

# DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

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2025 SAFETY AND SECURITY INFORMATION  
REPORT AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

## EMERGENCY NUMBERS

**To report a crime or emergency at a Chicago Campus, call:**

Lincoln Park Campus	(773) 325-7777
Loop Campus	(312) 362-8400
Chicago Police Emergency	911
Chicago Fire Emergency	911
Chicago Police Non-Emergency	311

**To report a crime or emergency at the Rosalind Franklin Campus, call:**

Rosalind Franklin Campus Security	(847) 578-3288
North Chicago Police Emergency	911
Non-Emergency	(847) 596-8774
North Chicago Fire Emergency	911
Non-Emergency	(847) 596-8780

**To report a crime or emergency at the Los Angeles Campus, call:**

Loop Campus (Loop Campus is the designated recipient for reports regarding the Los Angeles Campus)	(312) 362-8400
Los Angeles Police Emergency	911
Los Angeles Fire Emergency	911
Los Angeles Police Non-Emergency	(877) 275-5273

## **2025 SAFETY AND SECURITY INFORMATION REPORT AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT**

This Safety and Security Information Report and Fire Safety Report (“Report”) is being provided to you as a part of DePaul University’s commitment to safety and security on its campuses and in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (“Clery Act”).

DePaul University (“DePaul”) is an urban, Catholic and Vincentian institution of higher education with two main campuses, both located within the city of Chicago. The Loop Campus is located in the south end of Chicago’s downtown area and includes University Center which is owned and operated by a third party and shared with other local universities. Five miles to the north is the Lincoln Park Campus (LPC), which has several traditional style residence halls, plus an assortment of independent living style buildings, and seven properties that are managed by DePaul’s Department of Housing & Residence Life. DePaul also has a campus located at the Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, as well as a campus located in Los Angeles, offering both a full-time MFA program, as well as a ten-week immersion program for current DePaul students. In general, throughout this Report, references to DePaul include all its campuses; information specific to other campus locations is so identified. Additional information regarding the campus located at the Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science can also be found in Appendix A.

More than 20,000 students are enrolled at DePaul and about 3,500 faculty and staff are employed by the university.

### **Reporting of Crimes and Emergencies**

This report is prepared by the Public Safety Office and in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies surrounding our main campus and alternate sites, the Department of Housing & Residence Life, and Student Affairs. The Public Safety Office is the unit responsible for security and emergency response at DePaul’s Lincoln Park and Loop campuses. The primary office of the Public Safety Office is located on the Lincoln Park Campus at 2345 N. Sheffield Avenue. A second office is located on the lower level of the 25 E. Jackson building on the Loop Campus. Both offices are open 24 hours a day. The office is staffed by trained, professional public safety officers. DePaul Public Safety Officers do not have arrest powers. DePaul Public Safety does not maintain officers on the Rosalind Franklin Campus or the Los Angeles Campus.

The Los Angeles Campus is staffed by a private security agency. Crimes occurring on the Los Angeles Campus should be reported to local law enforcement and then reported to the Loop Public Safety Office when safe to do so, as the Loop Public Safety office is the designated receiver of reports regarding the Los Angeles Campus for Clery reporting purposes. Sunset Las Palmas Studios (SLPS) provides their own 24/7 on-site private unsworn security, which includes the college’s classroom and administrative location. Security officers monitor and control access at studio entrances. Additionally, DePaul’s Los Angeles Campus housing is provided by a third party. Housing is patrolled after hours by private security, and all units, entrance doors, and amenities are secured by a key fob system.

A number of well-marked exterior emergency call boxes are located throughout the Lincoln Park Campus. These emergency call boxes can be used to report a crime, a fire, or any other type of emergency. House telephones are located in select areas of all buildings at both Chicago

campuses. For assistance, dial ext. 57777 at the Lincoln Park Campus or ext. 28400 at the Loop Campus. The Public Safety Office has an excellent working relationship with both the Chicago Police and Fire departments where assistance and support can be obtained immediately.

DePaul's Facility Operations personnel can be reached via radio or telephone communications. With certain exceptions relating to sexual violence, DePaul Public Safety Officers will report all felonies and serious misdemeanors which are reported to them or they observe "on view" to the Chicago Police Department ("CPD") via 911 as soon as possible. For lesser misdemeanors, the victim will be encouraged and assisted by public safety officers to report the crime to the Chicago Police Department. Please take the time to review the complete Crime Reporting and Clery Act Compliance policy on reporting crimes located at [policies.depaul.edu](https://policies.depaul.edu).

## Confidential Reporting

DePaul encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to Public Safety. Individuals who report crimes to Public Safety are given the opportunity to decline to provide their name as part of the crime reporting process. Other options for confidential reporting of incidents of sexual and relationship violence are detailed in the [Sexual and Relationship Violence Prevention and Response policy](#). An anonymous hotline and a web intake site are also available as methods of reporting misconduct in situations where a member of the university community fears reprisal, embarrassment, or for other reasons does not feel comfortable utilizing normal reporting channels. DePaul does not recommend that the hotline be used for crime reporting.

Misconduct Reporting Hotline: 877-236-8390

Misconduct Reporting Web Intake Site: [www.depaul.ethicspoint.com](https://www.depaul.ethicspoint.com)

## Daily Crime Log

A daily crime log is available for review at Lincoln Park and Loop Public Safety offices from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. The information in the crime log typically includes the case number, classification, date reported, date occurred, time occurred, general location and disposition of each crime.

## Emergency Notifications, Response, and Evacuations

DePaul maintains a Chicago Campus Emergency Operations Plan designed to provide guidance and direction to DePaul personnel in the event of an emergency or crisis situation in order to effectively respond to any emergency situation on DePaul property that could cause death, injury, disruption of operations, or physical or environmental damage. This plan is located at [emergencyplan.depaul.edu](https://emergencyplan.depaul.edu) and follows the Campus Security Enhancement Act of 2008 and NIMS (National Incident Management Standards).

The plan breaks down emergencies into three levels:

- Level 1: A minor department or building problem that can be resolved using internal resources. Example: Broken water pipes, faulty locks.
- Level 2: A facilities-focused emergency having little impact on members of the campus community, other than those using the specific area where it occurred. Example: Minor chemical spills, loss of heat or electricity for several hours, a small fire confined to a single room.
- Level 3: A major, potentially catastrophic emergency or imminent threat of such an emergency, impacting a sizeable portion of a campus and/or its surrounding community, which requires a response involving significant assistance from external emergency response agencies. May also be an emergency situation focused on a person or persons (as opposed to only University facilities). Example: Major criminal activity, tornados, flood, major fire, extended power outage, a contagious disease outbreak, significant act of

violence, including an active shooter situation, terrorism.

The Executive Emergency Response Team (EERT) is typically involved in level three emergencies and is responsible for high-level management and decision-making (When to close the university, direct additional resources, etc.)

The EERT consists of the following individuals listed in order of rank:

- President
- Provost
- Executive Vice President
- Chief of Staff
- Vice President, Facility Operations
- Vice President, University Communications

The highest-ranking available member of the EERT shall have the authority to declare a Level 3 emergency.

Since the Public Safety Office is staffed 24 hours per day, the first officer upon the scene of such an emergency has initial responsibility as Incident Commander and will promptly contact the Director of Public Safety or the VP for Facility Operations. The Director of Public Safety or the VP for Facility Operations shall immediately notify the EERT, in order to initiate this Chicago Campus Emergency Operations Plan. Until such time as the Director of Public Safety or the Vice President for Facility Operations of the University can be contacted, or the Public Safety on-duty supervisor is otherwise relieved by higher authority or local authorities, the on-duty supervisor will direct all available DePaul resources to provide priority protection for life, safety and preservation of property.

DePaul's Public Information Officer is the Vice President, University Communications. The Public Information Officer will coordinate with the Executive Emergency Response Team, Incident Commander, and external media outlets to ensure accurate and timely dissemination of information. As necessary, the Public Information Officer will coordinate with local authorities, federal agencies, and technical specialists, e.g., the National Weather Service or Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to provide information imperative to resolving a campus emergency.

It is DePaul's policy to involve local authorities when it is determined that a particular campus emergency exceeds the capabilities of DePaul personnel. DePaul will, therefore, seek the assistance of the City of Chicago Police Department, City of Chicago Fire Department and other local agencies on an as needed basis. DePaul will then coordinate with such local agencies and comply with their directives.

Depending upon the nature and time of the emergency, the DePaul community will be alerted as soon as possible through a combination of methods including:

- Primary fire alarm (loud speaker and strobe light)
- Speakers in classrooms and hallways in DePaul-owned buildings at Lincoln Park and Loop Campus
- DPU Alert:
  - A notification system that allows for messages to be sent via text, voice, and email in one initiating action to faculty, staff, students, and tenants. To register for this alert, log on to Campus Connect, go to Profile, then DPU/Academic Alert
- Messages posted to DePaul's primary Facebook, Twitter feed, and on [www.depaul.edu](http://www.depaul.edu)
- Email to university community
- Posted notices

The University tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures using a variety of methods including evacuation drills and DPU Alert tests. These may be announced or unannounced. In addition, the university performs table-top exercises every 12-18 months focusing on some portion of the emergency plan, such as active shooter response or severe weather incident.

The testing records are maintained by the Associate Director of Emergency Management.

As DePaul Public Safety does not maintain a presence on the Los Angeles Campus, emergencies are handled by local emergency personnel. If an emergency occurs on the Los Angeles Campus that DePaul Public Safety is made aware of, DePaul Public Safety will notify the campus community on the Los Angeles Campus.

### **Campus Facilities Access, Security and Maintenance— Lincoln Park, Loop, and Los Angeles Campuses**

Most campus buildings and facilities are accessible to members of the campus community, guests, and visitors during hours of operation Monday through Friday, and for limited designated hours on Saturday and Sunday. This excludes most holidays.

The exterior doors to student residence halls are locked 24 hours a day. Residents have unlimited access via a key or card access system. In the traditional residence halls, guests and visitors may gain admission through a staffed central desk. Guests must sign in and provide the desk assistant with a photo I.D. to verify their identity. Guests must be escorted by their host/hostess whenever in the residence hall. In the independent living style complexes that do not have central desks, guests must be escorted throughout the building by their host/hostess at all times.

Desk personnel can summon immediate help from Public Safety via duress alarm or telephone. All student rooms are equipped with dead bolt locks and all windows have locks. Security screens are installed on all lower-level windows that can open enough to allow a person to gain access to a room. Students are advised to keep their doors locked at all times.

Exterior lighting is an important part of DePaul's commitment to campus safety and security. Motor vehicle parking lots, pedestrian walkways and building exteriors are well lit. Surveys of exterior lighting on the Lincoln Park Campus and Loop Campus are conducted by public safety officers on an on-going basis. A comprehensive survey of all exterior lighting is conducted by members of both the Public Safety and Facility Operation departments once a year. All members of the campus community are encouraged to report any exterior lighting deficiencies to the Public Safety Office (Lincoln Park ext. 57777 and Loop Campus ext. 28400) or Facility Operations (Lincoln Park ext. 57377, Loop Campus ext. 28682).

Facility Operations regularly inspects campus facilities, promptly makes repairs affecting safety and security and responds to reports of potential safety and security hazards such as broken windows and defective locks.

Exterior doors on Chicago campus buildings are locked and secured each evening by public safety officers. Door and security hardware operating deficiencies are reported by public safety officers on a daily basis.

Shrubbery, trees, and other vegetation on the Lincoln Park Campus are trimmed on a regular basis. Shrubbery does not exceed a height that would afford a hiding place for aggressors. Trees are trimmed so as not to afford concealment.

Residence Hall staff provide 24-hour staffing for all Chicago campus residence halls. Resident Assistants (RAs) are live-in, part-time student employees who report to a full-time professional Residence Director (RD). The RAs work in a residential community and are responsible for:

- Community Development
- Intentional Interactions – regular contact, quarterly check-ins, afterhours support, etc.
- Programming with a focus on learning outcomes
- Response to student issues – crisis, conflict resolution, roommate concerns, etc.
- Health & Safety Inspections (quarterly) – all units are inspected to look for evidence of common health and safety violations (flammable, cleanliness, electrical, etc.)
- Community Inspections (weekly) – checking fire extinguishers, exit lighting, Detex alarms, etc.
- Large-scale housing projects such as residence hall opening, transition moves, and residence hall closing.

The Los Angeles Campus academic and administrative offices are located at Sunset Las Palmas Studios. Sunset Las Palmas Studios posts a security officer at the studio lot entrances, and access is restricted. An officer is also posted at the Sunset Las Palmas Studios parking lot.

DePaul's Los Angeles Campus housing is provided by a third party. Housing is patrolled after hours by private security, and all units, entrance doors, and amenities are secured by a key fob system. There are no RAs on the Los Angeles Campus.

Third parties provide maintenance for the Los Angeles facilities designed to facilitate campus security.

## **Law Enforcement Authority and Interagency Relationships**

All public safety officers at the Lincoln Park and Loop campuses are required to complete a criminal background check through Human Resources, and the state-approved course of training as provided by Section 28 of the Illinois Private Security Act of 1983 and Section 24-2(6) of the Illinois Criminal code. DePaul public safety officers are not armed. Municipal and state police officers, as defined by the Illinois Criminal Law and Procedure (720 ILC 5/24-2), who are employed as part-time public safety officers, are permitted to carry arms. Public safety officers are not sworn peace officers and do not have arrest powers. They detain individuals for the Chicago Police Department.

DePaul's campuses are located in cities with well-trained, responsive police and fire departments equipped to handle all emergencies. If a major or serious crime occurs at any DePaul campus, the police in that jurisdiction will, once on the scene, take control of the situation. DePaul's Public Safety Office relies on the Chicago Police Department for assistance in formulating crime prevention techniques and in planning for the future.

DePaul and local law enforcement have a positive working relationship and collaborate in numerous ways. DePaul has two memoranda of understanding with the City of Chicago. The first memorandum allows public safety to monitor and transmit on the Chicago Police Department's zone 4 radio frequency. This allows for immediate communication with the police during an emergency event. The second memorandum allows the City of Chicago's Office of Emergency Management and Communications to monitor select exterior cameras at the Loop and Lincoln Park campuses in the event of an emergency on campus. DePaul University does not currently have any memorandum of understanding with the Los Angeles Police Department.

## Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

DePaul's Public Safety Office adheres to the dictum that it is more prudent to prevent crimes than to react to them after the fact. A primary vehicle for accomplishing this goal is the university's Crime Prevention Program. This program is based upon the dual concepts of eliminating or minimizing criminal opportunities whenever possible and encouraging students and employees to be responsible for their own safety and the safety of others. In general, the purpose of these programs is to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. *The following is a listing of some of the crime prevention programs and projects implemented by DePaul at its campuses, for all of its students and employees. Programs are held periodically and/or as needed. This list is not exhaustive.*

### Educational Programs

1. New Student Orientation – Crime prevention presentations are made available to new students during the summer months.
2. Residence Hall Security – Crime prevention presentations are made available to the residence life community and other on-campus resident students on a requested basis.
3. Crime Prevention Presentations – Crime prevention presentations accompanied by brochures and other printed materials are made available to campus groups and organizations such as commuter students, campus departments, athletics, and recognized student organizations.
4. Self-Defense Classes – Self-defense classes are provided at the Ray Meyer Fitness Center for students, faculty, and staff. The classes provide participants with tools for their empowerment and safety.
5. Ongoing Education – Ongoing education, trainings and awareness campaigns are provided to students throughout the year that include information about sexual and relationship violence, consent, healthy relationships, and bystander intervention. Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Months are also observed.
6. Sunset Las Palmas Studios Orientation – Students attending at the Los Angeles Campus attend orientation at Sunset Las Palmas Studios, which includes information about evacuation procedures.

### Crime Prevention Programs

1. Escort Program – On the Lincoln Park Campus, an escort service is provided, from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., for persons walking from one campus building/parking lot to another campus building/parking lot.  
<https://offices.depaul.edu/public-safety/campus-services/Pages/safety-escort-service.aspx>
2. Inter-Campus Shuttle – Students, faculty, and staff may use the inter-campus shuttle to travel between the Lincoln Park and Loop campuses.  
<https://resources.depaul.edu/parking-services/Pages/inter-campus-shuttle.aspx>
3. Vinnie Van – The Vinnie Vans provide free drop off transportation from DePaul's Lincoln Park Campus to a final residential destination within defined boundaries.  
<https://resources.depaul.edu/parking-services/Pages/vinnie-vans.aspx>
4. Weekly Report – During the school year, crime activity is published in the school newspaper, "The DePaulia," and posted on the Public Safety website at:  
<https://offices.depaul.edu/public-safety/crime-reporting-prevention/Pages/campus-crime-activity.aspx>
5. Access to Residence Halls – Access to secured residence halls is available to residents only via a key or card access system. The exterior doors to student residence halls are locked 24 hours a day.



6. DePaul has established a Campus Violence Prevention Plan, which includes a Campus Violence Prevention Committee and Campus Threat Assessment Team (Student Care Team). For full details on this plan, please visit:  
<https://offices.depaul.edu/public-safety/crime-reporting-prevention/Pages/campus-violence-prevention-plan.aspx>

### **Electronic and Other Security Systems**

1. House Telephones and Emergency Call Boxes – Both interior and exterior emergency communications linked to the Public Safety Office are located throughout the Chicago campuses.
2. Closed Circuit Television Surveillance – CCTV is used in the buildings at the Loop Campus and in buildings, residence halls and parking garages at the Lincoln Park Campus. Exterior cameras are located at select locations at each campus.
3. Electronic Alarm Systems – An electronic monitoring system located at both Chicago campuses monitors a network of intrusion detection, fire alarms and duress alarm systems.
4. Blue Demon Card– The Blue Demon Card serves as official mobile identification while at DePaul University and is available to registered students, faculty, and staff. It is an all-in-one identification card that allows entry to the residence buildings and parking garages, to purchase food in the cafeterias, to attend university functions, and for security purposes.

### **Timely Warning Safety Alerts**

In some instances, Public Safety will issue a timely warning about a crime that has occurred. The purpose of the timely warning is to warn of criminal incidents so that people can protect themselves, and to aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

In general, Public Safety will issue timely warnings in the following circumstances:

1. The crime is a Clery-reportable crime, or Public Safety determines that a timely warning is otherwise appropriate;
2. The crime was reported to Public Safety (either directly or through local law enforcement);
3. There is a serious or continuing threat to the campus community; and
4. The issuance of a timely warning would not, in the judgement of first responders, compromise the efforts to assist a victim, or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate an emergency.

For example, if an offender has been apprehended or the crime is reported to Public Safety long after the crime has occurred, then there may not be a serious or continuing threat to the campus community.

Timely warnings will be issued as soon as pertinent information is available in order to make a decision as to whether issuing a timely warning is appropriate.

Timely warnings may be distributed in a variety of ways including via posting on buildings, posting on the Public Safety website, or email. The underlying principle in distributing timely

warnings is to distribute the relevant information to the appropriate people quickly and effectively.

Decisions about whether to issue a timely warning, the information to include in a timely warning, and the form in which a timely warning will be issued, are made on a case-by-case basis by Public Safety, in light of the relevant circumstances.

The University is not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

### **Crime Reporting/Campus Security Authorities**

DePaul University community members are strongly encouraged to immediately report criminal activity and suspicious person(s) to the DePaul Public Safety Office. To further encourage the timely reporting of crimes on campus, certain faculty and staff members are designated as campus security authorities (“CSAs”), as defined by the Clery Act. Some examples of CSAs could include Public Safety officers, deans, directors, department heads, athletic coaches, student organization advisors, resident hall staff and student affairs staff. A letter is sent annually to individuals identified as CSAs reminding them of their responsibilities. Public Safety also conducts annual trainings for CSAs. All crimes reported to CSAs will be reported to Public Safety in a timely manner. Professional and pastoral counselors are not required to inform those they counsel of procedures for reporting crimes voluntarily and confidentiality for inclusion in the Annual Security Report, although counselors may choose to do so at their discretion. Please take the time to review the complete Crime Reporting policy located at [policies.depaul.edu](https://policies.depaul.edu).

The Illinois Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act (325 ILCS 5) mandates that all university personnel who have reasonable cause to believe that a child under the age of 18 known to them in their professional or official capacity may have been subjected to physical or sexual abuse, may be at risk of physical or sexual abuse, or is being deprived of the proper or necessary care are required by law to immediately report such mistreatment to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (“DCFS”) by calling DCFS’ child abuse hotline at 1-800-25-ABUSE. Employees who report an incident to DCFS may also be required to report the matter to Public Safety pursuant to DePaul’s other crime reporting guidelines. However, mandated reporters are individually responsible for ensuring that certain conduct is reported directly to DCFS and reporting this conduct to DePaul Public Safety alone will not fulfill this legal obligation.

The California Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act (West’s Ann.Cal.Penal Code s. 11164 et seq.) defines an employee or administrator of a public or private postsecondary educational institution, whose duties bring the administrator or employee into contact with children on a regular basis, or who supervises those whose duties bring the administrator or employee into contact with children on a regular basis, as to child abuse or neglect occurring on that institution's premises or at an official activity of, or program conducted by, the institution as mandated reporters. Mandated reporters in California must make a report to local police or the county welfare department when they have knowledge of or reasonably suspect child abuse.

Questions regarding the requirements of being a mandated reporter or whether a particular situation must be reported to DCFS and/or Public Safety should be directed to Public Safety.

DePaul does not have any recognized student organizations with off-campus locations.

## Missing Student Policy

Any member of the University community who believes that a student is a Missing Student should immediately contact DePaul Public Safety at (773) 325-7777. A “Missing Student” is a student who has been reported absent from the University for 24 hours or more without any known reason. Any DePaul office that receives a report of a Missing Student (*e.g.*, Student Affairs, College/School offices) must immediately refer the report to Public Safety.

Public Safety will promptly investigate all reports of Missing Students to determine the validity of the report. If the report of a Missing Student is validated, the designated DePaul office will, within 24 hours of receiving the initial report:

1. Notify local law enforcement that the student is a Missing Student.
2. If the Missing Student has designated emergency contact(s), including an additional emergency contact specifically related to being a Missing Student, attempt to notify the Missing Student's emergency contact(s) that the student is a Missing Student. Students are responsible for updating all emergency contact information in Campus Connect. All emergency contact information is only available to authorized DePaul personnel, and will only be released for approved purposes, such as to law enforcement in furtherance of a missing person investigation.
3. If the Missing Student is under 18 and is not emancipated, attempt to notify the student's parent/guardian that the student is a Missing Student.

### *Procedures Regarding Missing Students*

Public Safety is responsible for communicating all validated reports of Missing Students to local law enforcement within 24 hours of receiving the initial report.

Public Safety will work with Student Affairs regarding all reports of Missing Students. Student Affairs is responsible for communicating with a Missing Student's emergency contact(s) (and if applicable, a Missing Student's parent/guardian) within 24 hours of receiving the initial report.

