

Crime and Incident Reporting Training for University Employees

Do your part to keep the Illinois State
University campus safe and secure.

When in Doubt - REPORT!

*Training presented by
Office of Equal Opportunity and Access*



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Know Your Role

Illinois State University employees have a responsibility to help maintain the safety and security of the campus and to help ensure equal access. It's not only the right thing to do, it's the law!

With few exceptions, Illinois State University employees must:

- **Report** sex discrimination and acts of sex-based harassment, including sexual assault/misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual exploitation so the University can respond and investigate.
- **Report** certain crimes so that the University can publish crime statistics in the University's *Annual Security Report*.

Consequences:

- Failure to report is a violation of law and could lead to University disciplinary action, up to and including discharge.



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New Title IX Regulations

The new federal Title IX regulations went into effect on August 1, 2024.* The regulations include:

- New and revised definitions
- An increased emphasis on supportive measures
- Broader scope of potential policy violations
- Revised grievance procedures

The new regulations include expanded rights for pregnant students and students experiencing pregnancy-related conditions.

Changes have been made throughout the training and in the internal policies and procedures to reflect the new Title IX regulation requirements.

*As of the date this training was updated, August 26, 2024, there is an injunction in effect that enjoins the Department of Education from enforcing the 2024 Title IX regulations as it relates to certain schools, including Illinois State University. Illinois State will be operating under the 2020 policy and procedures until the injunction is lifted by court order.



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A New Requirement for 2024

- The updated 2024 federal Title IX regulations require all employees to be trained to respond to a **student** who discloses a pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy (either naturally or through medical means), lactation, and medical conditions associated with or recovery from pregnancy, childbirth, termination, and lactation.
- If a student discloses a pregnancy or pregnancy-related condition, **the employee is required to provide the student (or student representative) with the Title IX Coordinator's contact information.**
- The employee is further required to inform the student that the Title IX Coordinator may work with Student Access and Accommodation Services to coordinate specific actions to prevent sex discrimination and ensure the student's equal access to education programs and activities, including reasonable modifications.



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Pregnancy or Related Conditions, Continued

- Employees should **not** request medical documentation or details related to the student's pregnancy or any associated medical condition from the student.
- Faculty members should consider adding the following statement to their syllabus:

Illinois State University's Title IX Coordinator is available to assist students with coordinating specific actions, including reasonable modifications, to ensure equal access due to pregnancy or related conditions. This applies to pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy (either naturally or through medical means), lactation, and conditions related to or recovery from pregnancy, childbirth, termination, and lactation. The Title IX Coordinator can be reached in the Office of Equal Opportunity and Access at (309) 438-3383, EqualOpportunity@IllinoisState.edu, or by mail at Campus Box 1280, Normal, IL 61790-1280.



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What Must be Reported?

Reportable Crimes/Incidents include:

- Murder and/or manslaughter
- Sex discrimination and sex-based harassment, including offenses such as rape, sexual assault, sexual violence, sexual battery, sexual abuse, sexual coercion, fondling, incest, and statutory offenses
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
- All liquor, drug, and weapons violations **resulting in an arrest**
- Domestic violence
- Dating violence
- Stalking
- Hate crimes based on any of the above offenses, larceny-theft, assault, intimidation, vandalism, and other destruction of property.

For more detailed definitions for federal criminal statistic reporting purposes, the above federal definitions are available at: [Campus Safety & Security website](#).



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Who Must Report - Responsible Employees

Academic Affairs & Colleges

- Deans
- Directors
- Department Heads
- Faculty
- Academic Advisors
- Lab School Personnel
- Supervisors
- Graduate Teaching and Research Assistants
- Undergraduate Teaching Assistants
- Tutors and Academic Coaches

Finance & Planning, University Advancement

- Human Resources Staff
- Facility Security Staff, including individuals who monitor access into campus buildings or parking facilities
- Supervisors

Other University Personnel

- Athletic Staff including coaches, trainers, and Study Center personnel
- OEOA Personnel
- Supervisors

Student Affairs

- University Police and Additional Security
- Dean of Students Office Staff
- Event Management, Dining, and Hospitality Staff
- RSO Advisors
- University Housing Staff (including Resident Assistants/Community Assistants)
- Campus Recreation Staff
- Health Promotion & Wellness Staff
- Student Access and Accommodations Services Staff
- Supervisors
- Student Health Services Staff*

**SHS staff should consult their supervisor regarding specific responsibilities.*

Researchers conducting IRB-approved research specifically on sex discrimination and/or sex-based harassment and those designated as Confidential Advisors working in Student Counseling Services are not required to report sex discrimination and/or sex-based harassment.



