2017

Naperville Operational Center (formerly National Moser Center)

Calendar Year: January 1 – December 31

2014, 2015, 2016

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT
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*The National Moser Center was renamed the Naperville Operational Center in July 2016. At this point, all classes formerly held at this location were moved to the main campus in Lisle.
A Mutual Commitment to a Safe University

Benedictine University is dedicated to providing a safe and secure environment for all members of the University community who study, live, and work at our Lisle main campus, and our two branch campuses in Springfield, IL and Mesa, AZ. Each campus has its own department responsible for all safety and security on that property. The Lisle main campus is served by the Benedictine University Police, a professional law enforcement agency that utilizes State of Illinois-certified police officers as well as Community Service Officers (CSO), contracted dispatch officers and student workers.

To fulfill the Benedictine University Police mission which is to provide resources to ensure a safe campus environment and improve the quality of life within our University community the officers will make themselves available for presentations to classes, student groups and other campus entities as needs arise. Topics may include crime prevention, personal safety, alcohol/drug awareness, violence in the work place, bystander intervention, etc. The Benedictine University Police is a full-service police agency devoted to excellence in service in support of the advancement of knowledge and student-career and life success.

The officers and support personnel are a dedicated, well-trained group of enthusiastic professionals who take pride in their service to the University. The department values the relationship it has with the students, faculty, staff, visitors, and neighbors, and believes that community partnerships are key to ensuring a safe learning environment for all.

Reviewing the information outlined in this report will increase your awareness, and awareness is the precursor to action. The Benedictine University Police are here to keep the University community safe and secure – and, even more, to provide unparalleled, individualized customer service. Regardless of your association with the University, please feel free to directly contact the Benedictine University Police at 630-829-6122 with any questions, concerns, or comments.

Sincerely,

Derek Ferguson
Chief of University Police
Benedictine University
In 1998, Congress enacted the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092 (f)) (or the “Clery Act”, which previously was known as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990). The Clery Act requires colleges and universities receiving federal funding to disclose reported instances of criminal activities on campuses. In addition to the disclosure of campus crime statistics, the Clery Act requires that timely warnings of criminal activity be disseminated to the campus community, as well as the disclosure of various campus policies. For more information on the Clery Act, please visit the Campus Security Web Site of the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Post-secondary Education, at: http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html.

The Clery Act is intended to assure that students and their families, as higher education consumers, have access to accurate, complete, and timely information about safety on campus so that they can make informed decisions.

Procedures for Preparing and Distributing the Annual Security Report

Benedictine University’s Police Department is responsible for preparing and distributing the Annual Security Report to comply with 34 CFR 668.46 of the Clery Act. The Annual Security Report is published annually by October 1st and contains three calendar years of campus crime statistics and certain campus security policy statements in accordance with the Clery Act. This required statistical information is presented in this Annual Security Report. The Annual Security Report also informs individuals how to report crime to University officials or local law enforcement agencies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Security policies include immediately reporting crimes and emergencies, security resources, crime awareness and prevention, security of campus facilities and residence halls, and alcohol, drug and weapons violations.

Distribution and Notification of Annual Security Report

Annually by October 1, an e-mail notification is sent to all current students, faculty, and staff providing the website http://www.ben.edu/police/ to access to this report. Upon request:

- A written paper copy of the report is also available at the University Police Department (5720 College Road, Lisle, IL 60532); or
- By calling the nonemergency telephone number, (630) 829-6122.

Newly enrolled students receive written notification providing the website http://www.ben.edu/police/ to access this report.

- Notification will be provided to newly enrolled students in their Admitted Student Packet and their Advising Handbook.
- A link to the report is also available at the Advising Center web page at http://www.ben.edu/advising-center/index.cfm
- A link has been added on all of our Admissions and Advising websites for students enrolled in the traditional undergraduate programs (both for freshmen and transfer), Lisle Graduate programs, School of Graduate, Adult and Professional Education.

Upon request, prospective students and employees:

- May obtain a written paper copy of the report at the University Police Department at 5720 College Road, Lisle, Il 60532; or
- By calling the nonemergency telephone number (630) 829-6122; or
- By visiting Benedictine’s University’s web site at: http://www.ben.edu/police/ or http://www.ben.edu/about/consumerinfo.cfm

Prospective employees are notified about this report via Benedictine University’s Personnel Resources jobs website at: http://www.ben.edu/human-resources/ or http://www.ben.edu/human-resources/employment-opportunities.cfm
New employees are provided a document containing a link to http://www.ben.edu/police/ in their new hire training materials during new hire orientation. Each new employee certifies that they have knowledge as to where the Annual Security Report is located.

