halogen/tungsten lamp. Students must turn them off when not in use and keep them away from combustible materials and fabrics such as bedding, drapes, bookcases, and furniture.

- Electrical Decorations and Extension Cords: Electrical decorations and extension cords must have the UL or FM label intact and be identified for indoor use. Extension cords and surge protectors may not be plugged directly into each other in order to extend their length (“daisy-chaining”). Students must inspect any of their electrical decorations, extension cords, and surge protectors for cracked sockets, bare wires, and loose connections before use. Students must use an appropriate amount of electrical decorations and extension cords for the size of the space (e.g. no more than three light sets should be used in a residence hall room), and they should not run under carpet or through doorways, aisles, or corridors. Students should remember that lights are a heat source and should be placed consciously, and decorative lights should be turned off when the space is unattended.
- Evacuation—In accordance with Chicago law, students are required to evacuate the building during a fire alarm in a timely manner.

Any items found on campus in violation of this policy may be confiscated.

Procedures for Student Housing Evacuation:

An evacuation is implemented under conditions when it is no longer safe to remain in a building or a specific area in a building. This requires occupants to move out and away from a building to an area of refuge or out and away from a specific area within a building. This procedure is most commonly used when there is a suspected fire, hazardous material spill, flooding, gas leak, or bomb or other threat in a building.

If you identify a fire, follow these procedures:

- Notify occupants and help those needing assistance in the immediate area
- Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station
- Confine the fire by closing doors as you exit
- Evacuate the building at the nearest exit and call 911 and Campus Security (**312.899.1230** or push the EMERGENCY button on any in-house phone)
- **DO NOT**, under any circumstances, enter the building until authorized to do so by emergency personnel

If you hear a fire alarm, follow these procedures:

- Use the stairs to exit the building at the closest exit (if clear of danger). Do not use the elevator.
- Close the doors as you exit.
- Remain calm, do not panic, and proceed calmly to the exterior, assisting others whenever possible.
- Proceed to the assembly area or area of rescue assistance
- Follow directions from Campus Security and other emergency responders and inform them of any known missing or injured persons
- Do not re-enter the building until the "All Clear" signal is issued when it is safe to enter the building.
- Evacuation maps showing routes and exits are posted in each elevator lobby.
- Faculty, staff and students should know at least two evacuation routes.

If a building must be evacuated for other reasons, IRFM and Campus Security will coordinate the evacuations by giving directions about the emergency and next steps.

General Guidelines for Persons with Disabilities

Students—Each term, or as needed, students should meet with the Disability and Learning Resource Center to identify themselves and their disability (mobility, visual, hearing, speech, or multiple impairments), and discuss emergency evacuation plans.

Employees—Annually or as needed, employees with disabilities should meet with Human Resources, and their department supervisor to discuss their disability (mobility, visual, hearing, speech, or multiple impairments) and evacuation plans.

Human Resources and the department supervisor or Disability and Learning Resource Center representative should discuss and determine the following information with students or employees:

- How will they be notified in the event of an emergency (alarm, strobes and lights, etc.)

- Where the exit routes are
- Whether they can exit the building unassisted
- What kind of assistance they may need
- Identifying at least twice the number of volunteers who are willing and able to provide assistance. When students or employees talk to potential volunteers, they should discuss:
 - Guidance—explaining how and where the volunteers need to go, escorting to or through the exit path
 - Minor physical effort—Offering an arm to assist the person or opening a door
 - Major physical effort—Carrying a person down the stairs, carrying a wheelchair down the stairs, or operating a stair-descent device (if applicable)
 - Where volunteers will start providing assistance
 - When volunteers will provide assistance (always, only when asked, etc.)
 - How volunteers will be contacted (face to face, phone, email, etc.)
 - Waiting for first responders—An agreement should be reached regarding how long the volunteer is expected to wait for the first responders to arrive
- Human Resources, the department supervisors, or Disability and Learning Resource Center representatives should provide students and employees with written directions, maps or floor plans of evacuation routes. and discuss exit paths and alternative exits
- Human Resources and the Disability Learning Resource Center should provide the Executive Director for Campus Security with a list of persons that require evacuation assistance. The list shall include:
 - Name of student/employee
 - Class schedule or work location
 - Type of disability
 - If they have a volunteer to provide evacuation assistance.

Evacuation Procedures for Persons with Mobility Impairment

People who are able to go up and down stairs easily but have impairments of their hands or arms can be assisted by anyone. A viable plan to address this issue may be for the person with the impairment to be aware that he or she will need to ask someone for assistance with a particular door or device.

Other people with mobility impairments should seek multiple volunteers in advance to assist if an emergency develops.

- It is recommended that one volunteer remain with the individual, and another volunteer exit the building and inform emergency personnel that a person with a disability is waiting for rescue assistance on the specified floor.
- Volunteers should consider evacuating a non-ambulatory person only when the person is in immediate danger of harm if not evacuated. Proper lifting techniques (e.g., bending the knees, keeping the back straight, holding the person close before lifting, and using leg muscles to lift) should be used to avoid injury to the back.

Evacuation Procedures for Persons with Hearing/Speech Impairment

All buildings on campus are equipped with fire alarm strobe lights. Persons with hearing impairments may not hear audible emergency alarms and will need to be alerted of emergency situations.