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Sex Discrimination

Sex-based harassment is a type of sex discrimination that Responsible Employees are required to report.

Sex-based harassment is uninvited and unwelcome physical, verbal, or nonverbal behavior of a sexual nature so severe or pervasive that it creates an intimidating or hostile educational or work environment.

Examples include:

- Sexual Harassment
- Sexual Violence
- Sexual Assault/Misconduct/Rape
- Fondling/Sexual Abuse
- Incest
- Statutory Rape
- Sexual Exploitation
- Dating Violence

In addition to being a form of sexual harassment, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are all criminal acts.



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Sex-Based Harassment Reporting Information

For more information contact:

Office of Equal Opportunity and Access (OEOA)
Title IX Coordinator
Hovey Hall, Room 310
[\(309\) 438-3383](tel:(309)438-3383)
[\(309\) 438-5411](tel:(309)438-5411)

Faculty/Staff:

[Office of Equal Opportunity and Access](#)
EqualOpportunity@IllinoisState.edu

Students:

[Title IX website](#)
TitleIX@IllinoisState.edu
Building Principal (Lab School Students)

Policy information: [Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy](#)

Dean of Students: [Code of Student Conduct](#)



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When in Doubt – REPORT!

- It is important to understand the specific types of crimes and their definitions as outlined at the end of this training.
- You are not responsible for determining if any reported situation meets these definitions.
- You are not responsible for determining if the reported activity occurred.
- If you are not sure that a situation meets these criteria, report it anyway. The University will make the necessary determination.



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How to Respond and Make a Report

If someone shares information with you about a reportable crime or incident, you should:

1. Listen and offer help and support but know your limits.
2. Make the individual aware of your duty to report the information to authorized individuals trained to respond.
3. Remember you cannot promise confidentiality.
4. Share with the individual the resources provided by various campus offices listed on the [Campus Safety & Security](#) and [Title IX website](#) websites and the [Quick Reference Guide](#).
5. Gather basic information about the incident.
6. Report the information by contacting the University Police, complete the University's online [Public Incident Report Form](#), or complete an anonymous report at [EthicsPoint Illinois State University](#).

You CANNOT promise confidentiality!



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How to Respond

- Offer your support by letting the individual know where to get confidential services and help on campus.
 - **For students:** Student Counseling Services has specially trained Confidential Advisors and Counseling Services
 - **For Lab School students:** school psychologist and counselors
 - **For employees:** Employee Assistance Program
 - See [Quick Reference Guide](#) at [Title IX Resources website](#)
- Encourage the person to seek medical attention.
- Encourage the person to preserve evidence, including any information related to the incident (e.g. text messages, voice mails, social media communications, emails, etc.), and photograph any injuries.
 - Even if the person doesn't want to participate in a criminal or University investigation now, they are encouraged to preserve evidence in case they change their mind in the future.



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How to Respond, Continued

- Inform the person of their right to file a criminal complaint and/or seek an order of protection, no contact order, or other similar lawful order.
- If an order of protection (or other similar lawful order) exists, encourage the person to provide the Illinois State University Police with a copy.
- Inform the person that the University offers a variety of protective and supportive measures to assist students and employees.
 - Employees can make requests by contacting the [Office of Equal Opportunity and Access](#).
 - Students can make requests by contacting the [Title IX Office](#).
 - Lab School Students can make requests by contacting the school psychologist or a counselor.



How to Respond: Confidentiality

As a Responsible Employee, you are required to report crimes, incidents, sex discrimination, and sex-based harassment, even if the individual:

- Asks you to keep it confidential
- Says they don't want their name disclosed
- Says they don't want the University to investigate or take disciplinary action

Tell the individual:

- You are required to report the incident and cannot promise confidentiality.
- The individual will be contacted by the University Title IX office to provide information, resources, and support. Participation in Title IX proceedings is voluntary.