Prospective students and parents of students can also read about and reference Clery Act information on the Office of Admissions webpage at http://www.ben.edu/admissions/, http://www.ben.edu/police/ and http://www.ben.edu/about/consumerinfo.cfm


**Term Definitions**

**Awareness programs:** The term awareness programs refers to programs, campaigns, or initiatives that increase audience knowledge of the issues of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking and share information and resources to prevent interpersonal violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration. These efforts can include campus community-wide mobilizations as well as targeted audience-specific programming (including both students and employees). Awareness month campaigns, rallies or marches, informational poster campaigns or resource websites, and educational programming that focus on sharing resources and information about these issues are examples of awareness programs.

**Bystander intervention:** The term bystander intervention refers to safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene in situations of potential harm when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the individual. Effective bystander intervention training prepares participants to recognize situations of potential harm, overcome barriers to intervening, identify safe and effective intervention options, and take action.

**Discrimination:** The term discrimination refers to conduct that is based upon an individual’s race, color, religion, national origin, creed, service in the uniformed services, veteran status, sex, age, political ideas, marital or family status, pregnancy, physical or mental disability, genetic information, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation that excludes an individual from participation, denies the individual the benefits of, treats the individual differently or otherwise adversely affects a term or condition of an individual’s employment, education, living environment or participation in a University program or activity. This includes failing to provide reasonable accommodation, consistent with state and federal law, to persons with disabilities.

**Harassment:** The term harassment is based upon an individual’s race, color, religion, national origin, creed, service in the uniformed services, veteran status, sex, age, political ideas, marital or family status, pregnancy, physical or mental disability, genetic information, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation. Harassing conduct may take various forms, including, name-calling, graphic or written statements (including the use of cell phones or the Internet), or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Harassment does not have to include intent to harm, be directed at a specific target, or involve repeated incidents. Sex-based harassment includes sexual harassment and non-sexual harassment based on stereotypical notions of what is female/feminine v. male/masculine or a failure to conform to those gender stereotypes.

**Ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns:** The term ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns refers to campaigns that are sustained over time focusing on increasing awareness or understanding of topics relevant to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking prevention. These programs will occur at different levels throughout the institution (i.e. faculty, athletics, incoming students) and will utilize a range of strategies. Ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns may include information about what constitutes sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, intimate partner abuse, and stalking, changing social norms, promoting recognition of perpetrator tactics, enhancing understanding of consent, and advancing prosocial behaviors of individuals and communities. Effective ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns will include developmentally appropriate content for the specific audience and their knowledge and awareness level and provide positive and concrete ways for individuals to get involved.

**Preponderance of evidence:** This standard of evidence means that a hearing must determine whether a complaint of sex discrimination is “more likely than not” to have occurred or 51% likely to have occurred. This standard applies for all complaints of sex discrimination, including sexual harassment and violence, because Title IX outlines standards for school disciplinary processes – not criminal complaints, which require the highest standard of evidence, “beyond a reasonable doubt.”
**Primary prevention**: The term primary prevention refers to programming, initiatives and strategies intended to stop domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking before it occurs to prevent initial perpetration or victimization through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors and beliefs. Efforts to change behavior and social norms, and promote healthy relationships, healthy sexuality and egalitarian gender roles, or efforts to understand risk factors and protective factors for bystander inaction and change social norms around bystander inaction are all examples of primary prevention.

**Proceeding**: The term proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and victims concerning accommodations or protective measures to be provided to a victim.

**Programs to prevent**: The term programs to prevent refers to comprehensive educational and training programs intended to prevent violence that incorporate diverse approaches that are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and consider risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, community and societal levels.

**Result**: The term result means any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution. The result must include any sanctions imposed by the institution. Notwithstanding section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), commonly referred to as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the result must also include the rationale for the result and the sanctions.