Students have the option to designate one or more emergency contacts in Campus Connect. This includes designating an additional emergency contact specifically related to being a Missing Student. If a student is a Missing Student, DePaul will notify those emergency contacts specifically designated as emergency contacts for Missing Student situations, and may notify other emergency contacts as well.

In order to make students aware of this policy, including the student's option to designate various emergency contacts in Campus Connect, this policy will be summarized in DePaul's Annual Safety & Security Information Report, in the Undergraduate Student Handbook, and in the Graduate Student Handbook.

## Chicago Transit Authority / Criminal Activity

Members of the campus community should be vigilant when using the Chicago Transit Authority (“CTA”), including waiting at bus stops and on platforms, and when riding CTA trains and buses. For example, CTA passengers should stay alert and awake; keep belongings close; and immediately report any suspicious activity by calling 911 or alerting CTA authorities. More information about safety and security on the CTA can be found at

<http://www.transitchicago.com/safety/>.

## **Neighborhood Burglaries**

Members of the campus community who live in private homes and apartments near DePaul's campuses should take precautions to prevent their homes from being burglarized. This includes, for example, ensuring that all locks are secure and functioning properly; ensuring that doors and windows are locked at all times; not propping open doors or leaving windows open, particularly when not at home; and ensuring that mail and newspapers are collected regularly.

## **Crime Statistics**

Campus crime and referral statistics include those incidents reported to DePaul Public Safety, to designated campus officials, and in some instances to local law enforcement agencies. The university believes that an informed public is a safety-conscious public. The following reported statistics, provided in compliance with the Clery Act and covering the period January 1 to December 31 for each year, are for your information. If you have any questions, contact the Public Safety Office (773) 325-7777. See Appendix B for the definitions of the following crimes and other incidents.

2022 <sup>1</sup>	Lincoln Park Campus		Loop Campus		Los Angeles Campus <sup>5</sup>		Residential Facilities			Rosalind Franklin <sup>3</sup>		Non-campus <sup>4</sup>
	Campus	Public	Campus	Public	Campus	Public	LPC	Loop <sup>2</sup>	Los Angeles <sup>5</sup>	Campus	Public	
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	4	0	1	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Fondling	7	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	7	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault/battery	1	1	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	11	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	9	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law referrals for disciplinary action	96	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse referrals for disciplinary action	57	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse violation arrests	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons possession referrals for disciplinary action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons possession arrests	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2022 VAWA <sup>1</sup>	Lincoln Park Campus		Loop Campus		Los Angeles Campus <sup>5</sup>		Residential Facilities			Rosalind Franklin <sup>3</sup>		Non-campus <sup>4</sup>
	Campus	Public	Campus	Public	Campus	Public	LPC	Loop <sup>2</sup>	Los Angeles <sup>5</sup>	Campus	Public	
Domestic Violence	1	2	3	11	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	5	0	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0

1. If DePaul was unable to determine whether a particular crime occurred in an area designated as on-campus property, but circumstances indicate that it may have occurred in an area designated as on-campus property, the crime is included in the on-campus column for that campus.
2. All Loop Residential Facilities statistics are from University Center, which is managed by a third party and shared with two other institutions. In 2022: The 1 report of Rape in University Center was DePaul related. The 2 reports of Domestic Violence in University Center were not DePaul related. Of the 2 reports of Stalking in University Center, 1 was DePaul related.
3. DePaul's Rosalind Franklin Campus is operated at Rosalind Franklin University.
4. All statistics in the "noncampus" column occurred on property that meets the definition of noncampus property. Many of these noncampus properties are not associated with a particular campus.
5. The Los Angeles Campus is utilized for DePaul's LA quarter, which is a ten-week immersion program for both undergraduate and graduate students, as well as the full-time MFA in Creative Producing program which is held entirely at the Los Angeles Campus. In both programs, students take classes on the Sunset Las Palmas Studio lot. Housing on the Los Angeles Campus is provided by a third party.

2023 <sup>1</sup>	Lincoln Park Campus		Loop Campus		Los Angeles Campus <sup>5</sup>		Residential Facilities			Rosalind Franklin <sup>3</sup>		Non-campus <sup>4</sup>
	Campus	Public	Campus	Public	Campus	Public	LPC	Loop <sup>2</sup>	Los Angeles <sup>5</sup>	Campus	Public	
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Fondling	4	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	21	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault/battery	2	3	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	6	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	26	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Arson	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law referrals for disciplinary action	87	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse referrals for disciplinary action	44	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse violation arrests	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons possession referrals for disciplinary action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons possession arrests	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

2023 VAWA <sup>1</sup>	Lincoln Park Campus		Loop Campus		Los Angeles Campus <sup>5</sup>		Residential Facilities			Rosalind Franklin <sup>3</sup>		Non-campus <sup>4</sup>
	Campus	Public	Campus	Public	Campus	Public	LPC	Loop <sup>2</sup>	Los Angeles <sup>5</sup>	Campus	Public	
Domestic Violence	0	3	5	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0
Stalking	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

SS

1. If DePaul was unable to determine whether a particular crime occurred in an area designated as on-campus property, but circumstances indicate that it may have occurred in an area designated as on-campus property, the crime is included in the on-campus column for that campus.
2. All Loop Residential Facilities statistics are from University Center, which is managed by a third party and shared with two other institutions. In 2023: It is unknown whether the 1 report of rape in University Center was DePaul Related. The 1 report of Fondling in University Center was DePaul related. The 1 report of Burglary in University Center was not DePaul related. The 1 report of Weapon Possession arrest in University Center was not DePaul related. Of the 5 reports of Domestic Violence reported in University Center, 2 of them were not DePaul related and it is unknown if the other 3 reports were DePaul related. The one report of Dating Violence in University Center was not DePaul related.
3. DePaul's Rosalind Franklin Campus is operated at Rosalind Franklin University.
4. All statistics in the "noncampus" column on property that meets the definition of noncampus property. Many of these noncampus properties are not associated with a particular campus.
5. The Los Angeles Campus is utilized for DePaul's LA quarter, which is a ten-week immersion program for both undergraduate and graduate students, as well as the full-time MFA in Creative Producing program which is held entirely at the Los Angeles Campus. In both programs, students take classes on the Sunset Las Palmas Studio lot. Housing on the Los Angeles Campus is provided by a third party.

2024 <sup>1</sup>	Lincoln Park Campus		Loop Campus		Los Angeles Campus <sup>5</sup>		Residential Facilities			Rosalind Franklin <sup>3</sup>		Non-campus <sup>4</sup>
	Campus	Public	Campus	Public	Campus	Public	LPC	Loop <sup>2</sup>	Los Angeles <sup>5</sup>	Campus	Public	
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	5	0	3	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	7	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault/battery	5	3	2	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Burglary	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	24	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor law referrals for disciplinary action	108	0	1	0	0	0	107	1	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse referrals for disciplinary action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse violation arrests	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons possession referrals for disciplinary action	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons possession arrests	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2024 VAWA <sup>1</sup>	Lincoln Park Campus		Loop Campus		Los Angeles Campus <sup>5</sup>		Residential Facilities			Rosalind Franklin <sup>3</sup>		Non-campus <sup>4</sup>
	Campus	Public	Campus	Public	Campus	Public	LPC	Loop <sup>2</sup>	Los Angeles <sup>5</sup>	Campus	Public	
Domestic Violence	4	0	2	14	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	8	1	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0

1. If DePaul was unable to determine whether a particular crime occurred in an area designated as on-campus property, but circumstances indicate that it may have occurred in an area designated as on-campus property, the crime is included in the on-campus column for that campus.
2. All Loop Residential Facilities statistics are from University Center, which is managed by a third party and shared with two other institutions. In 2024: Two of the three reports of rape were not DePaul related, and it is unknown whether the third was DePaul related. The one report of aggravated assault was not DePaul related. One of the reports of domestic violence was not DePaul related, and it is unknown if the other report was DePaul related.
3. DePaul's Rosalind Franklin Campus is operated at Rosalind Franklin University.
4. All statistics in the "noncampus" column occurred on property that meets the definition of noncampus property. Many of these noncampus properties are not associated with a particular campus.
5. The Los Angeles Campus is utilized for DePaul's LA quarter, which is a ten-week immersion program for both undergraduate and graduate students, as well as the full-time MFA in Creative Producing program which is held entirely at the Los Angeles Campus. In both programs, students take classes on the Sunset Las Palmas Studio lot. Housing on the Los Angeles Campus is provided by a third party.

## Hate Crimes

- 2024: There were six reports of hate crimes in the 2024 calendar year. Five of these were on the Lincoln Park Campus, and one was on the Loop Campus. Of the five occurring on the Lincoln Park Campus, two were aggravated batteries characterized by racial bias (there was one incident resulting in two victims), one was a bomb threat characterized by racial bias, and two were aggravated batteries characterized by religious bias (there was one incident resulting in two victims). The hate crime occurring on the Loop Campus was an aggravated battery characterized by racial bias which occurred on public property.
- 2023: There were two reports of hate crimes in the 2023 calendar year. One report was on the Lincoln Park Campus and was a simple assault on campus which was characterized by racial bias. One report was at the Loop Campus and was a simple battery on campus which was characterized by racial bias.
- 2022: There was one report of a hate crime in the 2022 calendar year. The report was a simple battery report on public property adjacent to the Lincoln Park Campus, which was characterized by sexual orientation bias.

## Notes about the Crime Statistics

1. The reported numbers are subject to change due to administrative deadlines used in printing this document.
2. Statistics include crimes reported to local law enforcement, which were derived from information provided by local law enforcement. More information on Chicago crime statistics is available at [gis.chicagopolice.org/](https://gis.chicagopolice.org/).
3. For liquor, drug and weapon law violations referrals, statistics are provided by DePaul's Division of Student Affairs and Human Resources.
4. Unfounded crimes: In 2024, the Chicago Police Department unfounded 1 report of Motor Vehicle Theft on the Lincoln Park Campus, and 2 reports of Motor Vehicle Theft on the Loop Campus. In 2023, the Chicago Police Department identified 1 unfounded report of Criminal Sexual Assault on public property adjacent to the Lincoln Park Campus, and unfounded 1 report of Stalking on the Lincoln Park Campus in the residence hall. There were no unfounded reports for the Loop Campus in 2023. In 2022, the Chicago Police Department identified 1 unfounded report of Motor Vehicle Theft on public property adjacent to the Lincoln Park Campus.
5. DePaul University attempted to obtain crime statistics from the Los Angeles Police Department regarding the Los Angeles Campus. No response was received.

## Sex Offender Registry

The University complies with the Illinois Sex Offender Registration Act (730 ILCS 150), which requires all sex offenders employed by or attending an institution of higher education to register directly with the public safety director or appropriate administrative body of that institution. In compliance with this Act, any student, faculty, or staff member who is required to register as a sex offender in any state must register, in person, as a sex offender with Public Safety within three days of beginning classes or employment at DePaul University. An individual committing such offense after being enrolled in classes or commencing employment with DePaul must register, in person, in the Public Safety office, within three days of his or her conviction. An individual must notify Public Safety, in person, of any and all changes of employment or enrollment status within three days of such change. Additionally, registration must be renewed each year until the individual's registration requirement is complete.

Failure to register by any student or employee who is required to do so may result in consequences pursuant to the Code of Student Responsibility, Progressive Discipline, or other



University policies as applicable. Individuals registering with DePaul are not required to pay a registration fee.

Information on registered sex offenders is listed at the Chicago Police Department website [gis.chicagopolice.org/](http://gis.chicagopolice.org/) or the Illinois State Police Department website <https://isp.illinois.gov/Sor>

California Penal Code section 290.46, known as Megan's Law, requires the California Department of Justice to maintain an internet website that posts information about California registered sex offenders. For a listing of registered sex offenders in California, please visit [meganslaw.ca.gov](http://meganslaw.ca.gov).

## **Disclosure of Disciplinary Actions**

Upon request, or as otherwise provided by law, DePaul will disclose the results of any Student Conduct Process involving a crime of violence or non-forcible sex offense to the alleged victim or next of kin.

## **Sexual and Relationship Violence Prevention and Response**

Every member of the DePaul University community has the right to safety from the threat of sexual and relationship violence. Grounded in our commitment to valuing the dignity of all people, DePaul fosters a culture of respect and safety by implementing best practices in education, prevention, and holistic support and care. DePaul does not tolerate sexual and relationship violence and addresses incidents swiftly and equitably.

### **A. Related Policies**

This policy intersects with a number of other DePaul policies. These include:

- [Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures](#)
- [Blue Demon Duty](#)
- [Code of Student Responsibility](#)
- [Crime Reporting and Clery Act Compliance](#)
- [FERPA Compliance](#)
- [Faculty Handbook](#)
- [Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures](#)
- [Reporting Misconduct & Non-Retaliation](#)
- [Progressive Discipline](#)
- [Protection of Minor Children](#)

### **B. Information Regarding Title IX**

#### **1. Notice of Non-Discrimination**

Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972 (commonly known as "Title IX") is a federal law that prohibits sex discrimination on the basis of sex in federally funded education programs and activities. Sex discrimination includes sexual harassment and sexual and relationship violence.

DePaul does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational, extra- and co-curricular, athletic, or other programs or activity, including admissions, or in the context of employment.

DePaul provides institutional processes, remedies, and outcomes. Conduct that violates this policy may also constitute criminal conduct under local, state, or federal laws. Individuals always have the option to report prohibited conduct to the appropriate law enforcement agencies, or to choose not to make such a report. Reporting to a law enforcement agency will require speaking with law enforcement personnel to describe the circumstances of an alleged crime. As detailed in the [Crime Reporting and Clery Act Compliance](#) policy, DePaul will assist an individual with

reporting to local law enforcement if requested to do so.

Inquiries or complaints concerning the application of this policy, the Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures, or Title IX generally at DePaul should be referred to the Title IX Coordinator, whose contact information is below. Individuals also have the right to contact the United States Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights.

## 2. Title IX Coordinator

The Title IX Coordinator can be contacted by telephone, e-mail, mail, or in person. Reports of sex-based misconduct may be made at any time. Contact information for DePaul's Title IX Coordinator, also referred to as the Director of Gender Equity, is:

Molly Lamping Fleck, JD

Title IX Coordinator/Director of Gender Equity Lincoln Park

Student Center

2250 N. Sheffield Avenue, Suite 308

Chicago IL 60614 312-362-8970

[titleixcoordinator@depaul.edu](mailto:titleixcoordinator@depaul.edu)

The Title IX Coordinator oversees the university's centralized review, investigation, and resolution of reports of sex discrimination and sexual harassment, including sexual and relationship violence. The Title IX Coordinator also coordinates the university's compliance with Title IX. Among other things, the Title IX Coordinator is:

- a. Responsible for oversight of the investigation of all reports of sex discrimination and sexual harassment, including sexual and relationship violence.
- b. Knowledgeable and trained in relevant state and federal laws and university policy and procedure.
- c. Available to advise any individual, including a complaining or referred party, about the courses of actions available at the university.
- d. Available to provide information regarding resources.
- e. Available to provide assistance to any university member regarding how to respond appropriately to reports of sex discrimination and sexual harassment, including sexual and relationship violence.
- f. Responsible for monitoring full compliance with all requirements and timelines specified in the relevant policies.
- g. Responsible for coordinating the compilation of annual reports. The Title IX Coordinator will prepare a report each year regarding DePaul's experience with preventing and responding to sexual and relationship violence. The Title IX Coordinator will consult with other areas as needed in order to prepare this report. At a minimum, the annual report will include (i) a copy of this policy; (ii) a copy of the [Sexual and Relationship Violence Rights and Options Booklet](#); (iii) information about prevention and; (iv) information about reports received (including confidential reports), allegations investigated, referrals to local law enforcement, and policy violations. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for submitting this report to governmental entities as required by law.

## 3. Deputy Title IX Coordinators

The Title IX Coordinator is supported by Deputy Title IX Coordinators. Deputy Title IX Coordinators are available to offer assistance with respect to prevention and response. Deputy Title IX Coordinators are appropriately trained regarding sexual and relationship violence. Contact information for the Deputy Title IX Coordinators is:

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students  
 Ellen Fingado  
 773-325-7290  
[deanofstudents@depaul.edu](mailto:deanofstudents@depaul.edu)  
[cherion@depaul.edu](mailto:cherion@depaul.edu)

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Staff  
 Angeline Cortez  
 312-362-7182  
[acortez3@depaul.edu](mailto:acortez3@depaul.edu)

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Faculty  
 Valerie C. Johnson, Ph.D.  
 773-325-4731  
[valerie.c.johnson@depaul.edu](mailto:valerie.c.johnson@depaul.edu)

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Athletics  
 Jill Hollembeak  
 773-325-4034  
[jhollemb@depaul.edu](mailto:jhollemb@depaul.edu)

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Enrollment Management  
 Agnes Roche  
 312-362-5024  
[aroche2@depaul.edu](mailto:aroche2@depaul.edu)

#### **4. Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Working Group**

DePaul has established a Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Working Group. The purpose of the Working Group is to encourage collaboration and information-sharing across the university regarding DePaul's policies, procedures, programming, training, and messaging. The Working Group will continually review best practices in prevention, awareness, education, and response and will contribute to the implementation of such best practices at DePaul.

The Working Group is chaired by the Title IX Coordinator. The Working Group supports the work of the Title IX Coordinator. The Working Group consists of representatives from Faculty Council, Staff Council, and Student Government Association, as well as representatives of numerous departments and offices that have a role in addressing prevention and response to sexual and relationship violence.

The Working Group meets at least two times each academic year.

Training regarding sexual and relationship violence is made available to members of the Working Group.

#### **C. Prohibited Conduct**

DePaul University strictly prohibits sexual and relationship violence and threats of sexual and relationship violence. Sexual and relationship violence means the specific behaviors detailed below.

Sexual and relationship violence can occur in many different ways, including through physical force, intimidation, manipulation, and coercion. This may include the voluntary or involuntary use of drugs and/or alcohol that renders an individual unable to give consent. Sexual and

relationship violence can occur within personal relationships, including those that are intimate, professional, familial, or friendly. In fact, sexual violence involving strangers constitutes only a small percentage of cases. Individuals of any sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity may experience sexual or relationship violence.

An individual who is uncertain about whether their experience meets one of the definitions below is encouraged to consult with the Title IX Coordinator or another reporting resource. In all instances, DePaul encourages reporting of unwelcome conduct whether or not it appears to meet one of the definitions stated below. With this report, DePaul can assist the individual in identifying resources and available courses of action based on the conduct at issue.

**Sex Offense (including Sexual Assault).** Sex Offense means any sexual act directed against another person without consent, including instances where the individual is incapable of giving consent as defined below.

Sexual Offenses include, but are not limited to, rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, fondling or kissing without consent, incest, statutory rape, the threat of sexual assault, sexual abuse, or any unwanted physical contact of a sexual nature, that occurs without consent by all of the individuals involved. Many sex offenses are also sometimes collectively referred to as sexual assault.

**Domestic Violence.** Domestic Violence means violence committed by a family or household member. A family or household member includes parents, children, current or former spouses, a person with whom the reporting/affected individual shares a child in common, a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the reporting/affected individual, and others as defined by Illinois or California law, as appropriate. Domestic violence can be a single event or a pattern of behavior.

**Dating Violence.** Dating Violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the reporting/affected individual (i.e., a relationship which is characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the parties); and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of factors such as the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating Violence can be a single event or a pattern of behavior.

Domestic and dating violence can encompass a broad range of behavior, including but not limited to:

- Physical violence or assault;
- Sexual violence;
- Emotional violence;
- Economic abuse;
- Threats;
- Property damage; and
- Violence or threat of violence to one's self, one's sexual or romantic partner, and/or to the family members or friends of the sexual or romantic partner.

**Stalking.** Stalking means a course of conduct (i.e., two or more acts) directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others; or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

**Sexual Misconduct.** Sexual Misconduct means taking sexual advantage of another person for the benefit of oneself or a third party when consent is not present. This includes, but is not limited to,

- sexual voyeurism or permitting others to witness or observe the sexual or intimate activity of another person;
- indecent or lewd exposure;
- recording any person engaged in sexual or intimate activity in a private space;
- distributing sexual or intimate information, images, or recordings about another person; or
- inducing incapacitation in another person with the intent to engage in sexual conduct, regardless of whether prohibited sexual conduct actually occurs.

Individuals who would like to obtain more information about how these terms are defined under Illinois and California law and about laws related to sexual and relationship violence in the State of Illinois can find that information in the Illinois Definitions of Sexual Assault, Stalking, Domestic Violence, and Dating Violence Chart and in Appendix B.

#### **D. Consent**

At DePaul, consent is defined as unambiguous and freely given agreement to move forward with a specific sexual request, act, or experience. Consent cannot be obtained from individuals who are unable to understand the nature of the activity or give consent due to being asleep, unconscious, underage, or due to having a temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity, including as a result of drug or alcohol use. Consent is an affirmative act, not a lack of action. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission as the result of force, coercion, duress, or threat thereof does not constitute consent. The absence of "no" or "stop" should never be interpreted as implicit consent, if consent is otherwise unclear. An individual's manner of dress does not constitute consent. Consent to past sexual activity or a past sexual relationship does not constitute consent. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one individual does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another individual. Resistance is not required to demonstrate lack of consent. Consent can be withdrawn at any time.

#### **E. Reporting**

Individuals who have experienced sexual and relationship violence—whether on-campus or off-campus and whether by a member of the DePaul community or not—are strongly encouraged to report the incident. A report serves as a means of documenting the incident and allows for immediate response by the university. DePaul is committed to offering a secure and supportive environment for individuals who report incidents of sexual and relationship violence to receive resources and consider all available options.

An individual's options for reporting, including for making confidential reports, are detailed below. Reports from third parties who have not themselves been involved in an instance of sexual and relationship violence are accepted. Reports from third-parties who are not affiliated with DePaul are accepted. More information about the ways in which DePaul addresses privacy issues and confidentiality requests with respect to reports made to individuals other than confidential reporting resources is detailed further below. In most circumstances, and except as otherwise detailed below, a report to a confidential reporting resource will not be reported to Public Safety or the Title IX Coordinator and will not begin any further response to the report from DePaul.

## **1. On-Campus Resources for Emergency Reporting**

### Public Safety

Lincoln Park Campus: 773-325-7777

Loop & Los Angeles campuses: 312-362-8400

Public Safety is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and should be used for emergency response, crime reporting, and crime victim assistance.

## **2. Local Law Enforcement**

Loop and Lincoln Park campuses:

### Chicago Police Department

911-Emergencies

311-Non-emergencies

Rosalind Franklin Campus:

### North Chicago Police Department

911-Emergencies

847-596-8774 for Non-emergencies

Los Angeles Campus:

### Los Angeles Police

### Department

911-Emergencies

877-275-5273 for Non-emergencies

Please make a follow up report with Loop Public Safety at 312-362-8400

## **3. On-Campus Resources for Non-Emergency Reports**

Title IX Coordinator/Director of Gender Equity

DePaul Student Center

2250 N. Sheffield Avenue, Suite 308

Chicago IL 60614 312-362-8970

[titleixcoordinator@depaul.edu](mailto:titleixcoordinator@depaul.edu)

The Title IX Coordinator is supported by a network of Deputy Title IX Coordinators to whom reports may also be made (see listing above).