More information is available by contacting:

Office of Equal Opportunity and Access

Title IX Coordinator

Hovey Hall, Room 310

[\(309\) 438-3383](tel:(309)438-3383)

[\(309\) 438-5411](tel:(309)438-5411)

Faculty/Staff:

[Equal Opportunity website](#)

EqualOpportunity@IllinoisState.edu

Students:

[Title IX website](#)

TitleIX@IllinoisState.edu



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How to Report

Responsible Employees are mandated by law to act on a reportable crime or incident that is made known to them, even if the information is shared in confidence. University employees may report sex discrimination and sex-based harassment to their supervisors verbally or in writing. University supervisors are required to report any sex-based harassment allegations to the appropriate office.

What to ask:

- What happened?
- Who was involved?
- When did the incident occur?
- Where did the incident occur?

Please gather this basic information to assist the University in responding to and investigating the report.



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Illinois State University Reporting Options

After gathering information, you must contact:

In an Emergency: Call Police at [9-1-1](#)

In a Non-Emergency:

To Illinois State University Police: [\(309\) 438-8631](#) or TTY [\(309\) 438-8266](#)

To the University: Complete the online [Public Incident Report](#)

The Public Incident Report form is available for anyone to report concerning conduct to the University and will ask for the following information:

- Your contact information (name, email, phone)
- Time and date of the incident or disclosure to you
- Incident description, including details and if you believe bias was involved in the crime
- Names and contact information of anyone who was involved or witnessed the incident or crime
- Specific information about the location of the incident or crime

Responsible employees may be contacted by OEOA for additional information.



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Anonymous Reporting

- Illinois State University provides an option for individuals to make an anonymous report.
- You can file an anonymous report online at [EthicsPoint ISU](#) or by calling [\(309\) 438-0268](tel:3094380268).
- For more information on making an anonymous report, please visit: [Title IX Anonymous Reporting](#).
- Please note that the University may be limited in its ability to respond to anonymous reports.



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External Reporting Options

- [Illinois Office of Executive Inspector General](#)
Phone: [\(866\) 814-1113](tel:(866)814-1113)
- [Illinois Department of Human Rights](#)
Phone: [\(312\) 814-6200](tel:(312)814-6200) – Chicago
[\(217\) 785-5100](tel:(217)785-5100) – Springfield
- [US Department of Education Office for Civil Rights](#)
Phone: (800) 872-5327



What Not To Do

Never do the following:

- Never try to investigate the crime or incident or gather evidence; just gather the basic facts and report what you know.
- Never try to determine if a crime took place – Illinois State University Police Department will make this determination.
- Never try to determine if a sexual encounter was or was not consensual.
- Never try to locate, apprehend, or detain an alleged perpetrator of a crime.
- Never push for information an individual is not comfortable sharing.
- Never alter or remove the student/employee from work, living, or academic situations without involving the appropriate University office.
- Never blame the individual reporting or make judgments about what they report.



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Frequently Asked Questions

Q: If the student or employee reporting the behavior or a witness tells me they already filed a report, do I need to file a report?

A: Yes

Q: Where can I find additional information about sex-based harassment and reporting?

A: Additional information is available on the Title IX website at [Title IX website](#) and by reviewing the [Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy 1.2](#).

Q: Who can individuals talk to confidentially about sex discrimination and sex-based harassment concerns?

A: Employees: [Employee Assistance Program](#)

Students: [Student Counseling Services](#)

Student Counseling Services provides Confidential Advisors who have been trained extensively in responding to reports of sexual assault/harassment. Counselors in these offices are not required to report to police or the University Title IX office.

Q: Where can I learn more about training and educational programs, ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns, or opportunities to get involved?

A: [Title IX website](#)



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University Sex-Discrimination Response

It is important to know that the University takes any reports or complaints of crimes/incidents very seriously. OEOA will review and respond to reports of sex discrimination including:

- Sex-based Harassment
- Sexual Violence/Assault/Misconduct
- Domestic Violence
- Dating Violence
- Stalking
- Sexual Exploitation



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University Response to Reports of Sex-Based Harassment

- The University offers a variety of protective and supportive measures to assist students and employees. Students and employees can make requests by contacting the [Office of Equal Opportunity and Access](#).
- Examples of protective/supportive measures include, but are not limited to:
 - University Contact Restriction
 - Alternate housing placement
 - Academic assistance
 - Transportation information
 - Alternate work situation
 - Retaliation protection
- Any reported crimes or sex-based harassment will be reviewed and investigated according to the University complaint procedures 1.2.1, 1.2.2, the Code of Student Conduct, or other applicable policies and procedures.