**Risk reduction**: The term risk reduction refers to approaches that seek to mitigate risk factors that may increase the likelihood of perpetration, victimization, or bystander inaction. Risk reduction focuses on helping individuals and communities address the institutional structures or cultural conditions that facilitate sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking to increase safety. Examples of risk reduction may include but are not limited to general crime prevention education, campus escort programs, programs that educate on how to create individual and community safety plans and strategies, and bystander intervention programs that educate the campus on how to recognize and interrupt situations of harm, or implementing a communications system that can notify the entire campus community of immediate threats to security. For more tips, visit this link.

**Survivor-centered**: The term survivor-centered means a student who has experienced sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking that (i) ensures the compassionate and sensitive delivery of services in a nonjudgmental manner; (ii) ensures an understanding of how trauma affects survivor behavior; (iii) maintains survivor safety, privacy, and, if possible, confidentiality; and (iv) recognizes that a survivor is not responsible for the sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

**Trauma-informed response**: The term trauma-informed response means a response involving an understanding of the complexities of sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking through training centered on the neurobiological impact of trauma, the influence of societal myths and stereotypes surrounding sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and understanding the behavior of perpetrators.

**Unfounded**: The term unfounded refers to where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and have made a determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded.”

### Violence Against Women Act and Title IX

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) amends the Clery Act expanding the scope of this legislation in terms of reporting, response, and prevention education requirements around rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. For all Illinois higher education institutions, a new law Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education was enacted August 2016. Sexual violence primary prevention and awareness programming shall be provided for all students who attend one or more class on campus annually. In addition, we require all staff and faculty to complete online training annually. We have contracted with an outside vendor to provide us with online training.

**Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX)** is a federal civil law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities. Under, Title IX, discrimination on the basis of sex can include sexual harassment or sexual violence, such as rape, sexual assaults, sexual battery, and sexual coercion.

The University is committed to maintaining a positive learning, working and living environment. The University does not discriminate or allow harassment on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, gender, gender identity, age, marital status, citizenship, mental
or physical disability status, sexual orientation, order of protection status, military or veteran status, or any other characteristic protected by law in admission and access to, and treatment and employment in its educational programs and activities.

In pursuit of these goals, the University will not tolerate acts of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct (including dating/domestic violence or stalking) or retaliation against or by any administrator, staff, faculty or student as such behavior seriously undermines the University's effectiveness as an educational institution and a workplace.

Complaints may be directed to the University's Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinators:

Title IX Coordinator
Erica Conrad
Compliance and Contract Attorney
1832 Centre Point Cir., Office 139
Naperville, IL 60563
630-829-6430
econrad@ben.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Marco Masini
Vice President for Student Life
5700 College Road, Krasa Center 177
Lisle, IL 60532
630-829-6006
mmasini@ben.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Jon Miller
Associate Dean, Student Life
5700 College Road, Krasa Center 178
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630-829-6515
jmiller@ben.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Kate Heidkamp
Associate Director of Athletics
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630-829-6149
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Nancy Stoecker
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Betsy Rhinesmith
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Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Pam Deely
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630-829-6047
pdeely@ben.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Dr. Tammy Sarver
Professor
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Lisle, IL 60532
630-829-6473
tsarver@ben.edu

The Student Handbook defines types of sexual misconduct and outlines the procedures for resolving complaints through the student disciplinary system. The 2017-2018 Student Handbook is available at http://www.ben.edu/student-life/student-handbook.cfm

Annual Fire Safety Report

Fire Log:

- A fire log is maintained at the University Police Emergency Dispatch Center and is accessible to the public onsite at the Parking Garage in Room 122 at 5720 College Road, Lisle, IL 60532; or
- A request can be made by calling the nonemergency telephone number (630) 829-6122; or
- A written request can be sent to Benedictine University Police at 5720 College Road, Lisle, IL 60532.

Emergency Warning

The safety of all faculty, staff, students and visitors to our campus is important to the University. The Emergency Response and Recovery Team ("ERRT") developed the Emergency Response and Recovery Plan ("ERRP") for the purpose of preparing the University community for an emergency event or disaster. The University community's adherence to the ERRP guidelines will enable the University to communicate in a timely manner
in the event of an emergency or disaster, save lives and reduce potential for additional injury and property damage, meet basic human needs, and restore essential operations and priority services.