- Get the attention of a person with a hearing disability
- Clearly state the problem. Gestures and pointing are helpful, but be prepared to write a brief statement if the person does not seem to understand
- Offer visual instructions to advise of safest route, direction toward exits, or evacuation maps

The only standard building egress system that is limited to voice communication is the emergency phone in the elevators. Should a person with a speech/hearing impairment need assistance in the elevator, press the emergency call button. A Campus Security officer will respond.

Evacuation Procedures for Persons with a Visual Impairment

Most people with a visual impairment will be familiar with their surroundings and frequently traveled routes. Since the emergency evacuation route is likely different from the commonly traveled route, persons who are visually impaired may need assistance in evacuating.

- Give verbal instructions to advise about safest routes, estimated distances, and direction
- DO NOT grasp a visually impaired person's arm. Ask if he or she would like to hold onto your arm as you exit, especially if there is debris or a crowd.

Calling Security for Help - If at any time you are unable to exit because of smoke, fire or physical barriers:

Please **immediately** report significant emergencies or dangerous situations that pose an immediate threat to the health and safety of the SAIC community to the Chicago Police Department and Campus Security. To report an emergency on campus you should:

- **Call 911** and then:
- Press the emergency button on those phones in SAIC buildings that have an orange sticker with the word **"EMERGENCY"** on it next to the button or call Campus Security at (312) 899-1230.
- If you can't reach any phones pull a pull station located near the stairwells or fire escapes.
- Notify occupants and help those needing assistance in the immediate area.
- Evacuate the building at the nearest exit.
- Do not, under any circumstances, enter the building until authorized to do so by emergency personnel.

Campus Security maintains a list of students on campus who are physically disabled, which we receive from the Disability and Learning Resource Center. Anyone who anticipates that they will require assistance during an evacuation should notify the Disability and Learning Resource Center at (312) 499-4278 so that we can have the information for emergency responders. Employees can provide their information to Campus Security at (312) 899-1292.

Failure to evacuate the building in a timely manner during a fire alarm is against city ordinance and is considered a violation of SAIC policy. When you choose not to evacuate the building, you are putting your life and the lives of others in danger. Serious sanctions (up to, and including, expulsion from your SAIC residence hall and suspension from SAIC) may be assigned to any student who does not evacuate when the fire alarm sounds. In addition, the Chicago Fire Department and Police Department may decide to press charges against any student failing to evacuate.

Evacuation Drills

It is the policy of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago that, in accordance with state and federal laws, evacuation drills will be conducted several times throughout the year. All residents and guests/visitors occupying the building at the time of the drill are required to participate in the evacuation. Floor plans indicating the evacuation routes to the internal stairwell(s) and exterior fire escape are posted on each floor.

Policies Regarding Fire Safety Education/Training Programs:

Fire safety education programs for all resident advisors and resident directors living in on-campus student housing are held at the beginning of each academic year. These programs are designed to train these advisors and directors on the procedures to be followed in case there is a fire and disseminate information on fire safety policies. During these programs, trainers emphasize that participating in fire drills is mandatory. Students with disabilities are encouraged to meet with advisors in the Disability and Learning Resource Center to discuss evacuation protocols for students who have difficulty exiting the buildings in an evacuation.

Additional information on fire safety and emergency preparedness can be found on the Ready.gov website (<https://www.ready.gov/>), the Illinois Homeland Security website (<https://www2.illinois.gov/ready/>), and the U.S. Fire Administration's website (<https://www.usfa.dhs.gov/>).

D. Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety:

There are currently no plans for improvements in fire safety. All existing fire safety systems meet or exceed City of Chicago and NFPA codes.

E. Fire Safety Log:

A log recording all fires in on-campus student housing facilities, including the nature, date, time, and general location of each fire is available for review at the Campus Security Desk at 37 S. Wabash, Monday through Friday, between 7:00am - 3:00pm. Additionally, a campus wide email message will be distributed annually notifying the community that this information is available and where it can be accessed.

F. Designated Fire Reporting Authorities:

Per federal law, SAIC is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities. Listed below are the non-emergency numbers to call to report fires that have already been extinguished in on-campus student housing. These are fires for which you are unsure whether the SAIC Campus Security Office has been notified.

7 W. Madison	Security Officer on Duty	(312) 516-5300
162 N. State	Security Officer on Duty	(312) 846-2100
Vice President, Campus Operations	Thomas Buechele	(312) 499-4923
Executive Director, Campus Security	John Pack	(312) 899-7442
Associate Director, Campus Security	B. Roy Roncal	(312) 899-9177
Associate Director, Campus Security	Dennis Leaks	(312) 899-9176
Dean, Student Life	Debbie Martin	(312) 629-6804
Associate Director, Environmental Health & Safety	Liveida Monsalve Villamizar	(312) 499-4924

When calling, please provide as much information as possible about the location, date, time, and cause of the fire. This is not a list of whom to notify that there is a fire emergency. The procedures that students and employees should follow in the case of a fire are described on page 3 of this report under "EMERGENCY INFORMATION – How To Respond in an Emergency – Evacuation". All fires will be investigated.