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Complaint Procedures for Allegations of Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment

The University is required to follow up on all reported incidents of sex discrimination and sex-based harassment, including sexual misconduct, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual exploitation, to support the University's efforts to provide a safe and non-discriminatory learning and living environment.

*Please note that University processes are **separate** from any criminal process related to an incident and are reviewed under University Procedure 1.2.2.*



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Complaint Procedures for Allegations of Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment

The Office of Equal Opportunity and Access will follow up using the following complaint procedures:

- Provide the student or employee resources, which includes discussing their rights and options, available supportive measures, the prohibition against retaliation, and how to file a complaint
- Review the complaint to determine appropriate procedures, including options for informal resolutions
- Conduct an impartial investigation of allegations
- Hold a live administrative hearing conducted by unbiased OEOA decision-maker(s) to make a determination and initiate sanctions/interventions
- Appeal rights

For a detailed explanation, refer to [University Procedure 1.2.2](#) and [University Procedure 1.2.4](#) for Lab School students.



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University Outcomes

- Violation of the Anti-Harassment Non-Discrimination Policy can lead to corrective action for students and employees.
- Corrective action includes, but is not limited to, specialized training, time off work without pay, and other actions up to and including termination, academic suspension, or dismissal.
- Knowingly making a false report can lead to discipline up to and including discharge.



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Helpful Information to Keep in Mind

It is never someone's fault when they are assaulted, but certain situations can make them more vulnerable, and people need to look out for each other.

Who can be sexually assaulted?

- Anyone. We tend to think of women being assaulted by men, but men are also assaulted – by women and by other men—and women are also assaulted by other women.

Behaviors that **might** make a person more vulnerable:

- Excessive use of alcohol
- Accepting a drink from someone they do not know
- Becoming isolated and separated from friends and others



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If You See a Vulnerable Person

- Ask yourself: If I don't intervene, who will?
- One simple question or action can deter someone who may believe no one will intervene.
- Intervene when you feel it is safe to do so
 - **Ask:** Is everything okay? Do you need help?
 - **Interrupt:** What is going on? This behavior is unacceptable.
 - **Separate:** Ask to talk with one of the individuals and remove them from the situation.
 - **Enlist others:** Let others know what is happening and enlist their assistance.
 - **Help connect students** with needed resources.
- If you can't safely intervene, contact the police.



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If You Suspect a Person Has Been Harmed

Be aware of signs that may indicate a person is experiencing distress and may need professional assistance, including:

- Exaggerated and/or inappropriate emotional responses
- Unusual or changed patterns of interactions or participation in class/attendance at work
- Change or deterioration in personal appearance
- Repeated appearance of bruising or reddening of the skin

The number and intensity of these signs can indicate the severity of distress.

Refer the individual to appropriate campus and community resources on the [Title IX website](#) and the [Quick Reference Guide](#).



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Attitudes that Deter Intervention

Examples of attitudes that deter intervention:

- It's really none of my business.
- It's uncomfortable intervening in a "personal" situation.
- Maybe I am misinterpreting what I am seeing.
- What will they think of me?
- I'm really not sure what to do.

Doing nothing allows the violence to continue:

- Intervening when someone is vulnerable is critical. Survivors of sexual and/or dating/domestic violence are frequently re-victimized.
- Reducing the potential for violence and empowering individuals helps to ensure their future well-being.
- Remember, you do not have to act alone; enlist the assistance of others.



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Definitions

- Federal law requires employees to be familiar with definitions used in meeting reporting obligations.
- Remember, you do not need to make the determination whether a reported incident fits within a particular definition.



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Sex Discrimination

No Illinois State University student, employee, faculty member, or person otherwise participating in or attempting to participate in a University program or activity shall be excluded from participating in or denied the benefits of any University program or activity on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and/or expression, marital status, parental status, or pregnancy and/or related conditions. Illinois State University will not tolerate discrimination related to one's sex, sex stereotypes, or sex characteristics.

- “Gender identity” refers to a person’s knowledge of their gender. A person may identify as a gender that does or does not appear to correspond to the sex assigned to that person at birth, or the person may not identify as either female or male.
- A person’s self-presentation as female, male, androgynous, or as another gender evidenced by their physical appearance, dress, speech, or other expression is referred to as “gender expression.”