The ERRT is assembled and the Emergency Operations Center (“EOC”) is activated upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health and safety of students, employees or guests on campus.

The Executive Director of Marketing and Communications or designee alerts and/or notifies the campus population and the general public of major emergencies through a combination of the following University Emergency Alerts and Information Notification systems. These systems are:

- **BenAlert emergency notifications.** These are a series of pre-scripted messages that provide instruction on what to do during a particular emergency and were developed by the Marketing and Communication department.
- **Fire alarms in building** are automatically activated in the event of a fire or can be activated by a pull station.
- **Broadcast e-mail with the “Importance: High” option (message will appear with a red exclamation point in each user’s inbox) and emergency situation details to #All Adjunct Faculty; #All Main Campus Faculty; #All Main Campus Staff; #All Main Campus Student.**
- **Broadcast voicemail with emergency situation details with the “Urgent Delivery” option to all users who have a voicemail account, including all faculty and staff with an assigned private telephone number, and all department or area office telephones. The urgent message is the first one played back when listening to voicemail messages. However, there is no visible or audible signal that differentiates an “urgent” from a regular voicemail until a user logs into their voicemail box. Please note that voicemail broadcasts require more time to distribute. The last user may not receive a message for 10-20 minutes after initializing the process.**
- **Benedictine University website (www.ben.edu) and Emergency Information Web page (http://www.ben.edu/emergency/) with emergency situation details posted.**
- **Emergency Information Line at (630) 829-6622 with emergency situation details recorded.**
- **The Switchboard operators are provided with, and the switchboard message recorded with, the emergency situation details.**
- **The University’s Emergency Notification Phone Tree.** Each University office is responsible for creating and maintaining a phone tree to ensure effective communication of emergency situation details.
- **The President may issue an email to the internal community and a letter to current and prospective Benedictine parents, alumni and friends of the University.**
- **ERRT members and their designees may provide verbal notification by walking around campus to communicate emergency situation details.**
- **The Executive Director of Marketing and Communications or her designee will update the Emergency Closing Center (“ECC”), which is then automatically broadcast to all Chicago area radio and TV stations, the ECC website, and email notification system (for those who have signed up to receive this information from the ECC at www.emergencyclosings.com/complete.html).**
- **Cancellations.com, similar to the ECC (above).**
- **The Office of Marketing and Communications and/or Student Life will post updates to Facebook and Twitter.**

These may be updated hourly or daily as needed as details develop. Details may include general information; warnings or notices to have awareness of particular items; the status of classes, activities, and/or the campus or specific buildings; and for health-related incidents, information about relevant signs and symptoms of a health condition, protection and prevention measures, suspected or confirmed cases, isolation or quarantine, areas, and other pertinent items.

**Timely Warnings**

When a crime that poses a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community occurs on campus and is reported to law enforcement, the University Police, or other University officials, the ERRT will activate the University’s Emergency Alerts and Information Notification systems as described above.

Information regarding minor crimes or non-life threatening incidents (i.e., incidents that do not pose a direct threat to the campus community) will be disseminated at the discretion of the University Police in the form of e-mail alerts, reports to the student newspaper and notices posted on exterior doors and bulletin boards. In addition to timely warnings of campus crimes, University Police will provide prevention strategies to inform the campus community of actions to take, to ensure a safe environment.

**Authority and Jurisdiction of Police Department**

The University Police is legally authorized by the Illinois Private College Campus Police Act, a statute which grants legal authority under state law for private colleges and universities to create their own police departments, with the jurisdiction and powers that are listed in the statute:
Members of the campus police department shall have the powers of municipal peace officers and county sheriffs, including the power to make arrests under the circumstances prescribed in Section 107-2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, as amended, for violations of state statutes or municipal or county ordinances, including the ability to control and regulate traffic on the public way contiguous to the college or university property, for the protection of students, employees, visitors and their property, and the property branches, and interests of the college or university, in the county where the college or university is located. Chapter 110, Illinois Compiled Statutes Sec. 1020/1

As of the date of this Report, the University Police Department is comprised of the following: ten (10) armed, state-certified police officers with powers of arrest (110 ILCD 1020/1), two (2) Community Service Officers, and four (4) Emergency Dispatchers. Campus security is maintained through vehicle, bicycle and foot patrols, and a 24-hour Emergency Dispatch Center, which monitors electronic security and safety equipment, emergency and non-emergency telephone requests for service and radio communications. Services are provided 24/7, including special events, athletic competitions and large gatherings. Operating on the concept of Community-Oriented Policing, the University Police fosters a positive relationship with the community, providing personal and workplace safety, security training, fire prevention, drug and alcohol awareness, and training for Residence Life staff. All officers are certified in CPR/AED and first aid and maintain on-going State-certified law enforcement training and development, including domestic violence and conflict resolution strategies.