Individuals wishing to report non-emergency information electronically, and who would like an immediate acknowledgment, may report here:

[https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?DePaulUniv&layout\\_id=4](https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?DePaulUniv&layout_id=4)

## **4. On-Campus Confidential Reporting Resources**

Office of Health Promotion and Wellness

Survivor Support Advocates (Confidential Advisors)

773-325-7129

[hpw@depaul.edu](mailto:hpw@depaul.edu)

Survivor Support Advocates provide support to individuals. This includes students and employees, and includes complainants, potential referred individuals, and others. This support may include informing individuals of their options and available resources and, if requested by the individual, assisting the individual with navigating DePaul or external processes.

Survivor Support Advocates are available for confidential reporting to the extent permissible by law. When providing support to student complainants, Survivor Support Advocates are also acting in the role of a “confidential advisor” pursuant to the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act. In these instances, information reported to Survivor Support Advocates will remain confidential unless (a) the individual consents to the disclosure of the communication in writing; (b) failure to disclose the communication would violate state or federal law; or (c) failure to disclose would result in a clear, imminent risk of serious physical injury to or death of the individual or another person.

On an annual basis, the Office of Health Promotion and Wellness will report the number and type of incidents reported exclusively to them to the Title IX Coordinator. In making these reports, care will be taken to avoid reporting personally identifiable information.

All Survivor Support Advocates receive at least 40 hours of training on sexual violence and participate in at least six hours of additional training annually. Survivor Support Advocates also participate in periodic training on University processes related to sexual and relationship violence.

#### University Counseling and Psychological Services

Lincoln Park: 773-325-CARE (2273)

Loop: 312-362-6923

Professional counselors and psychiatrists are available to students for confidential reporting as defined by the counselor's or psychiatrist's professional confidentiality obligations.

#### Division of Mission and Ministry

773-325-7902

Ordained individuals or otherwise recognized religious leaders engaging in pastoral care are available for confidential reporting as defined by the religious leader's professional confidentiality obligations.

#### Misconduct Reporting Hotline

877-236-8390

[www.depaul.ethicspoint.com](http://www.depaul.ethicspoint.com)

The misconduct reporting hotline is available for anonymous, electronic reporting. Please see the Reporting Misconduct & Non-Retaliation policy for more information.

As further detailed below, all confidential reporting resources will provide the reporting individual with a [Sexual and Relationship Violence Rights and Options Booklet](#).

### **5. Employee Reporting Responsibilities**

Unless otherwise designated as a confidential reporting resource above, all DePaul faculty, staff, and student employees are required to promptly report to the Title IX Coordinator all incidents of sex discrimination and sexual harassment, including sexual and relationship violence that are reported to them.

The information that must be disclosed to the Title IX Coordinator includes:

- the name of the person who reported the information to the employee;
- the name of the alleged affected individual, if different than the individual reporting;

- the name of the alleged perpetrator (if known),
- the names of others involved; and
- any relevant facts that have been provided, such as date, time, and location.

The employee will also provide the reporting individual with a [Sexual and Relationship Violence Rights and Options Booklet](#).

Employees should also:

- Familiarize themselves with the confidential reporting resources.
- Inform the individual disclosing an issue related to sexual or relationship violence of their obligation to report any information shared to the Title IX Coordinator.
- Connect the individual with a confidential resource if the individual wishes to speak to someone confidentially.

Employees may also have other reporting obligations pursuant to other DePaul policies including:

- [Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures](#)
- [Crime Reporting and Clery Act Compliance](#)
- [Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures](#)
- [Protection of Minor Children](#)
- [Reporting Misconduct & Non-Retaliation](#)

More information about reporting responsibilities regarding sexual and relationship violence for all DePaul employees and confidential reporting options can be found at the links below:

<https://offices.depaul.edu/student-affairs/title-ix/Pages/reporting-obligations.aspx>

<https://offices.depaul.edu/diversity/title-ix/rights-options-survivors/Pages/default.aspx>

## **F. Sexual and Relationship Violence Rights and Options Booklet**

At the time an individual makes a report of sexual or relationship violence—whether to Public Safety, the Title IX Coordinator, a confidential reporting resource, or any other DePaul employee—the individual will be provided with the following information:

1. A summary of the information in this policy.
2. Information about options for—and, if necessary, how DePaul will provide assistance with—further confidential reporting, reporting to the Title IX Coordinator, reporting to Public Safety, and reporting to local law enforcement (e.g. the Chicago Police Department), if the individual chooses to do so.
3. Information about the possibility of moving forward, including a summary of how the various applicable policies and procedures would apply in different situations.
4. Information about the possible sanctions or remedies that could result.
5. Information about the importance of preserving evidence, for example, avoiding showering, bathing, changing clothes, washing hands, going to the toilet, or brushing teeth; saving clothing in individual paper bags; and not disturbing anything in the area where the incident occurred. Preservation of evidence such as text messages and social media posts is also important. Preserving evidence is important because it may assist in making a determination or may be helpful regarding obtaining orders of protection.
6. Information about rights of reporting individuals and institutional responsibilities regarding institutional “no contact directives” as well as orders of protection (sometimes called “restraining orders”), no contact orders, or similar lawful orders issued by criminal, civil, or tribal courts; and how the university will assist with enforcing any such order as appropriate.



7. Information about options for—and, if necessary, how DePaul will provide assistance with navigating—getting medical treatment, including the availability of medical forensic examinations at no charge, and other on-campus and community resources, including counseling, health services, mental health services, advocacy, financial aid, visa and immigration, law enforcement, and legal assistance.
8. Information about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if requested and if reasonably available, on an interim or permanent basis, regardless of whether the individual chooses to further report the incident, or otherwise pursue internal discipline.

For reports received electronically at the link below, this information will be provided within 12 hours.

[https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?DePaulUniv&layout\\_id=4](https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?DePaulUniv&layout_id=4)

### **G. Retaliation**

DePaul prohibits retaliation and the threat of retaliation against any person, including complainants, respondents and witnesses, exercising their rights and/or responsibilities in good faith pursuant to this policy, or otherwise participating in any process related to a potential violation of this policy. Claims of retaliation will be investigated and, if substantiated, may constitute a separate policy violation subject to additional discipline or sanctions. More information about DePaul's prohibition against retaliation in the context of discrimination and harassment can be found in the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures. More information about DePaul's prohibition against retaliation generally can be found in the Reporting Misconduct & Non-Retaliation policy.

DePaul University takes good faith complaints of sexual and relationship violence seriously. Individuals who knowingly make false allegations under this policy may be subject to disciplinary action.

### **H. Prevention and Education Programs**

DePaul University provides a variety of educational programming, including prevention and awareness programming, regarding this policy and sexual and relationship violence generally. At a minimum, this programming includes (a) primary prevention programming for all incoming students and new employees, (b) an annual email to the campus community, (c) annual training for all employees, and (d) ongoing awareness campaigns for students and employees.

Together, these primary programs and ongoing awareness campaigns, at a minimum, include the following elements:

1. Information about the definitions of the various aspects of sexual and relationship violence, including consent, under this policy, as well as Illinois and California law;
2. Information about the requirements of this policy, including DePaul's prohibition on sexual and relationship violence and prohibition of retaliation, and DePaul's obligation to provide a coordinated, prompt, and equitable response to reports of sexual and relationship violence;
3. Information about reporting options, including confidential reporting resources;
4. Information about the effects of trauma;
5. Information about 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 or

relationship violence against another person such as recruiting the help of friends to diffuse a situation or causing a distraction.

6. Information about risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential risks such as staying together at parties, checking in, or getting your friend to a safe place if they seem too drunk or are acting abnormally

Programming could occur at employee orientations, at student orientations, as part of General Compliance Training, through electronic communications, and through various other formal and informal avenues. Programming will be coordinated by the Title IX Coordinator in collaboration with other departments and offices as appropriate (e.g., Dean of Students, the Office of Health Promotion and Wellness, Compliance & Risk Management, Human Resources, etc.)

## **I. Additional Resources and Support**

Below is an expanded list of reporting resources and other on-campus and community resources.

### **On-Campus Resources**

#### **Emergency Reporting**

##### Public Safety

Lincoln Park: 773-325-7777

Loop and Los Angeles: 312-362-8400

Public Safety is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and should be used for emergency response, crime reporting, and crime victim assistance.

#### **Non-Emergency Reports**

Title IX Coordinator/Director of Gender Equity

DePaul Student Center

2250 N. Sheffield Avenue, Suite 308

Chicago IL 60614 312-362-8970

[titleixcoordinator@depaul.edu](mailto:titleixcoordinator@depaul.edu)

The Title IX Coordinator is supported by a network of Deputy Title IX Coordinators to whom reports may also be made (see listing above).

Individuals wishing to report non-emergency information electronically, and who would like an immediate acknowledgment, may report here: <https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?DePaulUniv>

#### **Confidential Reporting Resources**

##### Office of Health Promotion and Wellness

Survivor Support Advocates (Confidential Advisors)

773-325-7129

[hpw@depaul.edu](mailto:hpw@depaul.edu)

Survivor Support Advocates are available to provide support to individuals, including those who may be accused of sexual and relationship violence. This support may include informing individuals of their options and available resources and, if requested by the individual, assisting the individual with navigating DePaul or external processes.

### University Counseling Services

Lincoln Park: 773-325-CARE(2273)

Loop: 312-362-6923

Professional counselors and psychiatrists are available to students for confidential reporting as defined by the counselor or psychiatrist's professional confidentiality obligations.

### Division of Mission and Ministry

773-325-7902

Ordained individuals or otherwise recognized religious leaders engaging in pastoral care are available for confidential reporting as defined by the religious leader's professional confidentiality obligations.

### Misconduct Reporting Hotline

877-236-8390

[www.depaul.ethicspoint.com](http://www.depaul.ethicspoint.com)

The misconduct reporting hotline is available for anonymous, electronic reporting. Please see the [Reporting Misconduct & Non-Retaliation](#) policy for more information.

### **Other On-Campus Resources**

Visa and Immigration Information

Office of International Students and Scholar Services

1 E. Jackson Blvd.

DePaul Center, Ste. 9300

312-362-8376

Email: [iss@depaul.edu](mailto:iss@depaul.edu)

Financial Aid Information

312-362-8610

[finaid1@depaul.edu](mailto:finaid1@depaul.edu)

Chat live 9 am - 5 pm

### **Employee Assistance Program**

ComPsych Guidance Resources

1-800-621-4124 FREE

Employees may contact DePaul's employee assistance program at any time to speak with a counselor for referrals. Find more information about the DePaul employee assistance program online on their website.

<http://offices.depaul.edu/human-resources/benefits/work-life/Pages/counseling.aspx>

## **Off-Campus and Community Resources**

### **Local Law Enforcement**

Loop and Lincoln Park campuses:

Chicago Police Department

911-Emergencies

311-Non-emergencies

Los Angeles Campus:

Los Angeles Police Department

911-Emergencies

(877) 275-5273-Non-emergencies

Rosalind Franklin Campus:

North Chicago Police Department

911- Emergencies

847-596-8774 for Non-emergencies

### **Sexual Assault Community-Based Resources**

#### **Chicago Campuses**

Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline

888-293-2080 FREE

Operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Resilience (formerly Rape Victim Advocates - Loop (RVA))

180 N. Michigan Ave. Suite 600

Chicago, IL 60601

312-443-9603

<https://www.ourresilience.org/>

Resilience partners with local hospitals and organizations across Chicago to provide services 24/7 for sexual assault survivors and their significant others. These services include crisis intervention, medical and legal advocacy, and counseling services.

YWCA Metropolitan Chicago

1 N. LaSalle Street Suite 1150

Chicago IL 60602

312-733-2102 ext 2146 (Chicago)

630-790-6600 (West Suburbs)

708-754-0486 (South Suburbs)

<https://ywcachicago.org/>

YWCA offers a Sexual Violence and Support Services program that specializes in counseling for ages three and older, as well as medical and legal advocacy. Services are available at multiple locations across Chicago for survivors of sexual violence and their non-offending significant others.

Zacharias Sexual Abuse Center (Zcenter) - Lake County

4275 Old Grand Ave.  
Gurnee, IL 60031

And

4232 Dempster St.  
Skokie, IL 60076  
847-244-1187 (office)

24 Hour Helpline: 847-872-7799  
<https://zcenter.org/>

The Zcenter provides individual and group counseling, medical advocacy, court advocacy, and a 24/7 support line for survivors of sexual assault and their significant others in Lake County, Illinois. Their Skokie location provides counseling services only.

**Los Angeles Campus**

Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health  
800-690-7771

Therapy/Coaching for Young Adults  
Social Coaching Club  
818-379-3340

National Sexual Assault Online Hotline  
800-656-4673

24/7 LA Rape & Battering Hotline  
Central Los Angeles - 213-626-3393  
South Los Angeles - 310-392-8381  
West San Gabriel Valley - 626-793-3385

**Domestic/Relationship Violence Community-Based Resources**

Chicago Domestic Violence Helpline  
877-863-6338  
FREE 877-863-6339 FREE (TTY)

National Domestic Violence Hotline  
800-799-7233 FREE  
800-787-3224 FREE (TTY)

Pillars Domestic Violence Hotline: 708-485-5254  
<https://pillarscommunityhealth.org/>

Pillars offers a shelter, legal advocacy, and counseling for survivors, including disabled adults and children. Their shelter, Constance Morris House, offers onsite exams for injuries sustained during domestic violence, prenatal care, and bilingual services for literate and non-literate survivors. Pillars offers services in the Chicago Metropolitan area with locations in Berwyn, Hickory Hills, Western Springs, Summit, and Hodgkins, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Human Services

Domestic Violence Helpline: 1-877-TO END DV or 877-863-6338 (Voice)

1-877-863-6339 (TTY)

Chicago Domestic Violence Information Website

Chicago Department of Family and Support Services

[https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/fss/supp\\_info/DepartmentGuide/residentguide.pdf](https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/fss/supp_info/DepartmentGuide/residentguide.pdf)

LA County Domestic Violence Hotline

800-978-3600

**Medical Forensic Examinations**

The following is a list of locations where a medical forensic examination can be completed, often at no cost. Each hospital has a social worker, women's health advocate, and/or domestic violence liaison that can assist those who have experienced sexual or relationship violence.

For survivors of sexual assault, it is recommended that you specify the reason you are requesting an examination, as you should be provided a private room. Many hospitals have Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) on staff. SANE nurses have completed special forensic training with sensitivity and knowledge in treating sexual assault survivors while preserving evidence related to an alleged sex crime. Many locations, as specified below, can also provide you with a medical advocate for sexual assault survivors within one hour. These sexual assault advocates are from a local agency, separate from the hospital and police.

Additionally, under the Illinois Crime Victim's Compensation Act, some individuals who have experienced sexual or relationship violence may be eligible for support services and medical reimbursement if the crime is reported within seven (7) days or, in some cases, even longer.

Individuals should check with their insurance providers to explore the applicability of this program.

**Lincoln Park Campus:**

Advocate Illinois Masonic Medical Center

836 W Wellington Ave

Chicago, IL 60657

(773) 975-1600

Ascension St. Joseph Hospital

Emergency Services

2900 N. Lake Shore Dr.

Chicago, IL 60657

(773) 665-3086

Sexual assault medical advocate available from RVA

Endeavor Health Swedish Covenant Hospital

5145 N. California Ave

Chicago, IL 60625

Women's Health Advocate, Kate Lawler

773-878-8200 ext 6772 or [klawler@swedishcovenant.org](mailto:klawler@swedishcovenant.org)

Thorek Memorial Hospital  
850 W. Irving Park Rd.  
Chicago, IL 60613  
773-975-6770  
Sexual assault medical advocate available from RVA

**Loop Campus:**

Northwestern Memorial Hospital  
250 E. Erie St.  
Chicago IL 60611  
312-926-2000  
Sexual assault medical advocate available from RVA

John H. Stroger, Jr. Hospital  
1901 W. Ogden Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60612  
Adult Emergency Department 312-864-1300  
Trauma Emergency Department 312-864-1000

Sexual assault medical advocate available from RVA with hospital satellite office at:  
1901 W. Harrison, Ste. 419  
Chicago, IL 60612

**Los Angeles Campus:**

Cedars Sinai Emergency Department–  
8700 Beverly Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90048  
Los Angeles, CA 90048  
310-423-3277

**Rosalind Franklin Campus:**

Advocate Condell Medical Center  
801 S. Milwaukee Ave  
Libertyville, IL 60048  
847-990-5300  
SANE nurse available 24/7  
Sexual assault medical advocate available from Zcenter

Vista Medical Center East  
1324 N. Sheridan Rd.  
Waukegan, IL 60085  
847-360-3000  
SANE nurse available and sexual assault medical advocate available from Zcenter

Vista Medical Center West  
2615 Washington St.  
Waukegan, IL 60085  
847-249-3900  
SANE nurse available and sexual assault medical advocate available from Zcenter

Vista Medical Center - Lindenhurst  
1050 Red Oak Ln.  
Lindenhurst, IL 60046  
847-356-4700

SANE nurse available and sexual assault medical advocate available from Zcenter

### **Procedures**

DePaul will respond to all reports of sexual and relationship violence in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner. Every report is based on its own facts and circumstances, which can impact the course of response. Except as mandated by the Title IX regulations, these are the procedures that DePaul will use to respond to reports of sexual and relationship violence. To review the procedures mandated by Title IX, please see the Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures.

The Title IX Coordinator is primarily charged with coordinating responses to sexual and relationship violence. As further detailed below, Title IX Coordinator will work with other offices to implement responses as appropriate. These responses could include initial assessment; working with law enforcement, if an individual chooses to report to such law enforcement; providing support and resources; explaining to the complainant the process for filing a formal complaint; overseeing an investigation when warranted; providing interim measures and permanent remedies; if applicable, determining policy violations and working with managers on potential disciplinary responses, in cases involving faculty and staff; and effectively implementing remedies.

#### **A. Initial Assessment**

DePaul will make an initial assessment of the reported information and respond to any immediate health or safety concerns raised by the report. Appropriate steps may include implementing reasonably available interim measures to provide for the safety of the individual and the campus community.

#### **B. Options for Response; Confidentiality Requests; Privacy**

Some individuals may wish to make a report in order to seek support resources. In all situations, individuals will be offered support, resources, and, to the extent reasonable and appropriate, interim measures and permanent remedies.

Some individuals may wish to make a report in order to pursue a disciplinary response.

DePaul will consider a variety of factors when determining an appropriate response to a report. This could include, for example, the impact of conduct on the DePaul community and its members and, to the extent possible, the preferences of the reporting individual, including requests for confidentiality. For example, Public Safety allows for Jane and/or John Doe reports, which enables an individual to remain anonymous on any Public Safety reports and in other publicly available reporting. However, confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in all circumstances. For example, DePaul has an obligation to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all members of its community and might have to share information about a report to protect the campus community. Likewise, if an individual chooses to pursue a disciplinary response, DePaul has an obligation to afford the responding individual certain procedural protections including notice and an opportunity to respond.

Where DePaul determines that the action taken is inconsistent with a request, DePaul will inform the affected individual about the chosen course of action.



DePaul is committed to protecting the privacy of all individuals involved in a report of sexual or relationship violence. In responding to any report, including implementing interim measures or permanent remedies, investigation, or disciplinary response, DePaul will take steps to protect the privacy interests of all individuals involved in a manner consistent with the need for a thorough review of the allegation and to the extent required or permitted by law.

### **C. Interim Measures and Permanent Remedies**

Regardless of whether a situation involving sexual or relationship violence may result in a policy violation or disciplinary response, and regardless of whether an individual chooses to otherwise report an incident, the Title IX Coordinator will coordinate providing reasonable and appropriate interim measures and permanent remedies that are requested. Interim measures may be taken prior to the outcome of any investigation.

Interim measures and permanent remedies may include changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if requested and if reasonably available, on an interim or permanent basis. Specific examples could include:

- Access to medical or counseling services;
- Imposition of an institutional no-contact directive and related assistance to support that directive;
- Information about obtaining a civil protection order;
- Rescheduling exams or assignments;
- A change in class schedule;
- A change in work schedule or job assignment;
- A change in a student's on-campus residence;
- A change of office or work space;
- A voluntary leave of absence;
- Providing an escort between classes, work or other activities; or
- An interim suspension or other restriction pending the outcome of a conduct proceeding.

The Title IX Coordinator will maintain the privacy of any interim measures and permanent remedies to the extent maintaining such privacy does not impair DePaul's ability to provide the interim measure or permanent remedy.

All individuals are encouraged to report concerns about the failure of another individual to abide by any restrictions imposed by an interim measure or permanent remedy so that DePaul can consider taking responsive actions as appropriate.

### **D. Determining Policy Violations and Potential Disciplinary Response**

In instances where a report of sexual or relationship violence indicates that a member of the DePaul community may have violated this policy, all determinations as to policy violations and potential disciplinary response will be made through the existing applicable university policies and processes. For allegations of sexual harassment falling within the specific jurisdiction of Title IX, see DePaul's Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures.

Except as otherwise detailed below and as detailed in the Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures, because a violation of this policy will most often also be a violation of the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures, investigations and determinations as to policy violations will be primarily managed by the Title IX Coordinator using the procedures detailed in the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures. Determinations as to sanctions and disciplinary consequences are dependent on whether the referred individual is a staff member, student employee, faculty member, or student.

Report that a **staff member or student employee, acting in the course of their employment**, may have violated this policy: A determination as to discipline will be made through the procedures outlined in the Progressive Discipline policy, which includes a list of potential disciplinary sanctions. For student employees, the Student Conduct Process may also apply, as detailed below.

Report that a **faculty member** may have violated this policy: A determination as to discipline will be made through the procedures outlined in the Faculty Handbook, including Chapter Four of the Faculty Handbook, which includes a list of potential disciplinary sanctions.

Report that a **student** may have violated this policy: A determination as to a policy violation and a determination as to sanctions will be addressed through the procedures outlined in the Student Conduct Process. As noted in the Student Conduct Process, the Student Conduct Process may also include a preliminary investigation by another office. As noted above, investigations of allegations of sexual or relationship violence will often be conducted by the Title IX Coordinator using the procedures detailed in the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures. The range of potential sanctions for students who are found responsible for violating this policy is detailed in the Student Conduct Process. Students should also familiarize themselves with all of the Student Rights Within the Student Conduct Process and other provisions of the Student Conduct Process. This includes, for example, the Amnesty/Good Samaritan policy.

To the extent that a potential violation of this policy would not violate the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures or the Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures, the Title IX Coordinator will work with the appropriate offices, including Academic Affairs, other offices in Student Affairs, and Human Resources to investigate, determine policy violations, and, in some instances, determine sanctions or disciplinary consequences in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner through applicable policies and procedures.