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Sex Discrimination, Continued

- “Parental status” means the status of a person who, with respect to another person who is under the age of 18 or who is 18 or older but is incapable of self-care because of a physical or mental disability, is: (1) A biological parent; (2) An adoptive parent; (3) A foster parent; (4) A stepparent; (5) A legal custodian or guardian; (6) In loco parentis with respect to such a person; or (7) Actively seeking legal custody, guardianship, visitation, or adoption of such a person.
- “Pregnancy or related conditions” means: (1) Pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy (either naturally or through medical means), or lactation; (2) Medical conditions related to pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, or lactation; or (3) Recovery from pregnancy, childbirth, termination of pregnancy, lactation, or related medical conditions.



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Sex Discrimination, Continued

Illinois State University will not tolerate sex discrimination that is sufficiently severe or pervasive, and subjectively and objectively offensive, such that it interferes with an individual's participation in a University program or activity or unreasonably interferes with an individual's work or academic performance by creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or learning environment. Whether the harassing conduct is considered severe or pervasive depends upon the context, nature, scope, frequency, duration, and location(s) in which the behavior occurred, as well as the identity, number, and relationships of the persons involved.

For the full Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy 1.2 definition, visit: [Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy](#).



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Sex-Based Harassment

It is the policy of the University to maintain work and educational environments free of sex-based harassment for students, faculty, and staff. Sex-based harassment is contrary to the standards of the Illinois State University community and is a barrier to fulfilling the University's scholarly, research, educational, and service missions. As a result, the University will work to restore equal access to students, faculty, and staff who file a complaint with OEOA alleging sex-based harassment. Sex-based harassment, prohibited by this part, is a form of sex discrimination and means sexual harassment and other specific offenses based on sex, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and sexual exploitation.

- ***Quid Pro Quo Harassment***

Quid Pro Quo harassment occurs when an employee, agent, or other person authorized by the recipient to provide aid, benefit, or service under the recipient's education program or activity explicitly or impliedly conditions the provision of aid, benefit, or service on a person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.



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Sex-Based Harassment, Continued

Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment

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

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



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Sexual Misconduct/Violence Definition

As defined by the *University Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy 1.2:*

Sexual assault is an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This includes engaging in any act that is sexual in nature and which is committed without the full and informed consent of all persons involved.

Examples of sexual assault/misconduct include, but are not limited to: any penetration of the mouth, vagina, or anus with any body part or other object; contact with a person's breasts, buttocks, groin, or genitals; touching another person with one's own breasts, buttocks, groin, or genitals; any other intentional bodily contact of a sexual nature, or; exposing one's intimate body parts to another person or persons.



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Sexual Assault Definitions

Sexual Assault – As defined by *Illinois Criminal Code*

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

- Uses force or threat of force.
- Knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent.
- Is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age.
- 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.

Sexual Violence – As defined in the *Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act*:

- Means physical sexual acts attempted or perpetrated against a person's will or when a person is incapable of giving consent, including, without limitation, rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, sexual abuse, and sexual coercion.



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Consent Definition

As defined by the *University Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy 1.2*:

- For the purposes of this section, informed consent must be freely and actively given through mutually understandable terms or actions. A person is deemed incapable of giving consent when that person is not of an age to legally give consent (i.e. juvenile, minor), mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, physically helpless, incapacitated through the use of alcohol and/or drugs to the point of being unable to make an informed and rational decision, unconscious, or asleep. Informed consent cannot be obtained through physical force, compelling threats, intimidating behavior, or coercion.
- Consent cannot be derived based on: a lack of verbal or physical resistance, previous sexual relations between the same parties, consent provided to another party, previous or current sexual relations with other parties, or through the manner in which someone chooses to dress. A person always retains the right to revoke consent at any time during a sexual act. Attending an artistic or educational event or a class in which nudity occurs and for which advanced notice of nudity has been provided qualifies as informed consent.
- **As defined by *Illinois Criminal Code*:** 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.



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Sexual Exploitation Definition

As defined by the *University Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy 1.2*:

Engaging in any action that results in one or more persons taking nonconsensual or abusive sexual advantage of another person or persons.