The Benedictine University Police Department consisting of State commissioned law enforcement officers, maintains a close working relationship with the City of Naperville Police Department. The officers of the University Police communicate regularly on incidents that occur in and around the campus area. The University Police work closely with the investigative staff of the City of Naperville Police Department, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies, when incidents arise that requires joint investigative efforts, resources, crime related reports and exchanges of information, as deemed necessary. There is no written Memorandum of Understanding between the University Police and City of Naperville Police Department, as both departments have law enforcement jurisdiction.

The University Police is augmented by area law enforcement agencies, through a Memorandum of Understanding, which provides law enforcement and first responder resources to address serious acts of criminality, emergency fire and medical services, emergency disaster and recovery efforts. The University Police collect crime reports from local law enforcement agencies for Clery Act statistical reporting for all properties, owned, controlled and/or adjacent to the University.

"Active Shooter" training is conducted on campus with the local police agency and officers receive annual firearms qualifications, including patrol carbines. The University Police maintain a page on the University's website which provides information on services, registered sex offenders, anonymous reporting, residence hall safety, Clery Act crime statistics, a monthly newsletter, alternatives to drinking, and traffic enforcement initiatives.

The Chief of Police serves on several University committees that have a direct impact on campus safety, security and violence prevention. University Police officers enforce all state criminal statutes as well as the University's Student Code of Conduct, and provide referrals for reports of off-campus crime.

The University Police office is located on the ground level of the Parking Garage in the southwest part of the Lisle campus. The office hours are Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Police officers are on campus 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The University Police can be contacted at (630) 829-6122. For emergencies, call 9-1-1 Naperville Police Department and the University Police (630) 829-6666.

Criminal Charges

Criminal charges filed by the University Police are heard in the Circuit Court for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit in and for DuPage County, located in Wheaton, Illinois. Failure to appear for designated court dates may result in the Court issuing a warrant for Criminal Failure to Appear and/or the revocation of bond.

Code of Conduct

Violations of an Illinois state statute, City of Naperville ordinance, or University policy also may be a violation of the University's Student Code of Conduct. The University Police may refer violators to the Vice President of Student Life for student disciplinary proceedings, in addition to, or in lieu of, criminal charges. If referred for disciplinary proceedings, the violator must comply with notices to appear to the Vice President or his designated representative. Failure to comply with notices to appear will result in sanctions and/or the pursuit of criminal charges.
Access to Campus Facilities

The Naperville Operational Center is open to the public during normal operating hours, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. After hours, buildings are secured and only persons with authorized access permission can enter or remain in the buildings. The campus is well-lit and inspected daily by Facilities Management to ensure facilities and grounds are safely maintained, through the property management office.

Security hardware and technology consist of a campus-wide master key system for all lockable doors; exterior building and parking lot lighting; fire alarm system; emergency telephones located in numerous building common areas; intrusion detection/panic alarms; radio communications between Police and Facilities Management; written building access and room opening protocol; posted “No Trespassing” signage at all campus property access points; and photo ID cards for faculty, staff, students, contractors and visitors. All systems are controlled and audited by Facilities Management and the University Police.

Unlawful Entry and Trespassing

Persons making or attempting to make unauthorized entry into property owned or controlled by the University or University events are subject to arrest. “No trespass – official business only” signs are posted at all entrances to the campus and the University Police and/or Residence Life staff may issue “no trespass” notices verbally or in writing, delivered in-person or via postal mail. The following conduct is prohibited:

- Unauthorized possession or use of campus keys, access cards or identification cards.
- Violation of published University regulations including those relating to entry and use of University facilities, and any other regulations, which may from time to time be enacted.
- Violation of rules applicable to residence halls and apartments.
- Violation of local, state, or federal laws pertaining to unlawful entry and trespassing.