To the extent not already addressed in the above policies and procedures, the process for determining whether a violation of this policy has occurred and for imposing internal discipline involving instances of sexual and relationship violence pursuant to this policy will be prompt, fair, and impartial and includes the following procedural aspects:

1. DePaul will take measures to complete any process resulting in a determination as to a policy violation within a reasonable amount of time from the date when a report is received. DePaul will simultaneously inform the complainant (who may or may not be the reporting individual) and the referred student or employee (also referred to as the “respondent” in this and other policies) of the progress of any investigation.
2. All determinations as to whether an individual is or is not in violation of a policy will be based on the standard of “whether it is more likely than not,” based on the information available at the time, that the individual is or is not in violation of the policy at issue.
3. Both the complainant and the referred student or employee have the opportunity to have an advisor of their choice (including legal counsel) accompany them to any meeting (including hearings) related to making a determination as to whether a policy violation has occurred or to imposing discipline related to that policy violation. Any individual intending to have an advisor accompany them to a meeting must notify the individual managing the process no later than two business days prior to the meeting (unless a shorter timeframe is deemed feasible by the individual managing the process). The role of the advisor is to act as a support for the student or employee. The advisor does not have a speaking or otherwise active role to play in the process. The university reserves

the right to require that any individual select a different advisor if the individual's choice of advisor raises fundamental fairness issues (e.g. there is a conflict of interest with the individual's selected advisor, etc.).

4. The complainant and the referred student or employee are simultaneously informed in writing of the outcomes that result from the process, including interim results.
5. The complainant and the referred student or employee are simultaneously informed in writing of the possibilities for appealing the decision, if any.
6. The complainant and the referred student or employee are simultaneously informed in writing as to any changes in the outcomes from the process.
7. The complainant and the referred student or employee are simultaneously informed in writing when the outcomes from the process are final.

Individuals who are charged with implementing investigative and disciplinary processes related to sexual and relationship violence receive annual training on issues related to sexual and relationship violence and on how to conduct a process that protects safety and promotes accountability.

### **Other Resources**

Although the University encourages individuals to utilize the University's internal complaint process to resolve any complaints, use of this process does not prohibit the filing of a complaint with external agencies at any time. Individuals may choose to file a complaint with various external agencies including, but not limited to, the government agencies listed below.

#### **The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission**

<https://www.eeoc.gov/field-office/chicago/location>

#### **The U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights**

<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/>

## Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures

### Summary

Consistent with DePaul University's Non-Discrimination Notice and the U.S. Department of Education's implementing regulations for Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX") (*see* 34 C.F.R. § 106 *et seq.*), DePaul prohibits Sexual Harassment that occurs within its education programs or activities.

For purposes of this policy, Sexual Harassment includes Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment, Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking.

Administrators, faculty members, staff, students, contractors, and other members of the DePaul community who are found responsible for engaging in Sexual Harassment are subject to the full range of university discipline, including verbal, written, and final counseling; addendum to counseling; performance improvement plans; reprimand; mandatory training, coaching, or counseling; university restrictions; restitution; education project; probation; suspension; revocation of offer (employment, admission, or degree); permanent separation from the institution (that is, discharge or dismissal); cancellation of contracts; "major" or "minor" sanctions; and any combination of the same.

DePaul will provide persons who have experienced Sexual Harassment ongoing remedies as reasonably necessary to restore or preserve access to the university's education programs or activities, including counseling; extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments; modifications of work or class schedules; campus escort services; mutual restrictions on contact between the parties; changes in work or housing locations; leaves of absence; increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus; other changes to academic, living, dining, transportation, and working situations; honoring an order of protection or no contact order entered by a State civil or criminal court; and other similar measures. The university may provide other remedies as appropriate in each particular situation. However, remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the Respondent.

Individuals impacted by Sexual Harassment may contact the Office of Gender Equity to receive support, resources, and information even if they do not wish to move forward with an investigation or adjudication as described herein.

### Scope

This policy applies to Sexual Harassment, as defined in this policy, that occurs within DePaul University's education programs or activities and that is committed by a current administrator, faculty member, staff, student, contractor, or other current member of the DePaul community. This policy does not apply to Sexual Harassment committed by visitors, guests, applicants, or former administrators, faculty members, staff, students, or contractors, or to Sexual Harassment that occurs off-campus, in a private setting, and outside the scope of the university's education programs or activities; such sexual misconduct may be prohibited by the Sexual & Relationship Violence Prevention and Response policy, the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures, the Code of Student Responsibility, and/or other university policies and standards.

Consistent with the U.S. Department of Education's implementing regulations for Title IX, this policy does not apply to Sexual Harassment that occurs outside the geographic boundaries of the United States, even if the Sexual Harassment occurs in DePaul's education programs or

activities, such as a study abroad program. Sexual Harassment that occurs outside the geographic boundaries of the United States may be governed by the Sexual & Relationship Violence Prevention and Response policy, the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures, the Code of Student Responsibility and/or other university policies and standards.

Pursuant to guidance from the U.S. Department of Education, this policy applies to Sexual Harassment alleged to have occurred on or after August 14, 2020. Allegations of conduct occurring prior to this date may be subject to other university policies.

To the extent that receipt of notice of Title IX prohibited conduct also triggers DePaul's responsibilities under the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act, this policy is also designed to meet DePaul's concurrent obligations under those laws. This policy is also designed to comply with the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA") (42 U.S.C. 13925) and its implementing regulations (24 C.F.R. 5.2001) if reauthorized.

## Definitions

The types of sexual harassment covered by this policy (collectively "Title IX Prohibited Conduct") include conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the definitions below. Note that sexual misconduct or other discrimination on the basis of sex that does not fall within these specific definitions may still violate university policy, such as conduct that violates the Sexual & Relationship Violence Prevention and Response policy or the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures, and should be reported to the Office of Gender Equity. An act may violate one or more university policies.

### A. Prohibited Conduct

**Sexual Harassment.** Conduct on the basis of sex that constitutes Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment, Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking.

**Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment.** An employee of the university conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the university on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.

**Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment.** Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person access to the university's education programs or activities.

**Sexual Assault.** Sexual Assault includes the sex offenses of Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape.

1. **"Rape"** is 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. Attempted Rape is included.
2. **"Sodomy"** is oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
3. **"Sexual Assault with an Object"** is using an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of

giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. An “object” or “instrument” is anything used by the offender other than the offender’s genitalia.

4. **“Fondling”** is 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 age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
5. **“Incest”** is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by Illinois law.
6. **“Statutory Rape”** is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent as defined by Illinois law.

**Domestic Violence.** Domestic Violence means violence committed by a family or household member. A family or household member includes parents, children, current or former spouses, a person with whom the reporting/affected individual shares a child in common, a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the reporting/affected individual, and others as defined by Illinois law. Domestic violence can be a single event or a pattern of behavior.

**Dating Violence.** Dating Violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the reporting/affected individual (i.e., a relationship which is characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the parties); and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of factors such as the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating Violence can be a single event or a pattern of behavior.

Domestic and dating violence can encompass a broad range of behavior, including but not limited to:

- Physical violence or assault;
- Sexual violence;
- Emotional violence;
- Economic abuse;
- Threats;
- Property damage; and
- Violence or threat of violence to one’s self, one’s sexual or romantic partner, and/or to the family members or friends of the sexual or romantic partner.

**Stalking.** Stalking means a course of conduct (i.e., two or more acts) directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others; or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

## **B. Additional Definitions**

**Consent.** At DePaul, consent is defined as unambiguous and freely-given agreement to move forward with a specific sexual request, act, or experience. Consent cannot be obtained from individuals who are unable to understand the nature of the activity or give consent due to being asleep, unconscious, underage, or due to having a temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity, including as a result of drug or alcohol use. Consent is an affirmative act, not a lack of action. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission as the result of force, coercion, duress, or threat thereof does not constitute consent. The absence of “no” or “stop” should never

be interpreted as implicit consent, if consent is otherwise unclear. An individual's manner of dress does not constitute consent. Consent to past sexual activity or a past sexual relationship does not constitute consent. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one individual does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another individual. Resistance is not required to demonstrate lack of consent. Consent can be withdrawn at any time.

**Retaliation.** Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX and its implementing regulations or because an individual has made a report or complaint, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy.

**Complainant.** An individual who has allegedly experienced the conduct that could constitute Sexual Harassment. DePaul uses this term to provide consistency with the Title IX regulations. Use of this term does not necessarily indicate that this person either reported the conduct or requested that the university pursue the matter.

**Respondent.** An individual who has allegedly engaged in the conduct that could constitute Sexual Harassment. A respondent may also be denoted as the "referred party."

**Parties.** A term that refers to the Complainant and the Respondent collectively.

**Formal Complaint.** A document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Sexual Harassment against a Respondent and requesting that the university investigate the allegation of Sexual Harassment in accordance with this policy. At the time of filing a Formal Complaint, a Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the university's education programs or activities. A "document filed by a Complainant" means a document or electronic submission (such as an email) that contains the Complainant's physical or electronic signature or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the person filing the Complaint.

**Supportive Measures.** Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered, as appropriate, and reasonably available, and without fee or charge, that are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the university's education programs or activities without unreasonably burdening another party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties implicated by a report or the university's education environment, or to deter Sexual Harassment. Supportive measures may include: counseling, extensions of academic or other deadlines, course-related adjustments, modifications to work or class schedules, campus escort services, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campus, and other similar measures. Supportive Measures may also include mutual restrictions on contact between the parties implicated by a report.

**Education Programs or Activities.** All the operations of the university, including, but not limited to, in-person and online educational instruction, employment, research activities, extracurricular activities, athletics, residence life, dining services, performances, and community engagement and outreach programs. The term applies to all activity that occurs on campus or on other property owned or occupied by the university. It also includes off-campus locations, events, or circumstances over which the university exercises substantial control over the Respondent and the context in which the Sexual Harassment occurs, including Sexual Harassment occurring in any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the university.

**Advisor.** An individual who assists and/or supports a Complainant or Respondent during an investigation or adjudication. The advisor may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.

### **Reporting Sexual Harassment**

Individuals who have experienced Sexual Harassment are encouraged to report the incident. A report serves as a means of documenting the incident and allows for immediate response by the university. DePaul is committed to offering a secure and supportive environment for individuals who report incidents of Sexual Harassment to receive resources and consider all available options. Individuals impacted by Sexual Harassment may contact the Office of Gender Equity to receive support, resources, and information even if they do not wish to move forward with the Formal Complaint process described in Section V.

Reporting Sexual Harassment is not equivalent to filing a Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment as defined in this policy. Information on how to file a Formal Complaint can be found in Section V (Preliminary Assessment) below.

Any person may report Sexual Harassment to the Title IX Coordinator. Reports may be made in person, by regular mail, telephone, electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. In-person reports must be made during normal business hours, but reports can be made by regular mail, telephone, or electronic mail at any time, including outside normal business hours.

Molly Lamping Fleck, JD

Title IX Coordinator/Director of Gender Equity Lincoln Park  
Student Center  
2250 N. Sheffield Avenue, Suite 308  
Chicago IL 60614 312-362-8970  
[titleixcoordinator@depaul.edu](mailto:titleixcoordinator@depaul.edu)

Individuals may use the form at the following link to electronically file a report of Sexual Harassment with the Office of Gender Equity:

<https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?DePaulUniv>

Unless otherwise designated as a confidential reporting resource, all DePaul faculty, staff, and student employees are required to promptly report to the Title IX Coordinator all incidents of alleged Sexual Harassment that are disclosed to them.

While anonymous reports will be reviewed by the Office of Gender Equity, the university's ability to address Sexual Harassment reported by anonymous sources is significantly limited. There is no time limit for reporting an incident of Sexual Harassment. However, in order for DePaul to proceed to an investigation, at the time of filing a Formal Complaint, a Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in DePaul's education programs or activities. For more information about (i) an individual's additional options for reporting, including for sharing information confidentially, and (ii) the ways in which DePaul addresses privacy issues and confidentiality requests with respect to reports made to individuals other than confidential reporting resources, please refer to DePaul's Sexual & Relationship Violence Prevention and Response policy or the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures. Also, concise information for individuals seeking to report Sexual Harassment can be found in the [Sexual and Relationship Violence Rights and Options Booklet](#).



### **Preliminary Assessment**

After receiving a report of Sexual Harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct a preliminary assessment to determine (i) whether the conduct, as reported, falls or could fall within the scope of this policy (see “Scope”); and (ii) whether the conduct, as reported, constitutes or could constitute Title IX Prohibited Conduct.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct reported could not fall within the scope of Title IX, and/or could not constitute Title IX Prohibited Conduct, even if investigated, the Title IX Coordinator will close the matter and may notify the reporting party. The Title IX Coordinator may refer the report to other university offices, as appropriate, or direct that the matter be investigated under the procedures set forth in the Sexual & Relationship Violence Prevention and Response and/or the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct reported could fall within the scope of Title IX, and/or could constitute Title IX Prohibited Conduct, if investigated, the Title IX Coordinator will proceed to contact the Complainant (see “Contacting the Complainant”)

#### **A. Contacting the Complainant**

If a report is not closed as a result of the preliminary assessment and the Complainant’s identity is known, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly contact the Complainant to discuss the availability of Supportive Measures (see “Supportive Measures”); to discuss and consider the Complainant’s wishes with respect to Supportive Measures; to inform the Complainant about the availability of Supportive Measures with or without filing a Formal Complaint; and to explain the process for filing and pursuing a Formal Complaint. The Complainant will also be provided options for filing complaints with the local police and information about resources that are available on campus and in the community.

#### **B. Supportive Measures**

If a report is not closed as a result of the preliminary assessment, DePaul will offer and make available Supportive Measures to the Complainant regardless of whether the Complainant elects to file a Formal Complaint.

Contemporaneously with notifying the Respondent of a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Respondent of the availability of Supportive Measures for the Respondent, and DePaul will offer and make available Supportive Measures to the Respondent in the same manner in which it offers and makes them available to the Complainant. DePaul will also offer and make available Supportive Measures to the Respondent prior to the Respondent being notified of a Formal Complaint, if the Respondent requests such measures.

DePaul will maintain the confidentiality of Supportive Measures provided to either a Complainant or Respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality does not impair the university’s ability to provide the Supportive Measures in question.

#### **C. Interim Removal**

At any time after receiving a report of Sexual Harassment, DePaul may remove a student Respondent from one or more of the university’s education programs or activities on a temporary basis if an individualized safety and risk analysis determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of Sexual Harassment justifies removal. In the event that DePaul imposes an interim removal, the

university will provide Respondent with notice of and an opportunity to challenge the interim removal. For students, please see the Student Conduct Process.

In the case of a Respondent who is a non-student employee (administrator, faculty, or staff), and in its discretion, DePaul may place the Respondent on administrative leave at any time after receiving a report of Sexual Harassment, including during the time period of the investigation and adjudication process (see “Investigation” and “Adjudication”).

For all other Respondents, including independent contractors and guests, DePaul retains broad discretion to prohibit such persons from entering onto its campus and other properties at any time, and for any reason, whether after receiving a report of Sexual Harassment or otherwise.

#### **D. Formal Complaint**

A Complainant may file a Formal Complaint with the Title IX Coordinator requesting that the university investigate and adjudicate a report of Sexual Harassment in accordance with the provisions “Investigation” and “Adjudication,” provided, however, that at the time the Complainant submits a Formal Complaint, the Complainant must be participating in, or attempting to participate in, one or more of the university’s education programs or activities.

A Complainant may file a Formal Complaint with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by regular mail, or by electronic mail using the contact information specified in “Reporting Sexual Harassment.” Formal Complaints submitted by someone other than the Complainant will not be considered Formal Complaints.

In any case, including a case where a Complainant elects not to file a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may file a Formal Complaint on behalf of DePaul University if doing so is not clearly unreasonable. Such action will normally be taken in limited circumstances involving serious or repeated conduct or where the party alleged to have engaged in the conduct may pose a continuing threat to the DePaul community.

In all cases where a Formal Complaint is filed, the Complainant will be communicated with and treated as a party, irrespective of the party’s level of participation.

In a case where the Title IX Coordinator files a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will not act as a Complainant or otherwise as a party for purposes of the investigation and adjudication processes. In such cases, the university will not compel an individual to participate, but will proceed with the available information.

DePaul may consolidate Formal Complaints as to allegations of Sexual Harassment against more than one Respondent, or by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one party against the other party, where the allegations of Sexual Harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances. Where the investigation and adjudication process involve more than one Complainant or more than one Respondent, references in these procedures to the singular “party,” “Complainant,” or “Respondent” include the plural, as applicable.

#### **E. Dismissal of a Formal Complaint Prior to Investigation**

In a case where the Complainant files a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will evaluate the Formal Complaint and must dismiss it if the Title IX Coordinator determines (i) the conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint would not constitute Title IX Prohibited Conduct, even if proved; or (ii) the conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint falls outside the scope of Title IX as

specified in “Scope” (that is, because the alleged conduct did not occur in the university’s education programs or activities and/or the alleged conduct occurred outside the geographic boundaries of the United States). The Title IX Coordinator may refer the subject matter of the Formal Complaint to other university offices, as appropriate, or may direct that the matter be investigated under the procedures set forth in the Sexual & Relationship Violence Prevention and Response policy and/or Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures.

In the event the Title IX Coordinator determines the Formal Complaint should be dismissed pursuant to this section, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice of dismissal to the parties and advise them of their right to appeal as specified in “Appeal.” The dismissal is a final determination unless modified or overturned on appeal.

## **F. Notice of Investigation**

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint that is not dismissed, the Title IX Coordinator will provide a written Notice of Investigation (“NOI”) to the Complainant and Respondent that includes:

- A copy or hyperlink to this policy;
- Sufficient details known at the time so that the parties may prepare for an initial interview with the investigator, to include the identities of the parties involved in the incident (if known), the conduct allegedly constituting Title IX Prohibited Conduct, and the date and location of the alleged incident (if known);
- A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination of responsibility will not be made until the conclusion of the adjudication and any appeal;
- Notice to the Complainant and Respondent of their right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice, as specified in “Advisor of Choice.”
- Notice to the Complainant and Respondent of DePaul’s prohibitions on retaliation and knowingly false statements.
- Information about resources that are available on campus and in the community.

Should DePaul elect, at any point, to investigate allegations that are materially beyond the scope of the initial Notice of Investigation, the university will provide a supplemental written notice describing the additional allegations to be investigated.

## **Investigations**

Allegations in a Formal Complaint not subject to dismissal under this policy will proceed to an investigation. The formal investigation phase is the period during which an investigator gathers information about the allegations.

### **A. Start of Investigation and Timing**

After the written Notice of Investigation is provided to the parties, an investigator or investigators selected by the Title IX Coordinator will undertake an investigation to gather evidence relevant to the alleged misconduct. The burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination in the adjudication lies with the university and not with the parties. The investigation will culminate in a written investigation report that will be submitted to the adjudicator during the selected adjudication process. Although the length of each investigation may vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, DePaul strives to complete each investigation within 90 days of the written Notice of Investigation.

**B. Equal Opportunity**

During the investigation, the investigator(s) will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to be interviewed, to suggest witnesses, and to provide other evidence. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the investigator(s) retains discretion to limit the number of witness interviews the investigator(s) conducts if the investigator(s) finds that testimony would be unreasonably cumulative, if the witnesses are offered solely as character references and do not have information relevant to the allegations at issue, or if the witnesses are offered to render testimony that is categorically inadmissible, such as testimony exclusively concerning the sexual history of the Complainant, as specified in “Sexual History.” The investigator(s) will not restrict the ability of the parties to gather and provide relevant evidence on their own.

The investigation is a party’s opportunity to provide testimonial and other evidence that the party believes is relevant to resolution of the allegations in the Notice of Investigation. A party that is aware of and has a reasonable opportunity to present particular evidence and/or identify particular witnesses during the investigation, and elects not to, will be prohibited from introducing any such evidence during the adjudication absent a showing of mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect.

**C. Documentation of Investigation**

The investigator(s) will take reasonable steps to ensure that the investigation is documented. The particular method utilized to record the interviews of parties and witnesses will be determined by the investigator(s) in the investigator’s sole discretion, although whatever method is chosen shall be used consistently throughout a particular investigation.

**D. Access to the Evidence**

At the conclusion of the evidence-gathering phase of the investigation, but prior to the completion of the investigation report, the investigator will provide to each party and their advisor, if applicable, access to a preliminary investigation report, which will reflect all evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Notice of Investigation, including evidence the university may choose not to rely on at any hearing and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or some other source. Thereafter, the parties will have ten (10) days in which to submit to the investigator a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completing the investigation report and may include in the investigation report.

The parties and their advisors are permitted to review the evidence solely for the purposes of this grievance process and may not duplicate or disseminate the evidence.

**E. Investigation Report**

After the period for the parties to provide any written response as specified in “Access to Evidence” has expired, the investigator(s) will complete a written investigation report that fairly summarizes the various steps taken during the investigation, summarizes the relevant evidence collected, and lists contested and uncontested facts that are material to the investigation. When the investigation report is complete, the investigator will transmit a copy to the Title IX Coordinator. At least ten (10) days prior to an adjudication, DePaul will provide each party and their advisor, if applicable, with access to the final investigation report.

**F. Selection of Adjudication Process**

After the final investigation report has been made available to the parties, DePaul will transmit to each party a notice advising the party of the two different adjudication processes specified in

“Adjudication.” The notice will explain that the hearing process specified in “Hearing Process” is the default process for adjudicating all Formal Complaints and will be utilized unless both parties voluntarily consent to administrative adjudication as specified in “Administrative Adjudication (Optional)” as a form of informal resolution. The notice will be accompanied by a written consent to administrative adjudication and will advise each party that, if both parties execute the written consent to administrative adjudication, then the administrative adjudication process will be used in lieu of the hearing process. Parties are urged to carefully review these procedures (including the entirety of “Adjudication”), consult with their advisor, and consult with other persons as they deem appropriate prior to consenting to administrative adjudication.

Administrative adjudication will not be permitted if the Respondent is a non-student employee accused of engaging in Title IX Prohibited Conduct against a student.

Each party will have three (3) days from transmittal of the notice specified in this section to return the signed written consent form to the Title IX Coordinator. If either party does not timely return the signed written consent, that party will be deemed not to have consented to administrative adjudication and the Formal Complaint will be adjudicated pursuant to the hearing process, unless the parties otherwise agree.

## **Adjudications**

The purpose of an adjudication is to resolve any outstanding issues of contested facts, assess the credibility of parties and witnesses, and determine whether it is more likely than not that a policy violation or violations occurred.

### **A. Hearing Process**

The default process for adjudicating Formal Complaints is the hearing process specified in this section. The hearing process will be used to adjudicate all Formal Complaints unless both parties timely consent to administrative adjudication.