Examples of such behavior include, but are not limited to: invasion of sexual privacy; recording or broadcasting sexual activity, including redistribution of pictures, video, or audio (whether authentic, AI-generated, or digitally enhanced or created); engaging in voyeurism; facilitating or allowing voyeurism without the consent of all parties; knowingly exposing another to a sexually transmitted disease; inducing another person or persons to commit an inappropriate sexual act, or; inducing incapacitation in another person with the intent to engage in sexual conduct, regardless of whether prohibited sexual conduct actually occurs.



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Dating and Domestic Violence Definitions

Dating Violence as defined by the *University Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy 1.2:*

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 the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of the interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence as defined by the *University Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy 1.2:*

Violence committed by:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the alleged victim.
- A person with whom the alleged victim shares a child in common.
- A person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the alleged victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the alleged victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Illinois.
- Any other person against an adult or youth alleged victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Illinois.



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Dating and Domestic Violence Definitions

Domestic Violence – As defined by the *Illinois Domestic Violence Act:*

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.



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Stalking Definition

As defined by the *University Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy 1.2*:

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (1) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (2) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition (1) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property. (2) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but may not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.



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Stalking Definition

As defined by the *Illinois Criminal Code*:

- A person commits stalking when knowingly engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, that knows or should know would cause a reasonable person to:
 - Fear for his/her safety or the safety of a third person.
 - Suffer other emotional distress.
- A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least two separate occasions, follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and:
 - At any time, transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint to an individual or their family member.
 - Places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint to an individual or their family member.
- A person also commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly does either of the above activities.



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Retaliation Definition

As defined by the *University Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy 1.2*:

The University will not tolerate retaliation against students, employees, or faculty members who exercise their rights by filing a complaint with or participating in a protected investigation. Any action, or attempted action, directly or indirectly, against any person(s), who, in good faith, reports or discloses a violation of this policy, files a complaint, and/or otherwise participates under this policy. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to harassment, discrimination, threats, or negative impact on employment and/or academic progress. Actions are considered retaliatory if they have a materially adverse effect on the working, academic, or living environment of a person; or if they hinder or prevent the person from effectively engaging in University activities and programs. Any person or group within the scope of this policy who engages in retaliation is subject to a separate charge of retaliation.



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Retaliation Examples

- You have been a successful employee for five years, and your job evaluations have reflected that. You have alleged age discrimination against your supervisor, and shortly thereafter your job evaluation is unsatisfactory. You believe your job performance has not changed, and the unsatisfactory rating is based on your filing of an age discrimination claim.
- You file a claim for discrimination based on your religion. Shortly after the filing, your supervisor informs you that you are being separated from the institution. You believe it is because of your religious discrimination claim.
- You have recently been promoted to a supervisory position in your department. Shortly after receiving the promotion, you file a complaint of sexual harassment. Your supervisor informs you that you are being demoted to your prior position. You believe the demotion is a result of your filing of a sexual harassment complaint.



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Reporting Quick Reference for Responsible Employees

Who must report?

Most University Personnel (refer to the list earlier in this training)

What must be reported?

- Reportable Crimes (refer to the list earlier in this training)
- Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment, including Sexual Assault/Misconduct, Dating/Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Exploitation

How to report?

To report a crime or an emergency: Call Police at [9-1-1](tel:911)

To report a non-emergency: Illinois State University Police: [\(309\) 438-8631](tel:3094388631) or TTY [\(309\) 438-8266](tel:3094388266)

To the University: Complete the online [Public Incident Report](#) or an anonymous report at [EthicsPoint ISU](#)

Reports of potential sex discrimination and sex-based harassment will be forwarded to the Title IX Coordinator for review and investigation. Additional reporting options available to students, including confidential and anonymous reporting options, are outlined at [Title IX Reporting](#).



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Questions?

Office of Equal Opportunity and Access (OEOA)

EqualOpportunity.IllinoisState.edu

TitleIX.IllinoisState.edu

310 Hovey Hall

[\(309\) 438-3383](tel:(309)438-3383)

[\(309\) 438-5411](tel:(309)438-5411)



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Acknowledgment

Crime and Incident Reporting Acknowledgement Statement

I affirm that I have completed the training. I understand that as an employee of Illinois State University, I have knowledge and understanding of the reporting requirements which apply to me, including, my obligations as a Responsible Employee.

*Note: There is no need to submit *any* certificates because your completion is registered in the training system. You may choose to print or save it for your records, but there is no requirement to do so.



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