Rules and Policies Regarding Possession, Use, and Sale of Alcohol

The University seeks to encourage and sustain an academic environment that respects individual freedom and promotes the health, safety and welfare of all members of its community. In keeping with these objectives, the University has established the following policy governing the possession, sale and consumption of alcohol beverages by members of the University community which conform to the laws of the State of Illinois. The University’s alcohol policy and programs are intended to encourage its members to make responsible decisions about the use of alcoholic beverages, and promote safe, legal and healthy patterns of social interaction. The University prohibits the following on property owned or controlled by the University or as part of any on-campus or off-campus University activity:

- Possession and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons less than 21 years of age;
- Selling, distributing or otherwise providing alcoholic beverages to and/or by anyone less than 21 years of age.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol.
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons 21 years of age or older in any public area or outside of designated areas at authorized University events:
  - Public intoxication of any person, regardless of age;
  - Possession of containers that previously contained alcoholic beverages.
  - Possession of common source containers, of alcohol, whether full or empty, such as kegs, beer balls, or boxed wine.

The University permits the lawful keeping and consumption, in moderation, of alcoholic beverages on its property or property under its control by persons of legal drinking age (21 years or older).

Alcohol education programs are conducted routinely at the University. Students experiencing difficulties with alcohol or drug use are encouraged to talk with a staff member in Student Health Services, the Vice President of Student Life, or other members of the University staff.

Click the full version of the

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

It is the policy of Benedictine University that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of illicit drugs and alcohol is prohibited by students and employees on University property, as part of its activities or in facilities controlled by the University. Benedictine University has a vital interest in maintaining a safe and healthy learning environment for the benefit of all students, employees and guests. This information is in accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 and at a minimum is required to be
Illegal Drugs and Drug Paraphernalia

The University prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, sale, possession or use of any drug by any of its students, employees in its workplace, on its premises, or as any part of its activities. The use, possession or distribution of any drug, including marijuana, or drug paraphernalia on any University property or as part of a University-sponsored activity, in violation of the law, is strictly forbidden. Anyone violating the law may be turned over to civil authorities for prosecution and will be subject to all of the University’s disciplinary procedures. Students should not be in a room where drugs or drug paraphernalia are present. Both Illinois and federal law prohibit the possession and/or distribution of illicit drugs and any student suspected of breaking the law will be subject to University discipline and sanction. Criminal penalties include fines, imprisonment and, in certain cases, the seizure and forfeiture of the violator’s property. In addition, federal and other forms of financial aid may be forfeited.

http://www.ben.edu/policies/upload/Benedictine-University-Alcohol-and-Drug-Policy.pdf

Additional information is located in the Benedictine University 2017-2018 Student Handbook at:

Firearms and Dangerous Weapons

Firearms and dangerous weapons are prohibited on property owned or controlled by the University, and at University-sponsored events. All persons in possession of firearms and/or weapons in violation of University policy or Illinois law are subject to arrest and prosecution. Firearms and dangerous weapons, including but not limited to BB guns, crossbows, facsimile weapons, martial arts devices, paint-ball guns, or any other device deemed dangerous, are not permitted in any University residence facility or any other building, facility, campus, or other property owned or controlled by the University.

Non-Discrimination Policy

In administering its affairs, Benedictine University does not discriminate against any person on the basis of race, creed, color, national or ethnic origin, sex, age, disability, military or veteran status, marital status, citizenship, or any other characteristic protected by applicable law. The laws applicable to Benedictine University include constitutional and statutory protections of the University's rights as a religiously sponsored institution.

To report discrimination or harassment contact Benedictine University’s Title IX Coordinator, Erica Conrad (630) 829-6430, econrad@ben.edu. You may also contact the U.S. Department of Education’s Office of Civil Rights (Citigroup Center, 500 W. Madison Street, Suite 1475, Chicago, IL 60661-4544, Tel: (312) 730-1560, TDD: (877) 521-2172, Email: OCR.Chicago@ed.gov).

Hate Crime Policy

A hate crime is classified by law as a felony offense and is in direct violation of the University’s non-discriminatory policies. Therefore the University, in addition to processing hate crimes in accordance with the law, may simultaneously proceed with internal investigatory and disciplinary processes as defined by the Student Handbook. A person commits (a) hate crime(s) when by reason of the actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability or natural origin of another individual or group of individuals, he commits assault, battery, aggravated assault, misdemeanor or criminal damage to property, criminal trespass to property, mob action or disorderly conduct, and/or harassment by telephone.