#### **1. Hearing Officers**

After selection of the hearing process as the form of adjudication, DePaul will designate the hearing officer(s) who will oversee the hearing process and render a determination of responsibility for the allegations in the Notice of Investigation at the conclusion of the hearing process. The hearing officer(s) may be a panel of three members or a single decision-maker. The hearing officer(s) will be provided with a copy of the investigation report and a copy of all evidence transmitted to the parties as specified in “Access to Evidence.”

#### **2. Hearing Notice**

DePaul will notify the parties of the pre-hearing process, including appointment of the hearing officer(s); any pre-hearing meetings and the requirements thereof; and the date and time for the hearing. The hearing may not be held any earlier than ten (10) days from the date that the parties are provided with access to the final investigative report.

#### **3. Pre-Hearing Process**

Prior to the hearing, DePaul will provide information to the parties regarding the hearing procedures. DePaul may also request pre-hearing meetings to address matters raised by the parties; to discuss whether there are any uncontested facts that may expedite the hearing; to discuss the witnesses that the parties have requested; and to address any other matters that should be resolved before the hearing.

At DePaul's discretion, the university may request that the parties provide certain information in advance of the hearing, such as:

- Any argument that evidence should be categorically excluded from consideration at the hearing based on privilege, relevancy, the prohibition on the use of sexual history specified in "Sexual History," or for any other reason;
- A list of any witnesses that the party intends to ask to submit to questioning at the hearing;
- Any request that the parties be separated physically during the hearing, if applicable;
- Any other accommodations that the party seeks with respect to the hearing;
- The name and contact information of the advisor who will accompany the party at the hearing;
- If the party does not have an advisor who will accompany the party at the hearing, a request that the university provide an advisor for purposes of conducting questioning as specified in "Hearing."
- Statement regarding whether any of the allegations in the Notice of Investigation are supported by a preponderance of the evidence; and
- Statement regarding whether any of the allegations in the Notice of Investigation constitute Title IX Prohibited Conduct.

#### **4. Hearing Schedule**

Unless an extension is granted based on a showing of good cause, the parties are obligated to follow the hearing schedule. The availability of an advisor to attend any meeting or hearing shall not unreasonably interfere with or delay the hearing process.

DePaul will notify any university employee (including administrator, faculty, or staff) or student whose attendance is requested at the hearing as a witness. The notice will advise the witness of the specified date and time of the hearing and advise the witness to contact the sender immediately if there is a material and unavoidable conflict, or if they do not agree to appear.

The subject of an attendance notice should notify any manager, faculty member, coach, or other supervisor, as necessary, if attendance at the hearing will conflict with job duties, classes, or other obligations. All such managers, faculty members, coaches, and other supervisors are required to excuse the subject of the obligation, or provide some other accommodation, so that the subject may attend the hearing as specified in the notice.

#### **5. Hearing**

The hearing officer(s) will convene and conduct a hearing pursuant to the university's procedures. The hearing will be recorded. An audio recording will be made available to the parties for inspection and review on reasonable notice.

The hearing will be conducted live, with simultaneous and contemporaneous participation by the parties and their advisors. By default, the hearing will be conducted with the hearing officer(s), the parties, the advisors, witnesses, and other necessary university personnel together in the same physical location. However, at the university's discretion or upon request of either party, the parties will be separated into different rooms with technology enabling the parties to participate simultaneously and contemporaneously by video and audio.

In the hearing officer's discretion, the hearing may be conducted virtually, by use of video and audio technology, where all participants participate simultaneously and contemporaneously by use of such technology.

Each hearing will include, at a minimum:

- Opportunity for each party to address the hearing officer(s) directly and to respond to questions posed by the hearing officer(s);
- Opportunity for each party's advisor to ask directly, orally, and in real time, relevant questions, and follow up questions, of the other party and any witnesses, including questions that support or challenge credibility;
- Opportunity for each party to raise objections to the evidence and to have such objections ruled on by the hearing officer(s) and a reason for the ruling provided.

Except as otherwise permitted by the hearing officer(s), the hearing will be closed to all persons except the parties, their advisors, the investigator(s), the hearing officer(s), the Title IX Coordinator, and other necessary university personnel. Witnesses will be present at a time determined by the hearing officer(s) and, with the exception of the investigator(s) and the parties, witnesses will only be present during their testimony. Further, during the hearing, witnesses will be separated from one another until such time as their testimony is complete.

During the hearing, the parties and their advisors will have access to the investigation report and evidence that was transmitted to them pursuant to "Access to Evidence."

While a party has the right to attend and participate in the hearing with an advisor, a party and/or advisor who materially and repeatedly violates the rules of the hearing in such a way as to be materially disruptive may be barred from further participation and/or have their participation limited in the discretion of the hearing officer(s).

Subject to the minimum requirements specified in this section, the hearing officer(s) will have sole discretion to determine the manner and particulars of any given hearing, including with respect to the length of the hearing, the order of the hearing, and questions of admissibility. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Questions that are duplicative or repetitive of those already asked may be deemed not relevant and thus excluded. The hearing officer(s) may independently and contemporaneously screen questions for relevance in addition to resolving any objections raised by the parties.

The hearing is not a formal judicial proceeding and strict rules of evidence do not apply. The hearing officer(s) will have discretion to modify the hearing procedures, when good cause exists to do so and provided the minimal requirements specified in this section are met.

## **6. Deliberation and Determination**

After the hearing is complete, the hearing officer(s) will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence collected during the investigation, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, together with testimony and non-testimony evidence received at the hearing, and ensure that any credibility determinations made are not based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness. The hearing officer(s) will resolve disputed facts using a preponderance of the evidence (that is, "more likely than not") standard and reach a determination regarding whether the facts that are supported by a preponderance of the evidence constitute one or more violations of the policy as alleged in the Notice of Investigation.

## **7. Discipline and Remedies**

In the event the hearing officer(s) determines that the Respondent has violated this policy, the hearing officer(s) may, prior to issuing a written decision, consult with appropriate university personnel with disciplinary authority over the Respondent and such personnel will determine any discipline to be imposed. The hearing officer(s) may also, prior to issuing a written decision, consult with the Title IX Coordinator who will determine whether and to what extent ongoing support measures or other remedies will be provided to the Complainant.

## **8. Written Decision**

After reaching a determination and consulting with the appropriate university personnel and Title IX Coordinator as required by “Discipline and Remedies,” the hearing officer(s) will prepare a written decision that will include:

- Identification of the allegations potentially constituting Title IX Prohibited Conduct made in the Notice of Investigation;
- A description of the procedural steps taken by the university upon receipt of the Formal Complaint, through issuance of the written decision, including notification to the parties, interviews with the parties and witnesses, methods used to gather non-testimonial evidence, and the date, location, and people who were present at or presented testimony at the hearing.
- Articulate findings of fact, made under a preponderance of the evidence standard, that support the determination;
- A statement of, and rationale for, each allegation that constitutes a separate potential incident of Title IX Prohibited Conduct, including a determination regarding responsibility for each separate potential incident;
- To the extent possible and in accordance with other university policies, the discipline determined by the appropriate university personnel as referenced in “Discipline and Remedies”;
- Whether the Complainant will receive any ongoing support measures or other remedies as recommended by the Title IX Coordinator; and
- A description of the university’s process and grounds for appeal, as specified in “Appeal.”

The written determination will be transmitted to the parties. Transmittal of the written determination to the parties concludes the hearing process, subject to any right of appeal as specified in “Appeal.”

Although the length of each adjudication by hearing will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, DePaul University strives to issue the written determination within fourteen (14) days of the conclusion of the hearing.

## **B. Administrative Adjudication (Optional)**

In lieu of the hearing process, the parties may consent to have a Formal Complaint resolved by administrative adjudication as a form of informal resolution. Administrative adjudication is voluntary and must be consented to in writing by both parties. At any time prior to the issuance of the administrative officer’s determination, a party has the right to withdraw from administrative adjudication and request a live hearing as specified in “Hearing Process.”



If administrative adjudication is selected, an administrative officer will be appointed. The administrative officer will be provided with a copy of the investigation report and a copy of all of the evidence transmitted to the parties as specified in “Access to Evidence.”

The administrative officer will promptly send written notice to the parties notifying them of the administrative officer’s appointment and setting a date and time for each party to meet with the administrative officer separately. The administrative officer’s meetings with the parties will not be held any earlier than ten (10) days from the date of transmittal of the written notice specified in this paragraph.

After receipt of the investigation report and in DePaul’s discretion, the administrative officer may request that the parties provide certain information, such as:

- Any argument that evidence should be categorically excluded from consideration based on privilege, relevancy, the prohibition on the use of sexual history specified in “Sexual History,” or for any other reason;
- Statement regarding whether any of the allegations in the Notice of Investigation are supported by a preponderance of the evidence; and
- Statement regarding whether any of the allegations in the Notice of Investigation constitute Title IX Prohibited Conduct.

The administrative officer will meet separately with each party to provide the party with an opportunity make any oral argument or commentary the party wishes to make and for the administrative officer to ask questions, including, but not limited to, questions concerning the party’s arguments, the investigative report and/or the evidence collected during the investigation. The administrative officer may follow-up with the investigator(s) to address any questions raised by the parties or by the administrative officer’s own review of the investigative report.

After meeting with each party, the administrative officer will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, and ensure that any credibility determinations made are not based on a person’s status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness. The administrative officer will resolve disputed facts using a preponderance of the evidence (that is, “more likely than not”) standard and reach a determination regarding whether the facts that are supported by a preponderance of the evidence constitute one or more violations of the policy as alleged in the Notice of Investigation.

Thereafter, the administrative officer will prepare and transmit a written decision, which shall serve as a resolution for purposes of informal resolution.

Transmittal of the administrative officer’s written determination concludes the administrative adjudication, subject to any right of appeal as specified in “Appeal.”

Although the length of each administrative adjudication will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, DePaul University strives to issue the administrative officer’s written determination within thirty (30) days of the transmittal of the initiating written notice specified in this section.

Other language in this section notwithstanding, informal resolution will not be permitted if the Respondent is a non-student employee accused of engaging in Title IX Prohibited Conduct against a student.

For more information about administrative adjudication for a Respondent who is a student, please refer to the “Administrative Hearing Process” within the Student Conduct Process.

### **C. Dismissal During Investigation or Adjudication**

DePaul must dismiss a Formal Complaint at any point during the investigation or adjudication process if the Title IX Coordinator determines that one or more of the following is true:

- The conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint would not constitute Title IX Prohibited Conduct, even if proved; or
- The conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint falls outside the scope of Title IX specified in “Scope” (that is, because the alleged conduct did not occur in the university’s education programs or activities and/or the alleged conduct occurred outside the geographic boundaries of the United States).

DePaul may dismiss a Formal Complaint at any point during the investigation or adjudication process if the Title IX Coordinator determines that any one or more of the following is true:

- The Complainant provides the Title IX Coordinator written notice that the Complainant wishes to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any discrete allegations therein (in which case those discrete allegations may be dismissed);
- The Respondent is no longer enrolled in or employed by the university; or
- Specific circumstances prevent the university from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint, or any discrete allegations therein (in which case those discrete allegations may be dismissed).

In the event the Title IX Coordinator dismisses a Formal Complaint pursuant to this section, the Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice of dismissal to the parties and advise them of their right to appeal as specified in “Appeal.” The Title IX Coordinator may refer the allegations in the Formal Complaint to other university offices, as appropriate, or may direct that the matter be investigated under other university policies.

The dismissal is a final determination unless modified or overturned on appeal.

### **Appeals**

Either party may appeal the determination of an adjudication, or a dismissal of a Formal Complaint, on one or more of the following grounds:

- A procedural irregularity affected the outcome;
- There is new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination or dismissal was made, that could have affected the outcome;
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, hearing officer(s), or administrative officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally, or against the individual Complainant or Respondent, that materially affected the outcome.

Except as provided for in the Student Conduct Process, no other grounds for appeal are permitted.

A party must file an appeal within seven (7) days of the date they receive notice of dismissal or determination appealed from. The appeal must be submitted in writing to the appellate officer, who will be designated in the written determination. The appeal must specifically identify the determination and/or dismissal appealed from, articulate which one or more of the three grounds

for appeal are being asserted, explain in detail why the appealing party believes the appeal should be granted, and articulate what specific relief the appealing party seeks.

Promptly upon receipt of an appeal, the appeal officer will conduct an initial evaluation to confirm that the appeal is timely filed and that it sets forth at least one of the permitted grounds for appeal. If the appeal officer determines that the appeal is not timely, or that it fails to invoke a permitted ground for appeal, the appeal officer will dismiss the appeal and provide written notice of the same to the parties.

If the appeal officer confirms that the appeal is timely and does set forth at least one permitted ground for appeal, the appeal officer will provide written notice to the other party that an appeal has been filed and that the other party may submit a written reply to the appeal within seven (7) days. The appeal officer shall also promptly obtain from the Title IX Coordinator any records from the preliminary assessment, investigation and/or adjudication necessary to resolve the grounds raised in the appeal.

Upon receipt of any reply or after the time period for submission of a reply has passed without one being filed, the appeal officer will promptly decide the appeal and transmit a written decision to the parties that explains the outcome of the appeal and the rationale.

The determination of a Formal Complaint becomes final when the time for appeal has passed with no party filing an appeal or, if any appeal is filed, at the point when the appeal officer has resolved all appeals, either by dismissal or by transmittal of a written decision.

No further review beyond the appeal is permitted.

Although the length of each appeal will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, DePaul University strives to issue the appeal officer's written decision within fourteen (14) days of an appeal being filed.

## **Additional Information**

### **A. Advisor of Choice**

From the point a Formal Complaint is made, and until an investigation, adjudication, and appeal are complete, the Complainant and Respondent will have the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice to all meetings, interviews, and hearings that are part of the investigation, adjudication, and appeal process. While an advisor may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, an attorney has no different role in the process and serves as an advisor in the same capacity as a non-attorney.

Except for the questioning of parties and witnesses during a hearing, the advisor will play a passive role and is not permitted to communicate on behalf of a party, insist that communication flow through the advisor, or communicate with the university about the matter without the party being included in the communication. In the event a party's advisor of choice engages in material violation of the parameters specified in these procedures, DePaul may preclude the advisor from further participation, in which case the party may select a new advisor of their choice or have one appointed for them.

In the event a party is not able to secure an advisor to attend the hearing and requests that the university provide an advisor, DePaul will provide the party an advisor, without fee or charge, who will conduct questioning on behalf of the party at the hearing. DePaul will have sole

discretion to select the advisor it provides. The advisor may be, but is not required to be, an attorney.

If the advisor is a lawyer, a representative of the university's Office of the General Counsel also will attend the hearing. Regardless of whether a party is represented by counsel, at all times the parties are expected to speak for themselves, directly communicate with the university personnel involved in the investigation and adjudication processes, and submit their own written statements.

DePaul is not required to provide a party with an advisor in any circumstance except where the party does not have an advisor present at the hearing or the party requests that the university provide an advisor for the hearing.

### **B. Treatment Records and Other Privileged Information**

During the investigation and adjudication processes, the investigator and adjudicator are not permitted to access, consider, disclose, permit questioning concerning, or otherwise use:

- A party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in the professional or paraprofessional's capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party; or
- Information or records protected from disclosure by any other legally recognized privilege, such as the attorney client privilege;

unless the university has obtained the party's voluntary, written consent to do so for the purposes of the investigation and adjudication processes.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the investigator and/or adjudicator may consider any such records or information otherwise covered by this section if the party holding the privilege affirmatively discloses the records or information to support their position in the case.

### **C. Sexual History**

During the investigation and adjudication processes, questioning regarding a Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Complainant who affirmatively uses information otherwise considered irrelevant by this section for the purpose of supporting the Complainant's allegations, may be deemed to have waived the protections of this section.

### **D. Resources**

Any individual affected by or accused of Sexual Harassment will have access to support and, where applicable, counseling services offered through the university. DePaul encourages any individual who has questions or concerns to seek support of university-identified resources. The Title IX Coordinator is available to provide information about DePaul's policy and procedure and to provide assistance. A list of university-identified resources is located at the following link: [Sexual and Relationship Violence Rights and Options Booklet.](#)

### **E. Conflicts of Interest, Bias, and Procedural Complaints**

The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), hearing officer(s), administrative officers, appeals officers, and informal resolution facilitators will be free of any material conflicts of interest or material bias. Any party who believes one or more of these university officials has a material conflict of interest or material bias must raise the concern within forty-eight hours of being notified of the official's intended involvement so that DePaul may evaluate the concern and find a substitute, if appropriate. The failure of a party to timely raise a concern of a conflict of interest or bias may result in a waiver of the issue for purposes of any appeal specified in "Appeal," or otherwise.

### **F. Relationship with Criminal Process**

This policy sets forth DePaul's processes for responding to reports and Formal Complaints of Sexual Harassment. The university's processes are separate, distinct, and independent of any criminal processes. While the university may temporarily delay its processes under this policy to avoid interfering with law enforcement efforts if requested by law enforcement, the university will otherwise apply this policy and its processes without regard to the status or outcome of any criminal process.

### **G. Recordings**

Wherever this policy specifies that an audio or video recording will be made, the recording will be made only by the university and is considered property of the university, subject to any right of access that a party may have under this policy, FERPA, and other applicable federal, state, or local laws. Only DePaul is permitted to make audio or video recordings under this policy. The surreptitious recording of any meeting, interview, hearing, or other interaction contemplated under this policy violates Illinois law and is strictly prohibited.

### **H. Vendors, Contractors, and Third Parties**

DePaul does business with various vendors, contractors, and other third parties who are not students or employees of the university. Notwithstanding any rights that a given vendor, contractor, or third-party Respondent may have under this policy, the university retains its right to limit any vendor, contractor, or third-party's access to campus for any reason. Further, DePaul retains all rights it enjoys by contract or law to terminate its relationship with any vendor, contractor, or third-party irrespective of any process or outcome under this policy.

### **I. Bad Faith Complaints and Knowingly False Statements and Information**

It is a violation of this policy for any person to submit a report or Formal Complaint that the person knows, at the time the report or Formal Complaint is submitted, to be false or frivolous. It is also a violation of this policy for any person to knowingly make a materially false statement during an investigation, adjudication, or appeal under this policy. Violations of this section are not subject to the investigation and adjudication processes in this policy; instead, they may be addressed under the Code of Student Responsibility, in the case of students, and other university policies and standards, as applicable, for other persons.

### **J. Retaliation**

DePaul prohibits retaliation and the threat of retaliation against any person, including complainants, respondents and witnesses, exercising their rights and/or responsibilities in good faith pursuant to this policy, or otherwise participating in any process related to a potential violation of this policy. Claims of retaliation will be investigated and, if substantiated, may constitute a separate policy violation subject to additional discipline or sanctions. More information about DePaul's prohibition against retaliation in the context of discrimination and

harassment can be found in the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures. More information about DePaul's prohibition against retaliation generally can be found in the Non-Retaliation Policy.

### **K. Confidentiality**

To the fullest extent possible, DePaul University will keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment or Retaliation including any Complainant, the identity of any individual who has been reported to be a perpetrator of Sexual Harassment or Retaliation including any Respondent, and the identity of any witness. DePaul will also maintain the confidentiality of its various records generated in response to reports and Formal Complaints, including, but not limited to, information concerning Supportive Measures, notices, investigation materials, adjudication records, and appeal records. Notwithstanding the foregoing, DePaul may reveal the identity of any person or the contents of any record if permitted by FERPA, if necessary to carry out the university's obligations under Title IX and its implementing regulations including the conduct of any investigation, adjudication, or appeal under this policy or any subsequent judicial proceeding, or as otherwise required by law. Further, notwithstanding the university's general obligation to maintain confidentiality as specified herein, the parties to a report or Formal Complaint will be given access to investigation and adjudication materials in the circumstances specified in this policy.

While DePaul will maintain confidentiality specified in this section, DePaul will not limit the ability of the parties to discuss the allegations at issue in a particular case. Parties are advised, however, that the manner in which they communicate about, or discuss a particular case, may constitute Sexual Harassment or Retaliation in certain circumstances and be subject to discipline pursuant to the processes specified in this policy.

Note that certain types of Sexual Harassment are considered crimes for which the university must disclose crime statistics in its annual security report that is provided to the campus community and available to the public. These disclosures will be made without including personally identifying information.

### **L. Signatures and Form of Consent**

For purposes of this policy, either a physical, electronic, or digital signature will be sufficient to satisfy any obligation that a document be signed. Where these procedures provide that written consent must be provided, consent in either physical or electronic form, containing a physical, electronic, or digital signature will suffice.

### **M. Deadlines, Time, Notices, and Method of Transmittal**

Where this policy specifies a period of days by which some act must be performed, the following method of calculation applies:

- Exclude the day of the event that triggers the period;
- Count every day, including intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays recognized by the federal government;
- Include the last day of the period until 5:00 p.m. central time, but if the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday recognized by the federal government, the period continues to run until 5:00 p.m. central time on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday recognized by the federal government.

All deadlines and other time periods specified in this policy are subject to modification by DePaul where, in the university's sole discretion, good cause exists. Good cause may include, but is not limited to, the complexities of a given case; extended holidays or closures; sickness of the investigator, adjudicator, or the parties; the need to consult with the university's legal counsel; unforeseen weather events; and the like.

Where this policy refers to notice being given to parties "simultaneously," notice will be deemed simultaneous if it is provided in relative proximity on the same day. It is not necessary that notice be provided at exactly the same hour and minute.

Unless otherwise specified in this policy, the default method of transmission for all notices, reports, responses, and other forms of communication specified in this policy will be electronic mail using an individual's designated email address.

A party is deemed to have received notice upon transmittal of an email to their designated email address. In the event notice is provided by mail, a party will be deemed to have received notice three (3) days after the notice in question is postmarked.

Any notice inviting or requiring a party or witness to attend a meeting, interview, or hearing will be provided with sufficient time for the party to prepare for the meeting, interview, or hearing and will include relevant details such as the date, time, location, purpose, and participants. Unless a specific number of days is specified elsewhere in this policy, the sufficient time to be provided will be determined in the sole discretion of the university, considering all of the facts and circumstances, including, but not limited to, the nature of the meeting, interview, or hearing; the nature and complexity of the allegations at issue; the schedules of relevant university officials; approaching holidays or closures; and the number and length of extensions already granted.

#### **N. Training**

DePaul will ensure that university officials acting under this policy, including, but not limited to, the Title IX Coordinator, investigators, hearing officers, administrative officers, and appeals officers receive training in compliance with 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(1)(iii) and any other applicable federal or state law.

#### **O. Recordkeeping**

DePaul will retain those records specified in 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(10) for a period of seven years, after which point in time they may be destroyed, or continue to be retained, in the university's sole discretion. The records specified in 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(10) will be made available for inspection, and/or published, to the extent required by 34 C.F.R. § 106.45(b)(10) and consistent with any other applicable federal or state law, including FERPA.

#### **P. Discretion in Application**

DePaul retains discretion to interpret and apply this policy in a manner that is not clearly unreasonable, even if the university's interpretation or application differs from the interpretation of the parties.

Despite DePaul's reasonable efforts to anticipate all eventualities in drafting this policy, it is possible unanticipated or extraordinary circumstances may not be specifically or reasonably addressed by the express policy language, in which case the university retains discretion to

respond to the unanticipated or extraordinary circumstance in a way that is not clearly unreasonable.

The provisions of this policy and the hearing procedures referenced in “Hearing” are not contractual in nature, whether in their own right, or as part of any other express or implied contract. Accordingly, DePaul retains discretion to revise this policy and the Hearing Procedures at any time, and for any reason. DePaul may apply policy revisions to an active case provided that doing so is not clearly unreasonable.

## **Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy and Procedures**

It is the policy of DePaul University that no person shall be the object of discrimination or harassment on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, national origin, age, marital status, pregnancy, parental status, family relationship status, physical or mental disability, military status, genetic information or other status protected by local, state, or federal law in its employment or its educational settings. DePaul University reserves the right to take actions that are consistent with its policies and procedures to deal with individuals found to have engaged in harassment, discrimination and/or retaliation in violation of this policy.

### **A. Related Policies**

- [Blue Demon Duty](#)
- [Code of Student Responsibility](#)
- [Crime Reporting and Clery Act Compliance](#)
- [DePaul’s Guiding Principles on Speech and Expression](#)
- [FERPA Compliance](#)
- [Faculty Handbook](#)
- [Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures](#)
- [Reporting Misconduct & Non-Retaliation](#)
- [Progressive Discipline](#)
- [Protection of Minor Children](#)
- [Sexual & Relationship Violence Prevention and Response](#)

### **B. Prohibited Conduct**

#### **Prohibited Discrimination**

Examples of discrimination in violation of this policy include treating an employee, student, or other member of the University community differently in the terms and conditions of his or her employment or education or making decisions about a person’s employment, compensation, or education based upon a person’s race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, national origin, age, marital status, pregnancy, parental status, family relationship status, physical or mental disability, military status, genetic information or other protected status.

#### **Prohibited Harassment**

Harassment based on a protected category, as outlined above, is a form of discrimination. Harassment is unwelcome conduct that is based on any of the above described protected categories. Such harassment is prohibited where: 1) enduring the offensive conduct becomes a term or condition of one’s academic, working, or living environment, or 2) the conduct is severe or pervasive enough to create an academic, working, or living environment that a reasonable person would consider intimidating, hostile, or abusive.



Minor and isolated incidents (unless extremely serious) generally will not rise to the level of prohibited conduct. To be prohibited, the conduct must create an academic, working, or living environment that would be intimidating, hostile, or abusive to reasonable people.

Depending on the specific circumstances and impact on the workplace or academic environment, examples of harassment in violation of this policy include, but are not limited to, verbal abuse, offensive innuendo, derogatory comments, or the open display of offensive objects or pictures concerning a person's race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, national origin, age, marital status, pregnancy, parental status, family relationship status, physical or mental disability, military status, genetic information or other protected status.

In addition to the examples of prohibited harassment above, sexual harassment warrants further explanation. Sexual harassment also includes, but is not limited to, any unwelcome sexual advances or unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature (direct or indirect), and requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when submission to such conduct is made or is threatened to be made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of instruction, employment or participation in other University activity; or

- submission to such conduct is made or is threatened to be made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of instruction, employment or participation in other University activity; or
- submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used or is threatened to be used as a basis for evaluation in making academic or employment decisions affecting that individual.

Sexual harassment also includes any behavior of a sexual nature which also involves coercion, abuse of authority, or misuse of an individual's employment position. Sexual harassment, and retaliation for reporting sexual harassment, are illegal in Chicago.

### **Prohibited Sexual and Relationship Violence**

Sex discrimination and sex harassment can include instances of sexual or relationship violence. For more information on DePaul's policy prohibiting sexual and relationship violence, refer to the Sexual & Relationship Violence Prevention and Response.

### **Title IX Prohibited Conduct**

Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in federally-funded education programs and activities. Sex discrimination includes sexual harassment and sexual and relationship violence. For more information on DePaul's policy prohibiting sexual harassment as mandated by the U.S. Department of Education's implementing regulations for Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX") (see 34 C.F.R. § 106 et seq.), refer to the Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures.

### **Prohibited Retaliation**

DePaul prohibits retaliation and the threat of retaliation against any person, including complainants, respondents and witnesses, exercising his or her rights and/or responsibilities in good faith under the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment policy or federal law, state law, or county law prohibiting discrimination, harassment or retaliation.

For the purposes of this policy, retaliation includes any conduct directed against an individual, or someone affiliated with the individual, on the basis of or in reaction to the exercise of rights accorded and/or defined by this policy, or federal, state, county, or local law that is likely to dissuade the individual from exercising his or her rights in the future.

Claims of retaliation will be investigated and, if substantiated, constitute a separate violation of this policy. Any acts of retaliation will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, including but not limited to reprimand, change in work assignment, loss of privileges, mandatory training, suspension, and/or termination. In conjunction with this policy, the University also enforces a Reporting Misconduct & Non-Retaliation policy.

DePaul University takes good faith complaints of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation seriously. Individuals who knowingly make false allegations under this policy may be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to reprimand, suspension, and/or termination.

### **C. Academic Freedom**

DePaul University values the free and open exchange of ideas within an academic community. Often ideas and viewpoints can challenge our assumptions, beliefs or perspectives that are intrinsic to learning and may sometimes prove disturbing or offensive. DePaul University is committed to the principles of academic freedom and inquiry; however, discrimination and harassment as identified in this policy are neither legally protected expression nor the proper exercise of academic freedom.

### **D. Reporting**

#### **Complaint Reporting Options**

The University strongly encourages individuals who have been the subject of, or have witnessed, or are aware of, discrimination, harassment or retaliation, to make a complaint as soon as possible. The ability to investigate a complaint may be impacted if it is not made within a reasonable time period after the alleged occurrence(s).

An individual's options for reporting conduct that may be a violation of this policy are detailed below. Reports from third parties who have not themselves been involved in an instance of discrimination, harassment or retaliation are accepted.

For purposes of reporting, the terms employee, student, and third- party mean the following:

- Employee: Faculty, staff, student employee.
- Student: Student, as defined in the Code of Student Responsibility.
- Third-party: An individual who interacts with the DePaul community and its members. This could include, but is not limited to, vendors, off-site supervisors, guests, community partners, etc.

#### **1. Reporting Conduct to Human Resources, Employee Engagement & Equal Employment Opportunity) (EE&EEO)**

Human Resources, Employee Engagement & Equal Employment Opportunity) ("EE&EEO") is responsible for receiving, processing, and investigating a complaint that an employee or third party has engaged in discrimination, harassment, or retaliation on the basis of:

- Race
- Color
- Ethnicity
- Religion
- National origin
- Age

- Disability
- Military status
- Genetic information
- Other status protected by local, state, or federal law

Individuals seeking to make such a complaint should contact EE&EEO.

Contact information for EE&EEO is as follows:

14 East Jackson Boulevard, Suite 1300

(312) 362-8500

[EEO\\_Investigations@depaul.edu](mailto:EEO_Investigations@depaul.edu)

Complaints can also be submitted electronically on the Human Resources website by completing the Complaint Form for Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation.

## **2. Reporting Conduct to the Title IX Coordinator**

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for receiving, processing, and investigating a complaint that an **employee, student, or third party** has engaged in discrimination, harassment, or retaliation on the basis of:

- Sex
- Gender
- Gender identity or expression
- Sexual orientation
- Marital status
- Pregnancy/parental status
- Family relationship status

Individuals seeking to make such a complaint should contact the Title IX Coordinator.

Contact information for the Title IX Coordinator is as follows:

Title IX Coordinator/Director of Gender Equity

DePaul Student Center

2250 N. Sheffield Avenue, Suite 308

Chicago IL 60614

312-362-8970

[titleixcoordinator@depaul.edu](mailto:titleixcoordinator@depaul.edu)

Complaints can also be submitted electronically on the Sexual & Relationship Violence Prevention website.

## **3. Reporting Conduct to the Dean of Students Office**

The Dean of Students Office is responsible for receiving, processing, and investigating a complaint that a **student** has engaged in discrimination, harassment, or retaliation on the basis of:

- Race
- Color
- Ethnicity

- Religion
- National origin
- Age
- Disability
- Military status
- Genetic information
- Other status protected by local, state, or federal law

Individuals seeking to make such a complaint should contact the Dean of Students Office.

Contact information for the Dean of Students Office is as follows:

Lincoln Park Campus  
Student Center, Suite 307  
(773) 325-7290  
[deanofstudents@depaul.edu](mailto:deanofstudents@depaul.edu)

Complaints can also be submitted electronically on the Dean of Students website.

#### **4. Reporting Conduct to the Misconduct Reporting Hotline**

One may anonymously report a complaint of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation to the Misconduct Reporting Hotline. The University's Reporting Misconduct & Non-Retaliation policy also describes the responsibility to report certain information that applies to this Policy.

(877) 236-8390  
[www.depaul.ethicspoint.com](http://www.depaul.ethicspoint.com)

### **General Reporting Obligations**

#### **1. Reporting obligations of managers and supervisors**

All members of the University who serve in a supervisory capacity are responsible for relaying all complaints of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation that comes to their attention as supervisors and that may be in violation of this policy to the appropriate office.

#### **2. Reporting obligations of all employees**

Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in federally-funded education programs and activities. Sex discrimination includes sexual harassment and sexual and relationship violence. Title IX requires that when an individual who is a "responsible employee" learns of sex discrimination, the responsible employee is required to promptly report specific information about the sex discrimination to DePaul's Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate designees.

At DePaul, unless otherwise designated as a confidential reporting resource, all DePaul faculty, staff, and student employees are required to promptly report incidents of sex discrimination and sexual harassment, including sexual and relationship violence that comes to their attention to the Title IX Coordinator.

As appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator works with other offices to address Title IX complaints and other Title IX compliance issues. These offices include, for example, other offices in Student

Affairs, Academic Affairs, Human Resources, Athletics, Compliance and Risk Management and Enrollment Management & Marketing.

Information to be disclosed: The information that must be disclosed to the Title IX coordinator includes:

- the name of the person who reported the information to the employee;
- the name of the alleged affected individual, if different than the individual reporting;
- the name of the alleged perpetrator (if known);
- the names of others involved; and
- any relevant facts that have been provided, such as date, time, and location.

Information to be provided: For instances involving sexual and relationship violence, the employee will also provide the reporting individual with a [Sexual and Relationship Violence Rights and Options Booklet](#).

Other important information: Employees should also:

- Familiarize themselves with confidential reporting resources.
- Inform the individual disclosing an issue related to sex discrimination or sexual harassment, including sexual or relationship violence, of their obligation to report any information shared to the Title IX Coordinator.
- Connect the individual with a confidential resource if the individual wishes to speak to someone confidentially.

Employees may also have other reporting obligations pursuant to other DePaul policies including:

Crime Reporting and Clery Act Compliance  
Reporting Misconduct & Non-Retaliation

More information about reporting responsibilities regarding sexual and relationship violence and sexual harassment for all DePaul employees and confidential reporting options can be found on the [Sexual & Relationship Violence Prevention](#) website.

## **Procedures**

### **Investigation and Resolution Process**

When the offices above receive a complaint of discrimination, harassment or retaliation, including matters related to the Sexual and Relationship Violence Prevention and Response Policy and the Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures, the office will promptly investigate the complaint in a fair and expeditious manner. Every complaint is based on its own facts and circumstances, which can impact the course of the investigation. Except as mandated by the Title IX regulations, the following is an outline of the procedure generally followed. To review the procedures mandated by Title IX, please see the [Formal Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy and Procedures](#).

Receipt and Review

The specific initial steps may vary depending on the facts and circumstances of the complaint. Generally speaking, the responsible office will:

- Acknowledge receipt of the complaint in writing within 10 days of receipt.
- Conduct a preliminary assessment of allegations to determine whether the alleged conduct, if substantiated, could constitute a violation of this Policy.

Fact-Finding and Notifications

The specific fact-finding and notifications steps may vary depending on the facts and circumstances of the complaint. Generally speaking, the responsible office will:

- Simultaneously inform the complainant and the respondent in writing of the initiation of the investigation.
- Collect and review relevant documentation.
- As needed, interview the complainant, respondent, and witnesses to the reported event or events.
- Prepare a summary of the investigation.
- Simultaneously inform the complainant and respondent in writing of aspects of the investigation, including, for example, any interim measures, extensions of time, and outcomes.
- Provide written notification to the appropriate University officials of its finding, if necessary.
- In matters involving student respondents, the parties will be given a written notification as to whether the matter will move forward to a Student Conduct Process.

Time Frame for Resolution

DePaul will take reasonable measures to complete any process resulting in a determination as to a policy violation within 60 calendar days from the date when an investigation is initiated. DePaul reserves the right to extend this time limit, in its sole discretion, in order to ensure a proper review of all material and as circumstances warrant. As referenced above, the appropriate office will simultaneously inform the complainant and respondent of any extensions and the reasons.

Resolution of Complaint**When the Respondent's Status is: Employee**

A determination as to policy violation(s) will be made by EE&EEO or the Title IX Coordinator. All determinations as to whether an individual is or is not in violation of a policy will be based on the standard of whether it is "more likely than not," based on the information available at the time, that the individual is or is not in violation of the policy at issue. If EE&EEO or the Title IX Coordinator, following its investigation, determines that the Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment policy has been violated, it will work with the appropriate University officials to recommend appropriate corrective action. Supervisors, department heads, chairs, and other University managers and officers have the responsibility for determining and implementing

appropriate corrective action. EE&EEO or the Title IX Coordinator may advise in the implementation of corrective action and may monitor the implementation of the corrective actions.

- Report that a **staff member or student employee** may have violated this policy: For staff members, the Progressive Discipline policy applies. For student employees, the Student Conduct Process may also apply, as detailed below.
- Report that a **faculty member** may have violated this policy: The procedures outlined in the Faculty Handbook apply, including Chapter Four of the Faculty Handbook relating to discipline, suspension or termination of faculty members for cause

### **When the Respondent's Status is: Student**

A determination as to a policy violation and a determination as to sanctions will be addressed through the procedures outlined in the Student Conduct Process. The range of potential sanctions for students who are found responsible for violating this policy is detailed in the Student Conduct Process. Students should also familiarize themselves with all of the Student Rights in the Student Conduct Process and aspects of the Student Conduct Process. This includes, for example, the Amnesty/Good Samaritan policy.

### Other Policies

To the extent that the initial assessment or investigation indicates that other University policies may have been violated by the reported conduct, the appropriate University official(s) will be notified and applicable procedures set forth in the DePaul Student Handbook, the applicable policy, the DePaul Faculty Handbook, or relevant collective bargaining agreements will apply.

### Confidentiality

DePaul is committed to balancing the interests of all parties involved in discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation complaints. To the extent possible, DePaul will limit the disclosure of information related to the complaint and its investigation. Nonetheless, DePaul cannot promise confidentiality of any information received in a complaint or during an investigation.

### Section 504 Grievance Procedure

Please note that this Policy constitutes the University's Section 504 Grievance Procedure. EE&EEO is the University's Section 504 Coordinator for Grievance Procedures. Any employee, applicant, or student who believes that they may have been discriminated against based on a disability, or retaliated against because they complained about discrimination or because they have requested an accommodation may file a complaint through this Policy.

Employees and applicants for employment seeking accommodations for physical or mental disabilities should contact the University's Section 504 Coordinator for Employees (EE&EEO). Students and applicants for admissions seeking accommodations for physical or mental disabilities should contact the University's Section 504 Coordinator for Students (Center for Students with Disabilities).

### **Other Resources**

Although the University encourages individuals to utilize the complaint process described above to resolve any complaints, use of this process does not prohibit the filing of a complaint with external agencies at any time. Individuals may choose to file a complaint with various external agencies including, but not limited to, the government agencies listed below.

**The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission**

<https://www.eeoc.gov/field-office/chicago/location>

**The U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights**

<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/>



## Alcohol

The States of Illinois and California prohibit the sale, use, distribution, manufacture, or possession of all forms of alcoholic beverages by persons under 21 years of age. Students under 21 years of age may not sell, use, distribute, manufacture, or possess alcoholic beverages.

Providing or distributing alcohol to individuals under the age of 21 is prohibited.

Students, even those 21 years of age or older, may not possess or consume alcohol in common or non-reserved areas on university premises.

Alcohol consumption that results in behavior that infringes on the rights of others in the community is prohibited.

Alcohol consumption that creates a risk of harm to self, including requiring a transport to the hospital for intoxication, is prohibited. For specific policies regarding alcoholic beverages in the residence halls, please see the Guide to Student Housing.

<https://offices.depaul.edu/housing/resident-resources/guides-policies/Pages/default.aspx>

For specific policies regarding events sponsored by student organizations at which alcohol is served, please see the Office of Student Involvement Policies and Directives.

<https://dehub.depaul.edu/osi/osi-directives/>

Alcoholic beverages may not be served at events sponsored by student organizations without authorization from the Office of Student Involvement. Unless specific risk management mechanisms are in place, authorization will generally not be given to any student organization that is hosting an event at which students under 21 will, or could be, present. Notification of such authorization will be sent to the student organization itself, the organization's moderator/advisor, the building director, and the Public Safety Office.

DePaul community members owe it to themselves and others to make educated decisions about their use of alcohol.

This University also seeks to educate students about making safe, responsible decisions when it comes to alcohol use. Detailed information about DePaul's efforts and programming related to alcohol use can be obtained from the Office of Health Promotion and Wellness. Students who have concerns about their alcohol use (or someone else's) may confidentially contact the Office of Health Promotion and Wellness at any time.

## Illegal Use or Possession of Drugs or Controlled Substances

Students may not illegally use, sell, possess, manufacture, or distribute any substance prohibited by local, state or federal law. This includes but is not limited to illegal drugs and controlled substances, including cannabis, narcotics, cocaine, heroin, prescription medications, synthetic cannabinoids, or other drugs and any chemical substantially similar to a controlled substance. Please note that federal laws require DePaul to prohibit the use and possession of cannabis on campus, regardless of state law, therefore cannabis remains an illegal drug under this policy. Students should be aware that it is unlawful to distribute prescription medication to other students for whom the medication was not prescribed. Use, possession, manufacturing, or distribution of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited.

This University also seeks to educate students about the use of illegal drugs and controlled substances. Detailed information about DePaul's efforts and programming can be obtained from the [Office of Health Promotion and Wellness](http://offices.depaul.edu/student-affairs/about/departments/Pages/hpw.aspx).

<http://offices.depaul.edu/student-affairs/about/departments/Pages/hpw.aspx>

Students who have concerns about their substance use (or someone else's) may confidentially contact the Office of Health Promotion and Wellness at any time.

## Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

DePaul also complies with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. More information about DePaul's drug and alcohol abuse prevention program can be found in the Drug-Free Workplace and Legal Drinking Age Compliance policy:

<https://offices.depaul.edu/secretary/policies-procedures/policies/Documents/Drug-Free%20Workplace%20and%20Legal%20Drinking%20Age%20Compliance.pdf>

## Obtaining Copies of this Report

Each year, this Report is e-mailed to all faculty, staff and students. Prospective students and employees are also notified that the Report is available. A statement of the report's availability is listed in the applications for enrollment and employment. Copies of the report may also be obtained at the Public Safety Office on the Lincoln Park and Loop campuses. You may also email [CSAcompliance@depaul.edu](mailto:CSAcompliance@depaul.edu) to obtain a copy.

## Hazing

DePaul University is dedicated to fostering a safe and inclusive environment for all members of our campus community. The University strictly prohibits hazing in any form.

### Current Policies on Hazing

DePaul's Code of Student Responsibility prohibits hazing. Hazing includes, but is not limited to, any action taken or situation created to produce mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, ridicule, or endangerment of a student or group of students for the purpose of initiation into, affiliation with, or admission to, or as a condition for continued membership in a group, team, club, or other organization. Falsely leading an individual or individuals to believe that they will be inducted/initiated by participating in particular activities may also be considered hazing. Hazing can occur regardless of whether the individual being hazed willingly participated in or acquiesced to the activity.

Examples of hazing include, but are not limited to: use/abuse of alcohol, paddling in any form, creation of excess fatigue, physical and psychological shocks, and morally degrading or humiliating games and activities.

Activities and requirements should be planned with care to avoid engaging in hazing. This includes, but is not limited to, requiring someone to wear assigned apparel or accessories, participate in a scavenger hunt, or go on road trips.

Students or student organizations found to have engaged in hazing in violation of the Code of Student Responsibility may be subject to sanctions including, restrictions, restitution, educational projects, alcohol and other drug interventions, university reprimands, university probation, suspension, dismissal, revocation of admission, and/or revocation of degree.

### How to Report Incidents of Hazing

Incidents of hazing that involve imminent health or safety concerns should be reported to 911 or the Department of Public Safety by calling (773) 325-7777. All incidents of hazing should also be reported to the Dean of Students Office via the Incident Reporting Form at <https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?DePaulUniv>

### Process used to Investigate Allegations of Hazing

Allegations of hazing are investigated via the Student Conduct Process, which is described in detail in the Code of Student Responsibility (<https://catalog.depaul.edu/student-handbooks/code-student-responsibility/judicial-review-process/overview-student-conduct-process/>)

### Hazing Prevention and Awareness Programs at DePaul

DePaul provides ongoing hazing awareness and prevention education for students, faculty, and staff. These programs are designed to reduce the occurrence of hazing by: (1) raising awareness about what constitutes hazing and bystander intervention and reporting; (2) teaching community members about institutional policies and procedures regarding hazing, (3) emphasizing the serious risks and consequences associated with hazing; and (4) promoting a culture of accountability and respect.

Below is a summary of hazing prevention programs and initiatives implemented across our campuses. These programs are offered regularly and in response to specific needs. Please note this is not an exhaustive list of programs and that additional programs may be provided by student organizations and campus departments.

1. Incoming students are asked to complete hazing prevention training via educational modules, which are sent to them via email during their first term at DePaul.
2. The University's annual general compliance training completed by faculty and staff includes research-informed hazing awareness and prevention education.
3. All members of the DePaul Athletics Department, including student-athletes, coaches, and staff, complete hazing awareness and prevention training through required educational modules annually.
4. All advisors and required officers of registered student organizations ("RSOs") receive hazing awareness and prevention education as part of each RSO's annual registration.
5. All members of fraternity and sorority life organizations receive hazing prevention education in their first year of membership through Fraternity and Sorority Life 101.

### **Illinois Law Regarding Hazing**

Hazing is illegal in the state of Illinois. Hazing is typically classified as a Class A misdemeanor. If the hazing results in death or great bodily harm, however, then it is then considered a Class 4 felony. The law requires school officials who, while fulfilling his or her official responsibilities as a school official, personally observe a hazing incident that results in bodily harm to a person to report the incident to supervising educational authorities or, in the event of death or great bodily harm, to law enforcement. The law states as follows:

Sec. 12C-50. Hazing. (720 ILCS 5/12C-50)

(a) A person commits hazing when he or she knowingly requires the performance of any act by a student or other person in a school, college, university, or other educational institution of this State, for the purpose of induction or admission into any group, organization, or society associated or connected with that institution, if:

- (1) the act is not sanctioned or authorized by that educational institution; and
- (2) the act results in bodily harm to any person.

(a-1) It is not a defense to a prosecution under subsection (a) that the person against whom the hazing was directed consented to or acquiesced in the hazing.

(b) Sentence. Hazing is a Class A misdemeanor, except that hazing that results in death or great bodily harm is a Class 4 felony.

Sec. 12C-50.1. Failure to report hazing. (720 ILCS 5/12C-50.1)

(a) For purposes of this Section, "school official" includes any and all paid school administrators, teachers, counselors, support staff, and coaches and any and all volunteer coaches employed by a school, college, university, or other educational institution of this State.

(b) A school official commits failure to report hazing when:

- (1) while fulfilling his or her official responsibilities as a school official, he or she personally observes an act which is not sanctioned or authorized by that educational institution;
- (2) the act results in bodily harm to any person; and
- (3) the school official knowingly fails to report the act to supervising educational authorities

or, in the event of death or great bodily harm, to law enforcement.

(c) Sentence. Failure to report hazing is a Class B misdemeanor. If the act which the person failed to report resulted in death or great bodily harm, the offense is a Class A misdemeanor.

(d) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of failure to report hazing under this Section that the person who personally observed the act had a reasonable apprehension that timely action to stop the act would result in the imminent infliction of death, great bodily harm, permanent disfigurement, or permanent disability to that person or another in retaliation for reporting.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to allow prosecution of a person who personally observes the act of hazing and assists with an investigation and any subsequent prosecution of the offender.

### **California Law Regarding Hazing**

(a) It shall be unlawful to engage in hazing, as defined in this section.

(b) “Hazing” means any method of initiation or preinitiation into a student organization or student body, whether or not the organization or body is officially recognized by an educational institution, which is likely to cause serious bodily injury to any former, current, or prospective student of any school, community college, college, university, or other educational institution in this state. The term “hazing” does not include customary athletic events or school-sanctioned events.

(c) A violation of this section that does not result in serious bodily injury is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both.

(d) Any person who personally engages in hazing that results in death or serious bodily injury as defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (f) of Section 243 of the Penal Code, is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(e) The person against whom the hazing is directed may commence a civil action for injury or damages. The action may be brought against any participants in the hazing, or any organization to which the student is seeking membership whose agents, directors, trustees, managers, or officers authorized, requested, commanded, participated in, or ratified the hazing.

(f) Prosecution under this section shall not prohibit prosecution under any other provision of law. Cal. Penal Code § 245.6

California’s Stop Campus Hazing Act, titled in Cal. Educ. Code § 66305, defines hazing and other applicable terms at § 66306 as follows:

Unless the context otherwise requires, for purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) “Affiliated” means currently recognized or sanctioned by the educational institution through its official student organization application process. For purposes of this chapter, an organization that had previously been recognized or sanctioned by the educational institution but has subsequently had that recognition or sanction withdrawn or revoked by the educational institution shall not be considered affiliated.

(b) “Educational institution” means a public or private institution of higher education in the state. The term includes the officers, employees, or governing bodies of the institution, when acting in their official capacity.

(c) “Hazing” means any method of initiation or preinitiation into an affiliated student organization or student body, which the initiator knows or should have known is likely to cause serious bodily injury to any former, current, or prospective student of any school, community college, college, university,

or other educational institution in this state. The term “hazing” does not include customary athletic events or school-sanctioned events. Cal. Educ. Code §§ 66306 and 66309 (West)

Cal. Educ. Code §66309 further requires annual reports to be made regarding the total number of hazing incidents to the state legislature (disaggregated by campus) and defines “student organizations” in this part to include:

(A) A conference-based competitive program at the institution of higher education.

(B) A sorority or fraternity that has officially met the formal chartering and recognition requirements at the institution of higher education where it operates and remains in good standing at the time of the alleged hazing incident. Cal. Educ. Code § 66309

The California State Universities are subject to additional requirements under Cal. Code Regs. tit. 5, § 41301.

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## Appendix A

### Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science Campus Information

In addition to the information detailed throughout this Report, the following information is important for DePaul students who are located on DePaul's campus at the Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science (RFUMS).

Portions of this information are taken from the RFUMS Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report. The entire RFUMS Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report can be found at:

<https://www.rosalindfranklin.edu/about/our-location/offices-services/campus-safety-and-security/>

### Reporting of Crimes and Emergencies

Individuals at RFUMS may report crimes to local law enforcement (North Chicago Police Department) or RFUMS Campus Safety, which is comprised of non-sworn security officers.

Campus Safety is staffed 24 hours a day and can be reached by dialing 3288 or 0 from any RFUMS campus phone. From an off-campus phone, dial (847) 578-3288. An officer will respond as quickly as possible, assess the situation, and take the appropriate action, including contacting local authorities when necessary. **In emergency situations individuals should dial 911 first and speak with North Chicago Police and Fire Dispatchers.** RFUMS Campus Safety is automatically alerted anytime a 911 call is made from an RFUMS phone line, and will respond to the area and/or call the phone number making the call to confirm that an emergency exists. Additionally, to contact RFUMS Campus Safety there are four emergency call poles located outside: in the North Lot (on the drive), in the south lot (by the basketball court), in the parking lot East of Student Housing Bldg. 301, and behind student housing building 201 (next to the pavilion). In addition to crimes any suspicious activity or persons in any of the buildings or outside property should be immediately reported to RFUMS Campus Safety.

### Confidential Reporting

It is RFUMS policy that the names of victims and alleged perpetrators of crimes will be kept confidential.

RFUMS also accepts confidential reports at extension 3232 or (847)578-3232 after 6 pm or anytime on the weekends and leave a message. A name does not need to be given in order to make a report.

### Reporting to DePaul

RFUMS Campus Safety shares incident reports with DePaul Public Safety. DePaul Public Safety reviews these reports for inclusion in both the Daily Crime Log and the Annual Security Report as appropriate.



## Daily Crime Log

As noted above, RFUMS Campus Safety shares incident reports with DePaul Public Safety. As appropriate, incidents from RFUMS may be included in the Daily Crime Log maintained on the DePaul Lincoln Park and Loop campuses. Additionally, RFUMS Campus Safety maintains a Daily Crime Log. The RFUMS Daily Crime Log is available for review at the RFUMS Campus Safety Office during normal working hours or viewing at <https://insite.rosalindfranklin.edu/Fac-AdmSrvs/Security/Documents/CampusSecurityCrimeLog.pdf>

## Emergency Response and Evacuations

Individuals at RFUMS are encouraged to immediately report any emergencies or incidents that may threaten the health or safety of others so that appropriate measures can be taken and emergency notifications can be made to the entire RFUMS community. These warnings will be made without delay when RFUMS Campus Safety confirms that an emergency or dangerous situation has occurred or is about to occur on the campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, or when notified by local emergency responders.

As soon as RFUMS Campus Safety has confirmed that a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists, it will take into account the safety of the campus community; determine what information to release about the situation; and begin the notification process. The only reason RFUMS Campus Safety would not immediately issue a notification for a confirmed emergency or dangerous situation would be if doing so would compromise efforts to assist a victim; contain the emergency; respond to the emergency; or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Emergency notifications at RFUMS will be communicated by RFUMS using one or more of the following; mass E-Mail, Text message alerts, Public Address system, outdoor warning system, and/or posting on the RFUMS website. DePaul students and employees assigned at RFUMS are provided an RFUMS email and are emailed the instructions for signing-up for emergency text alerts.

The content of the notifications and warnings as well as follow up messaging will vary depending on the situation and the information needed to be disseminated, so members of the RFUMS community can better protect themselves.

The following table shows the various notification methods and the authority and process in using those methods:

Situation	Overhead Paging System BSB & HSB & Student Housing	Critical Incident Siren/ Voice Modulator System	Text & V/M Messaging Service	Updated RFUMS E-mail	Information RFUMS Main Web Page	Fire Alarm System	Other Emergency Pull Stations	Means Phone Tree Alert	2-Way Radio	Parking Lot Blue Light Phones
Note: See Disaster Plan (Safety Website) for more information										
Approver to activate - Normal Hours	President or VP or Dir. Safety	President or VP or Dir. Safety	President or VP or Dir. Safety	President or VP or Dir. Safety	N/A	All	All	President or VP	Safety	All
Approver to activate - After Hours	AOC or VP or Dir. Safety	AOC or VP or Dir. Safety	AOC or VP or Dir. Safety	AOC or VP or Dir. Safety	N/A	All	All	AOC or VP	Safety	All
System Activator:								Safety calls AOC calls PC		
Armed and dangerous person	Security officer can approve in active confirmed situation	Security officer can approve in active confirmed situation	Security Supervisors can approve in active confirmed situations	Thru Text Message Alert SEED	Digital Marketing	N/A	All	Safety	Safety	All
Fire	Safety as instructed by Fire Commander	Safety as instructed by Fire Commander	VP or Dir. Safety	Thru Text Message Alert SEED	Digital Marketing	Alarm Station or Security	All	Safety	Safety	All
Chemical/ Radioactive	Security officer can approve in active confirmed situation	Safety -need approval	VP or Dir. Safety	Thru Text Message Alert SEED	Digital Marketing	N/A	All	Safety	Safety	N/A
Power Outage	Safety	N/A	VP or Dir. Safety	Thru Text Message Alert SEED	Digital Marketing	N/A	N/A	Safety	Safety	N/A
Weather	Security officer can approve for any confirmed severe weather warnings	Security officer can approve in active confirmed tornado	VP or Dir. Safety	Thru Text Message Alert SEED	Digital Marketing	N/A	N/A	Safety	Safety	N/A
Bomb	Safety -need approval	Safety -need approval	VP or Dir. Safety	Thru Text Message Alert SEED	Digital Marketing	N/A	All	Safety	Safety	N/A
Riot/ Civil Disorder	Security officer can approve in active confirmed situation	Safety -need approval	VP or Dir. Safety	Thru Text Message Alert SEED	Digital Marketing	N/A	All	Safety	Safety	All
Suspicious Package/ Letter/ Substance	Safety -need approval	N/A	VP or Dir. Safety	Thru Text Message Alert SEED	Digital Marketing	N/A	All	Safety	Safety	All

RFUMS has an Emergency Operations Plan which outlines the procedures for many different disasters and emergencies. This manual can be found on the RFUMS Campus Safety intranet site at: <https://insite.rosalindfranklin.edu/Fac-AdmSrvs/Security/Pages/Emergency-Management.aspx>

RFUMS conducts annual fire drill/emergency evacuation exercises as well as table-top exercises in order to test the Emergency Operations Plan. Three unannounced exercises are conducted annually. These exercises are done at the Main Campus, Student Housing as well as the Health Clinic. During these drills the Evacuation Team, which is comprised of various staff and/or student members, is also tested and they assist in evacuating students and employees from the buildings and/or property. RFUMS Campus Safety has held various other exercises in collaboration with local law enforcement and has provided active shooter information to the entire RFUMS community, including DePaul students and employees assigned at RFUMS.

RFUMS safety radios are programmed to communicate directly with the fire department.

### Campus Facilities Access, Security and Maintenance—RFUMS

Access to all buildings including student housing is gained using an RFUMS student ID card. DePaul students are provided an RFUMS student ID card. All key access to rooms including on-campus student housing is controlled by RFUMS Campus Safety and only authorized individuals will be issued keys.

RFUMS Maintenance and RFUMS Campus Safety staff as well as RFUMS Facilities staff routinely report lights that are out or other security/safety related needs. When RFUMS is made aware of problem areas that involve the need for more lighting, more camera coverage, increased communication, or greater access restriction, steps will be taken to address these issues.

### **Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs**

DePaul students and employees assigned at RFUMS are given a handbook which addresses security policies, rules, and regulations and also encourages individuals to be responsible for their own and others safety.

DePaul students at RFUMS are advised of the RFUMS Campus Safety website, which also addresses security issues and policies on the RFUMS campus and are e-mailed the instructions for signing up for emergency text alerts.

DePaul students living in RFUMS student housing are briefed by RFUMS Campus Safety on issues relating to personal safety, security and fire safety.

In addition, RFUMS occasionally e-mails individuals on the RFUMS campus, including DePaul students and employees assigned at RFUMS, after an incident has occurred or a community alert is issued, which also addresses the need for everyone to assist in their own and others safety and security.

RFUMS Campus Safety will continue to share resources that will help everyone assist in making RFUMS a safe and secure environment.

### **Timely Warning Safety Alerts**

RFUMS Campus Safety will provide timely warnings to the campus community on certain crimes, that are reported or made known to RFUMS Campus Safety, confirmed (by RFUMS Campus Safety, first responders, medical professionals, or local authorities), and are considered by RFUMS to represent an ongoing or continuing threat to students and employees. These warnings will be communicated by RFUMS Campus Safety, after consulting with external and internal partners to ensure that all relevant information is given and that any law enforcement efforts are not compromised, using one or more of the following; mass E-Mail, text message alerts, Public Address system, outdoor warning system, and/or posting on the RFUMS website. DePaul students and employees assigned at RFUMS are provided an RFUMS email and are emailed the instructions for signing-up for emergency text alerts. These systems will also be tested on a monthly or quarterly basis depending on the system.

Additionally, DePaul Public Safety is notified of any timely warnings issued by RFUMS.

## **Fire Safety Information—RFUMS**

### **Reporting**

Anyone with information about a fire in a student housing building should promptly report it to RFUMS Campus Safety at (847) 578-3288 or at [campus.safety@rosalindfranklin.edu](mailto:campus.safety@rosalindfranklin.edu).

### **Description of RFUMS On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems**

RFUMS on-campus housing buildings are equipped with fire protection devices. These devices consist of; individual fire panels in each building that report directly to North Chicago Fire Department, Facilities Management and RFUMS Campus Safety, fire alarm strobes and audible alerts, exit route signage, smoke detectors in all hallways that report to the fire panels, heat activated sprinklers in all apartments (also reported to fire panels), smoke detectors in individual apartments not tied into main fire panels (to minimize false alarms caused by cooking smoke), fire extinguishers in all kitchens, as well as larger fire extinguishers in the hallway mounted and marked cabinets.

### **RFUMS Student Housing Emergency Evacuation**

Fire or medical emergencies: **9-1-1**

All emergency 9-1-1 calls will be connected through Campus Safety.

Non-emergency after hour assistance: RFUMS Campus Safety (847) 578-3288

For general concerns or information contact the RFUMS Office of Student Housing during office hours (8:30am to 4:30pm, Monday-Friday) (847) 578-8350

RFUMS Campus Safety will notify residents using the overhead paging system, fire alarms, and/or the e2Campus emergency notification system. DePaul students living in RFUMS on-campus housing are emailed the instructions for signing-up for the e2Campus emergency notification system.

### **Fire Drills**

Unannounced fire drills are held shortly after the start of each school year. All students residing in student housing are encouraged to participate. In addition all fire alarm devices are inspected and tested quarterly. The fire pumps are tested weekly. Any deficiencies found during testing, or any deficiencies discovered at any time, are corrected as soon as possible.

### **Policies on Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames**

Small appliances within reason are permitted in the apartments. Any appliance causing electrical issues will need to be removed.

Halogen lamps as well as any flammable or explosive materials are prohibited.

Smoking is not permitted in RFUMS Student Housing. Student Housing apartments and all common areas, including but not limited to lobbies, elevators, patios, corridors, stairwells, and study areas, are considered smoke-free environments.

### **Fire Safety Education and Training Programs**

During the annual fire drill specific training and guidance is given to students on such things as evacuation routes, where to assemble during a fire alarm, how to use a fire extinguisher and where to go in extreme weather. In addition Community managers are given more specific training as they assist and direct residents once they have evacuated. The Student Housing Handbook and

Contract Book contain specific information regarding fire safety and the universities Emergency Operations Plan also includes fire safety material.

### **Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety**

There are currently no plans for future fire safety improvements at any student housing facilities.

## Appendix B

### Definition of Crimes and Incidents

#### I. From the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program Summary Reporting System User Manual

**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.

**Criminal Homicide-Manslaughter by Negligence** — The killing of another person through gross negligence.

**Criminal Homicide-Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter** — The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

**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.

**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.

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

**Motor Vehicle Theft** — The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Weapons Law Violations** — The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

**Drug Abuse Violations** — Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadones); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

**Liquor Law Violations** — The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

**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.

## II. From the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Data Collection Guidelines

**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.

**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.

## III. From the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual

**Hate Crime**— A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

Even if the offender was mistaken about the victim's race, religion, disability, sexual-orientation, ethnicity, national origin, gender or gender identity, the offense is still a Hate Crime as long as the offender was motivated by bias against that group.

## IV. From the Violence Against Women Act

The HEA defines the new crime categories of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in accordance with section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 as follows:

**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. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- i. The length of the relationship.
- ii. The type of relationship.
- iii. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

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

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

## V. From the Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting

***Liquor law referrals for disciplinary action***—Violations of liquor laws (as defined above) that are referred for internal disciplinary action.

***Drug abuse referrals for disciplinary action***—Violations of drug abuse laws (as defined above) that are referred for internal disciplinary action.

***Weapons referrals for disciplinary action***—Violations of weapons laws (as defined above) that are referred for internal disciplinary action.

## VI. Illinois State Law Definitions of VAWA Crimes and Consent

Crime Type	Definitions
Dating Violence	<p>The term "dating violence" is not defined under Illinois law.</p> <p>However, the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 protects any person abused by a family or household member. "Family or household member" is defined to include persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship.  <a href="#">750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 60/201</a></p> <p><a href="#">750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 60/103</a></p>
Domestic Violence	<p>1) 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.  <a href="#">750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 60/103</a></p> <p>The Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 protects:</p> <p>1) Any person abused by a family or household member.</p> <p>a) Family or household member is defined as: spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and certain caregivers.</p> <p>2) Any high-risk adult with disabilities who is abused, neglected, or exploited by a family or household member;</p> <p>3) Any minor child or dependent adult in the care of such person; and</p> <p>4) Any person residing or employed at a private home or public shelter which is housing an abused family or household member.  <a href="#">750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 60/201</a> <a href="#">750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 60/103</a></p>
Stalking	<p>1) 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:</p> <p>a) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or</p> <p>b) suffer other emotional distress.</p> <p>2) 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:</p>



Crime Type	Definitions
	<p> <b>a)</b> 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  <b>b)</b> 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.         </p> <p><b>3)</b> 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:</p> <p> <b>a)</b> follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and  <b>b)</b> transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person.         </p> <p><a href="#"><u>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/12-7.3</u></a></p> <p>In certain circumstances, stalking may be aggravated stalking.  <a href="#"><u>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/12-7.4</u></a></p> <p>In certain circumstances, stalking may be cyberstalking.  <a href="#"><u>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/12-7.5</u></a></p> <p>Also consider whether stalking conduct is harassment as defined by the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#"><u>750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 60/103</u></a></li> </ul>
Sexual Assault	<p>Under Illinois law, "criminal sexual assault" is defined as:</p> <p> <b>1)</b> A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and:  <b>a)</b> uses force or threat of force;  <b>b)</b> knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent;  <b>c)</b> is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or  <b>d)</b> 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.         </p> <p><a href="#"><u>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1.20</u></a></p> <p>In certain circumstances, criminal sexual assault may be aggravated criminal sexual assault.  <a href="#"><u>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1.30</u></a></p> <p>In certain circumstances, criminal sexual assault may be predatory criminal sexual assault of a child.  <a href="#"><u>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1.40</u></a></p> <p>Under Illinois law, "criminal sexual abuse" is defined as:</p> <p> <b>1)</b> A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person:  <b>a)</b> commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or  <b>b)</b> commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent.         </p> <p><b>2)</b> A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person is under 17 years of age and commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age.</p> <p><b>3)</b> A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is less than 5 years older than the victim.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1.50</u></a></p> <p>In certain circumstances, criminal sexual abuse may be aggravated criminal sexual abuse.  <a href="#"><u>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1.60</u></a></p> <p>Under Illinois law, "sexual conduct" is defined as:</p>

Crime Type	Definitions
	<p><b>1)</b> Any knowing touching or fondling by the victim or the accused, either directly or through clothing, of the sex organs, anus, or breast of the victim or the accused, or any part of the body of a child under 13 years of age, or any transfer or transmission of semen by the accused upon any part of the clothed or unclothed body of the victim, for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or the accused.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-0.1</u></a></p> <p>Under Illinois law, "consent" is defined as "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." Additionally, "person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct."</p> <p><a href="#"><u>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1.70</u></a></p>
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. The terms "rape," "fondling," "incest," and "statutory rape" are not specifically defined under Illinois law.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	<p>Under Illinois law, "consent" is defined as "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." Additionally, "person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct."</p> <p><a href="#"><u>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1.70</u></a></p>

## VII. California State Law Definitions of VAWA Crimes and Consent

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that California law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	<p>"Domestic violence" is abuse perpetrated against any of the following persons: (a) A spouse or former spouse. (b) a cohabitant or former cohabitant, as defined in Section 6209. (c) A person with whom the respondent is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. (d) A person with whom the respondent has had a child, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act. (e) A child of a party or a child who is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected. (f) Any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree. (Cal Fam. Code. § 6211)</p> <p>California law (Cal. Pen. Code §§ 242 &amp; 243(e)(1)) provides penalties for battery (defined as any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another) when it is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiancé, or fiancée, or a person with</p>

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
	<p>whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship.</p> <p>Also, Cal. Pen. Code § 273.5 provides penalties for willful infliction of corporal injury:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars (\$6,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.</li> <li>b. Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The offender's spouse or former spouse.</li> <li>2. The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant.</li> <li>3. The offender's fiancé, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship, as defined in paragraph (10) of subdivision (f) of Section 243.</li> <li>4. The mother or father of the offender's child.</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Holding oneself out to be the spouse of the person with whom one is cohabiting is not necessary to constitute cohabitation as the term is used in this section.</li> <li>d. As used in this section, "traumatic condition" means a condition of the body, such as a wound, or external or internal injury, including, but not limited to, injury as a result of strangulation or suffocation, whether of a minor or serious nature, caused by a physical force. For purposes of this section, "strangulation" and "suffocation" include impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure on the throat or neck.</li> <li>e. For the purpose of this section, a person shall be considered the father or mother of another person's child if the alleged male parent is presumed the natural father under Sections 7611 and 7612 of the Family Code.</li> </ul>
<p>Stalking (Cal. Pen. Code § 646.9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for their safety, or the safety of their immediate family, is guilty of the crime of stalking.</li> <li>• The following definitions apply to the crime of stalking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ "harasses" means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose.</li> <li>○ "course of conduct" means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct."</li> <li>○ "credible threat" means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for their safety, or the safety of their family, and made with the apparent</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
	<p>ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for their safety or the safety of their family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of a person making the threat shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "credible threat."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the term "electronic communication device" includes, but is not limited to, telephones, cellular phones, computers, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. "Electronic communication" has the same meaning as the term defined in Subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code.</li> </ul>
Sexual Assault	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that California law does not define the term sexual assault. California prosecutes such crimes as "sexual battery" under Cal. Penal Code § 243.4, defined as:</p> <p>(a) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery.</p> <p>(b) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery.</p> <p>(c) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery.</p> <p>(d) Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery.</p> <p>(e)(1) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, or any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery.</p> <p>(2) As used in this subdivision, "touches" means physical contact with another person, whether accomplished directly, through the clothing of the person committing the offense, or through the clothing of the victim.</p>

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
	<p>(f) As used in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d), “touches” means physical contact with the skin of another person whether accomplished directly or through the clothing of the person committing the offense.</p> <p>(g) As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:</p> <p>(1) “Intimate part” means the sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female.</p> <p>(2) “Sexual battery” does not include the crimes defined in Section 261 or 289.</p> <p>(3) “Seriously disabled” means a person with severe physical or sensory disabilities.</p> <p>(4) “Medically incapacitated” means a person who is incapacitated as a result of prescribed sedatives, anesthesia, or other medication.</p> <p>(5) “Institutionalized” means a person who is located voluntarily or involuntarily in a hospital, medical treatment facility, nursing home, acute care facility, or mental hospital.</p> <p>(6) “Minor” means a person under 18 years of age.</p>
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	<p>For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under California law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rape (Cal. Pen. Code § 261): (a) Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If a person who is not the spouse of the person committing the act is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act. This paragraph does not preclude the prosecution of a spouse committing the act from being prosecuted under any paragraph of this subdivision or any other law.</li> <li>2. If it is accomplished against a person’s will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.</li> <li>3. If a person is prevented from resisting by an intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or a controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.</li> <li>4. If a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to 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: (A) Was unconscious or asleep; (B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred; (C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator’s fraud in fact; (D) 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.</li> <li>5. If a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
	<p>induced by artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.</p> <p>6. If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.</p> <p>7. If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.</p> <p>(b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply: (1) "Duress" means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and the victim's relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress. (2) "Menace" means any threat, declaration, or act that shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that California law does not define the term fondling. California prosecutes such crimes as "sexual battery" under Cal. Penal Code § 243.4 (defined above).</li> <li>• Incest (Cal. Pen. Code § 285): Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.</li> <li>• Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that California law does not define the term statutory rape. California prosecutes such crimes as "Unlawful sexual intercourse with person under 18" under Cal. Penal Code § 261.5 (defined below).</li> </ul>
Other "sexual assault" crimes	<p>Other crimes under California law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unlawful sexual intercourse with person under 18 (Cal. Pen. Code § 261.5): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Unlawful sexual intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor. For the purposes of this section, a "minor" is a person under 18 years of age and an "adult" is a person who is 18 years of age or older.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
	<p>b. A person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is not more than three years older or three years younger than the perpetrator, is guilty of a misdemeanor.</p> <p>c. A person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than three years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.</p> <p>d. A person 21 years of age or older who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unlawful sexual intercourse, sexual penetration, oral copulation or sodomy; consent procured by false or fraudulent representation with intent to create fear (Cal. Pen. Code § 266c): Every person who induces any other person to engage in sexual intercourse, sexual penetration, oral copulation, or sodomy when his or her consent is procured by false or fraudulent representation or pretense that is made with the intent to create fear, and which does induce fear, and that would cause a reasonable person in like circumstances to act contrary to the person's free will, and does cause the victim to so act, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or in the state prison for two, three, or four years. As used in this section, "fear" means the fear of physical injury or death to the person or to any relative of the person or member of the person's family.</li> <li>• Aggravated sexual assault of a child (Cal. Pen. Code § 269): Any person who commits any of the following acts [as defined by state law] upon a child who is under 14 years of age and seven or more years younger than the person is guilty of aggravated sexual assault of a child: (1) Rape; (2) Rape or sexual penetration, in concert; (3) Sodomy; (4) Oral copulation; (5) Sexual penetration.</li> <li>• Sodomy (Cal. Pen. Code § 286): Sodomy is sexual conduct consisting of contact between the penis of one person and the anus of another person. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime of sodomy.</li> <li>• Oral copulation (Cal. Pen. Code § 287): Oral copulation is the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person.</li> <li>• Forcible acts of sexual penetration (Cal. Pen. Code § 289): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.</li> <li>b. Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration upon a child who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 8, 10, or 12 years.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Crime Type (California Penal Code)	Definitions
	<p>c. Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration upon a minor who is 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 6, 8, or 10 years.</p>
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cal. Pen. Code § 261.6: (a) In prosecutions under Section 261, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 262 or 288a, in which consent is at issue, "consent" means positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved. (b) A current or previous dating or marital relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent if consent is at issue in a prosecution under Section 261, 286, 287, 289, or former Section 262 or 288a.</li> <li>• Cal. Pen. Code § 261.7: In prosecutions under Section 261, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 262 or 288a, in which consent is at issue, evidence that the victim suggested, requested, or otherwise communicated to the defendant that the defendant use a condom or other birth control device, without additional evidence of consent, is not sufficient to constitute consent.</li> </ul>



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## DePaul University - Department of Public Safety

### 2024 Annual Fire Safety Report

*The Higher Education Opportunity Act requires institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution.*

<b>ON CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES 2022</b>	<b>Total Fires in Each Building</b>	<b>Fire Number</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility</b>	<b>Number of Deaths Related to a Fire</b>	<b>Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire</b>
Centennial Hall – 2345 N. Sheffield – Independent living	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Corcoran Hall - 910 W. Belden	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Courtside Hall- 2308 N. Sheffield - Independent Living Apartment	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LeCompte Hall (formerly Belden-Racine Hall) - 2311 N. Racine	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
McCabe Hall - 900 W. Belden	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Munroe Hall - 2312 N. Clifton	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ozanam Hall – 2350 N. Clifton	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sanctuary Hall -2347 N. Kenmore	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sanctuary Townhomes - 2347 N. Kenmore	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Seton Hall-2425 N. Sheffield	1	1	5/19/22	1:00 PM	Incense	0	0	\$1,000 - 9,999
Sheffield Square - 2318 N. Sheffield-Independent Living Apartment	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
University Hall - 2345 N. Clifton	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
University Center– 525 S State – 3 <sup>rd</sup> party operated	1	1	3/14/22	5:09 PM	Grease Fire	0	0	\$0 – 99
951 W. Belden - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
953 W. Belden - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
957 W. Belden - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1002-12 W. Belden - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2246 N. Seminary - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2310 N. Sheffield - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2316 N. Sheffield - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AVA Hollywood at La Pietra Place - 6677 Santa Monica Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90038 – 3 <sup>rd</sup> party operated	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

<b>ON CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES 2023</b>	<b>Total Fires in Each Building</b>	<b>Fire Number</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility</b>	<b>Number of Deaths Related to a Fire</b>	<b>Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire</b>
Centennial Hall – 2345 N. Sheffield – Independent living	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Corcoran Hall - 910 W. Belden	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Courtside Hall- 2308 N. Sheffield - Independent Living Apartment	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LeCompte Hall (formerly Belden-Racine Hall) - 2311 N. Racine	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
McCabe Hall - 900 W. Belden	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Munroe Hall - 2312 N. Clifton	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ozanam Hall – 2350 N. Clifton	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sanctuary Hall -2347 N. Kenmore	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sanctuary Townhomes - 2347 N. Kenmore	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Seton Hall-2425 N. Sheffield	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sheffield Square - 2318 N. Sheffield-Independent Living Apartment	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
University Hall - 2345 N. Clifton	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
University Center – 525 S State – 3 <sup>rd</sup> party operated	2	1	1/18/2023	10:50 AM	Unattended Candles	0	0	\$100,000 – 249,999
		2	2/28/2023	10:01 PM	Trash Can Fire	0	0	\$100 – 999
951 W. Belden - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
953 W. Belden - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
957 W. Belden - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1002-12 W. Belden - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2246 N. Seminary - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2310 N. Sheffield - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2316 N. Sheffield - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AVA Hollywood at La Pietra Place - 6677 Santa Monica Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90038 – 3 <sup>rd</sup> party operated	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

<b>ON CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES 2024</b>	<b>Total Fires in Each Building</b>	<b>Fire Number</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Number of Injuries That Required Treatment at a Medical Facility</b>	<b>Number of Deaths Related to a Fire</b>	<b>Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire</b>
Centennial Hall – 2345 N. Sheffield – Independent living	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Corcoran Hall - 910 W. Belden	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Courtside Hall- 2308 N. Sheffield - Independent Living Apartment	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LeCompte Hall (formerly Belden-Racine Hall) - 2311 N. Racine	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
McCabe Hall - 900 W. Belden	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Munroe Hall - 2312 N. Clifton	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ozanam Hall– 2350 N. Clifton	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sanctuary Hall -2347 N. Kenmore	1	1	9/2/2024	2:55 PM	Oven	0	0	\$100-999
Sanctuary Townhomes - 2347 N. Kenmore	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Seton Hall-2425 N. Sheffield	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sheffield Square - 2318 N. Sheffield-Independent Living Apartment	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
University Hall - 2345 N. Clifton	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
University Center – 525 S State – 3 <sup>rd</sup> party operated	1	1	3/8/2024	9:24 PM	Dryer	0	0	\$0-99
951 W. Belden - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
953 W. Belden - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
957 W. Belden - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1002-12 W. Belden - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2246 N. Seminary - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2310 N. Sheffield - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2316 N. Sheffield - Managed Property	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AVA Hollywood at La Pietra Place - 6677 Santa Monica Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90038 – 3 <sup>rd</sup> party operated	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

## Reporting on Fires

All fires, including small and non-emergency fires, must be reported to Public Safety at the respective campus. Public Safety is responsible for publishing these statistics in their annual fire safety report.

### Description of On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

Each of the following on-campus residential facilities has the following fire safety systems: Courtside Apartments-Independent Living Apartments (2308 N. Sheffield), Sheffield Square-Independent Living Apartments (2318 N. Sheffield), McCabe Hall (900 W. Belden), Munroe Hall (2312 N. Clifton), Sanctuary Hall (2347 N. Kenmore), Sanctuary Townhomes (2347 N. Kenmore), Seton Hall (2425 N. Sheffield), University Hall (2345 N. Clifton):

- Complete automatic sprinkler system
- Complete building fire alarm system
- Heat detectors in each sleeping room
- 110Volt smoke detector in each sleeping room
- Smoke alarms in each egress corridor and hallway
- Residents with disabilities accommodated according to needs
- Egress corridors and stairwells are fire rated
- Fire alarm system monitored by DePaul University Public Safety

Each of the following on-campus residential facilities has the following fire safety systems: Ozanam Hall (2350 N. Clifton), LeCompte Hall (2311 N. Racine), Centennial Hall-Independent Living (2345 N. Sheffield):

- Complete automatic sprinkler system
- Complete building fire alarm system
- 110Volt smoke detector in each sleeping room
- Smoke alarms in each egress corridor and hallway
- Residents with disabilities accommodated according to needs
- Egress corridors and stairwells are fire rated
- Fire alarm systems monitored by DePaul Public Safety

The following residential facility has the following fire safety system: Corcoran Hall (910 W. Belden):

- Sprinkler system with city water pressure
- Complete building fire alarm system
- Heat detector in each sleeping room
- 110Volt smoke detector in each sleeping room
- Smoke alarms in each egress corridor and hallway
- Residents with disabilities accommodated according to needs
- Egress corridors and stairwells are fire rated
- Fire alarm system monitored by DePaul Public Safety

The following residential facility is managed by a third party and has the following fire safety systems: University Center (525 S. State):

- Sprinkler system with in-house pump supplied by city water pressure (a pumper truck can be connected to add additional water if needed at the Siamese connections on the perimeter of the building.)

- Complete building alarm system monitored by ADT/Tyco and building security
- Smoke detector in each residential room
- Smoke alarms in egress corridors and hallways
- Residents with disabilities accommodated as needed
- Fire rated egress corridors and stairwells

The following residential facility is managed by a third party and has the following fire safety systems: AVA Hollywood at La Pietra Place (6677 Santa Monica Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90038):

- Automatic Fire Sprinkler System
- Smoke detector in each unit

Fire testing and inspections are conducted twice a year at AVA Hollywood at La Pietra Place.

The following residential facilities are properties managed by DePaul's Department of Housing & Residence Life and have the following fire safety system: 951 W. Belden, 953 W. Belden, 957 W. Belden, 1002-12 W. Belden, 2246 N. Seminary, 2310 N. Sheffield, 2316 N. Sheffield:

- Smoke detectors in each unit and common area hallways

## Resident Housing Emergency Evacuation

The following procedure outlines the process to evacuate a building in an emergency. The evacuation of any campus housing building requires the teamwork of many departments, professional and student staff, as well as residents.

### *Procedures for Residents*

- Upon hearing the building alarm, residents should immediately leave the building using the most direct and safe route.
- Exits are clearly marked in each housing facility. Residents should leave using the most direct and safe route.
- Upon exiting, residents should go to their designated building meeting points.

### *Procedures for Responding Staff (Buildings with a Front Desk)*

- Upon hearing the fire alarm, the desk receptionist should take the front desk receptionist manual (binder) and immediately contact their supervisor and exit the building remaining at a safe distance from the building entrance until the alarm is cleared.
- The supervisor (lead desk receptionist) is responsible for contacting Public Safety.

For additional information, please contact the Department of Housing & Residence Life Centers at (773) 325-7196, and/or refer to DePaul University's Emergency Operations Plan, available at: <https://resources.depaul.edu/emergency-plan/Pages/default.aspx>

## Procedures for University Center

*Note: University Center (525 S. State) is owned and operated by a third party. The following information comes from the University Center Building Emergency Plan and Resident Handbook.*

Due to the design of the building, it is rare that a facility-wide evacuation will take place. Instead, alarms will sound that alert residents and staff to the problem. Residents will be notified

of specific instructions through the building's Public Address (PA) System. The Fire Department will notify residents in person or through the PA system if evacuation is necessary. Residents will hear a series of numbers over the PA system during a fire emergency. The numbers indicate to the building staff where the device was activated. The key for those numbers may be found at the entrance to any stairwell on any floor.

University Center follows the R.A.C.E. procedure to initiate the activation of the alarm system in the event of an actual fire or drill.

<b>Rescue:</b>	Rescue anyone in immediate danger.
<b>Alarm:</b>	Summon fire department by activating pull station.
<b>Confine:</b>	Confine the fire by closing doors, windows, and other sources of drafts.
<b>Extinguish:</b>	If safe to do so, and using the P.A.S.S. procedures, use a portable fire extinguisher to extinguish the fire. Remember, when using a fire extinguisher; never place the fire between yourself and your egress from the area.

Generally, the UC will follow the "Rule of 8" for evacuation (Listen to IC announcements on PA).

- The floor with the emergency relocates 8 floors down.
- The two floors above the emergency relocate 8 floors down.
- The five floors below the emergency relocate 8 floors down.

#### *Alarm Transmission*

When the fire alarm is activated a signal will be sent to:

- The Chicago Fire Department
- Security
- ADT Alarm Monitoring Company

The staff will then work with Emergency Personnel to ensure that the residents' safety is maintained. Fire drills are conducted throughout the year to ensure residents and guests are familiar with the fire safety procedures. Fire evacuation maps and instructions are posted in all bedrooms on main door. Failure to evacuate during a fire drill, failure to follow the requests from staff, or an actual fire can be cause for disciplinary action.

University Center does not currently have policies relating to fire safety education or training programs for students and employees.

### **Procedures for Properties Managed by DePaul's Department of Housing & Residence Life**

Residential properties managed by DePaul's Department of Housing & Residence Life (951 W. Belden, 953 W. Belden, 957 W. Belden, 1002-12 W. Belden, 2246 N. Seminary, 2310 N. Sheffield, 2316 N. Sheffield) are leased privately to DePaul students. As such, these properties do not have evacuation procedures or policies regarding fire safety education and training programs for students and employees.

In the event of a fire, 911 should be contacted immediately, followed by the Managed Property Manager. The Managed Property Manager will contact DePaul Public Safety.

## Fire Drills

Each Lincoln Park Campus housing facility operated by the Department of Housing & Residence Life conducted one fire evacuation drill during the 2024 calendar year. Each housing facility drill is conducted and evaluated by the university (Public Safety, Facility Operations, and the Department of Housing & Residence Life) with assistance from the Chicago Fire Department. A written report evaluation is completed documenting each housing facility, as to performance and deficiencies.

University Center (525 S. State) is owned and operated by a third party. In the 2024 calendar year, two fire drills were conducted.

Properties managed by DePaul's Department of Housing & Residence Life (951 W. Belden, 953 W. Belden, 957 W. Belden, 1002-12 W. Belden, 2246 N. Seminary, 2310 N. Sheffield, 2316 N. Sheffield) conducted no fire drills during the 2024 calendar year.

AVA Hollywood at La Pietra Place is owned and operated by a third party. No fire drills were conducted during the 2024 calendar year.

## Policies on Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

The following are examples of items prohibited in all DePaul residential units operated by DePaul Housing & Residence Life. For the full list of prohibited and restricted items, visit <https://offices.depaul.edu/housing/resident-resources/guides-policies/Pages/prohibited-items.aspx>

- Portable heaters
- Sandwich makers/grills, hot plates, rice cookers, crock pots, toasters, toaster ovens, other similar cooking tools in non-kitchen rooms
- Refrigerator units exceeding 4.8 cubic feet or multiple refrigerators in a unit
- Halogen bulbs
- Extension cords, outlet adapters or and splitters
- Electrical appliances rated higher than 1500 watts or with exposed heating elements
- Open flames (including candles and incense) are prohibited within all residence halls

The following items/practices are prohibited in University Center (525 S. State). All prohibited items will be disposed of upon confiscation.

- candles, incense or an open flame of any kind. This also includes possession of wax items with burnt wicks.
- any electrical appliance without a clear "U.L." label, any appliance with an exposed heating element
- power outlet multipliers or extension cords with multiple plugs, with the exception of power strips with built-in circuit breakers. All microwaves and all other appliances that generate heat, including but not limited to curling irons, blow dryers, halogen lamps, coffee pots, etc., must be plugged directly into an outlet and the not into an extension cords or power strip.
- any electrical appliance that is rated at more than 6 amps (or 700 watts).
- any electric, gas or charcoal grill, fryer, or any other cooking devices of any kind. Exceptions include small U.L. listed appliances such as a sandwich press, microwave, or toaster.
- liquid-filled furniture of any kind, including waterbeds.
- gasoline engines and flammable liquids of any kind are prohibited.
- cut trees or bushes of any kind.
- toys or props simulating a weapon. In certain circumstances, prop weapons can be permitted



with prior written approval by the Management Office.

- hover boards, or self-propelled mobile/movement devices.
- see Alcohol, Drug, and Smoking policies for regulations on these items.

The following language appears on the Rules and Regulations Addendum to Lease Documents associated with residential properties managed by DePaul's Department of Housing & Residence Life (951 W. Belden, 953 W. Belden, 957 W. Belden, 1002-12 W. Belden, 2246 N. Seminary, 2310 N. Sheffield, 2316 N. Sheffield):

- The use of space heaters and or kerosene heaters is strictly prohibited. Any such items found in use in an apartment will be removed immediately as they pose a fire hazard.
- No barbeque, charcoal or propane grills are to be used on porches, stairs or decks or within fifteen (15) feet of the building as they pose a fire hazard.
- No live Christmas trees or halogen style lighting will be allowed in the building as they pose a fire hazard.
- For safety and insurance purposes all electrical devices such as lamps, sound systems, alarm clocks, etc. shall have a UL (Underwriters Laboratory) or equal label. Resident(s) shall be responsible for reading all labels and manufacturers recommendations for appliance or device operating procedures. (Example: only specifically sized light bulbs may be used for various lamps, i.e., "60 watt" bulb maximum)
- Resident(s) shall not keep or store any materials that could be deemed as a fire hazard or safety hazard.
- The Resident(s) shall maintain the smoke/CO detector within their apartment, which includes battery replacement.

Additional information available on the following websites:

#### Lincoln Park Guide to Student Housing

<https://offices.depaul.edu/housing/resident-resources/guides-policies/lincoln-park-student-housing-guide/Pages/default.aspx>

#### University Center Guide to Student Housing

[https://peakcampusuc.starrezhousing.com/StarRezPortal/922D019F/18/1150/Explore\\_UC-Additional\\_Resources?UrlToken=72242793](https://peakcampusuc.starrezhousing.com/StarRezPortal/922D019F/18/1150/Explore_UC-Additional_Resources?UrlToken=72242793)

#### Emergency Information

<https://resources.depaul.edu/emergency-plan/Pages/default.aspx>

#### Fire Alarm Response

<https://offices.depaul.edu/secretary/policies-procedures/policies/Documents/Fire%20Alarm%20Response.pdf>

#### Dorm Life Fire Safety- Chicago Fire Department Video

<https://offices.depaul.edu/public-safety/safety/Pages/dorm-life-fire-safety.aspx>

#### AVA Hollywood at La Pietra Place

<https://www.avaloncommunities.com/california/los-angeles-apartments/ava-hollywood-at-la-pietra-place/>

**Fire Safety Education and Training Programs**

The Department of Housing & Residence Life provides training to the entire live-in housing staff in August before the school year starts. Student employees in Housing & Residence Life receive several hours of instruction on residence hall fire safety. Fire safety procedures are revisited at in-service meetings throughout the year. Fire safety campaigns are conducted throughout the year with the Chicago Fire Department, promoting off-campus housing fire safety, residence hall fire safety and smoke alarm awareness. These subjects are highlighted during fire safety month (September). The Chicago Fire Department's Dorm Life Fire Safety video is also on the public safety website for the entire DePaul community to view.

**Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety**

There are currently no plans for future fire safety improvements at any student housing facilities. The Office of Facility Operations, in collaboration with others as needed, continually evaluates the fire protection systems in residential facilities managed by the University towards ensuring they are in compliance with applicable fire codes.



# EMERGENCY NUMBERS

**To report a crime or emergency at a Chicago Campus, call:**

Lincoln Park Campus	(773) 325-7777
Loop Campus	(312) 362-8400
Chicago Police Emergency	911
Chicago Fire Emergency	911
Chicago Police Non-Emergency	311

**To report a crime or emergency at the Rosalind Franklin Campus, call:**

Rosalind Franklin Campus Security	(847) 578-3288
North Chicago Police Emergency	911
Non-Emergency	(847) 596-8774
North Chicago Fire Emergency	911
Non-Emergency	(847) 596-8780

**To report a crime or emergency at the Los Angeles Campus, call:**

Loop Campus (Loop Campus is the designated recipient for reports regarding the Los Angeles Campus)	(312) 362-8400
Los Angeles Police Emergency	911
Los Angeles Fire Emergency	911
Los Angeles Police Non-Emergency	(877) 275-5273