A person who has been a victim of a hate crime may report the crime to the University Police (630) 829-6666, a residence hall staff member, the Vice President of Student Life, health/counseling office or an outside community agency. Those who report a hate crime will be advised of the importance of preserving evidence which may be necessary to provide proof for prosecution. Hate crimes will be reported to University Police. The University will provide support services for persons who have been victims of hate crimes. Staff will serve in an advocacy role and help refer individuals for appropriate medical, police, and counseling assistance.
Prevention and Reporting of Sexual Assaults

It is the intent of the University to provide a safe and secure environment for University employees, students and visitors, by establishing preventative measures to avoid or reduce campus violence.

The University is committed to providing a safe learning and work environment for the campus community. Benedictine prohibits conduct which constitutes sexual harassment, sexual assault and other forms of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, regardless of whether the alleged prohibited conduct occurred on or off of campus and regardless of whether the alleged perpetrator is student, faculty, staff or third party. The University will respond immediately and decisively to resolve disruptive or destructive behavior, by means of awareness and educational programming, enforcing University policies, discipline or sanctions of employees and students, and criminal prosecution.

Community policing encourages the campus community to participate actively in campus crime prevention. During orientation in August students are informed of services offered by the University Police. Throughout the academic year, the University Police, together with the Office of Emergency Preparedness and Student Health Services, provides and promotes demonstrations, seminars, informational programming, a monthly newsletter and the periodic production and distribution of posters, e-mails and safety brochures on campus crime prevention topics throughout the academic year.

University Police educates students, faculty and employees on awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, to include sexual assault prevention, self-defense and bystander intervention workshops are presented during the academic year, with instructor driven full-contact demonstrations of self-defense methods, environmental awareness, appropriate response to, and withdrawing from a pre-attack encounter. Awareness of rape initiatives are addressed through lecture and audio/visual presentation, brochures, posters, monthly University Police News Letter and through collaboration with Student Health Services, and during Health and Safety fairs. A monthly alcohol and drug awareness workshops is hosted by the University Police, along with the availability of internal on-campus referrals and services, as well as external advocate agencies to victim of sexual assault and the community at-large. Acquaintance rape educational programs are presented during student and employee orientation, at table displays throughout the campus, staffed by University Police Officers. Mock social parties which focus on how to respond to unwanted sexual advances and knowledge of drugs that are applied to beverages to cause memory loss, during a sexual assault, coupled with educational brochures and video presentations on the topic. Criminal law kiosks are set up throughout the campus every semester, to address or refer the concerns of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking and harassment, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses. External sexual assault advocates provide information and empowerment presentations, which include roll-playing of situations that explain the difference between forcible and non-forcible sex offenses. Alternatives to drinking initiatives, which are presented every semester, address staying safe at social engagements and the bystander/Good Samaritan response, should knowledge of a sexual assault become apparent. These awareness initiatives are available to all student, faculty and staff. Programs conducted during the 2016 calendar year can be found at: S:\Projects\DAAPP Presentation Log\CPAPSEP\2016 CPAPSEP Presentations Lisle.xlsx

Additional periodic programming and information is provided on the important subjects of disaster response, evacuations, first aid, CPR, use of AED device, fire safety training, and University Police operations. Crime victims are provided information about resources available from external sources.

The University encourages reporting of all incidents or related retaliation to the Title IX Coordinators and respects that whether or not to report the incident is a decision that the victim needs to make. The Title IX Coordinators are available to inform victims of the reporting procedures, services, advocates, appropriate referrals and information for victims in a safe, supportive, and confidential setting. The University offers services to victims even if they choose not to report the incidents. In some circumstances, a victim may wish to seek an Order of Protection from a court of appropriate jurisdiction against an alleged perpetrator. Victims may also seek restriction of access to the University by non-students or non-employees in certain circumstances.

Personal safety concerns are often very important for victims. Crisis intervention and victim safety concerns will take precedence.

Sexual Misconduct

The University defines “sexual misconduct” as any attempted or actual act of non-consensual or forcible sexual touching.

“Consent” requires speech or conduct indicating a freely given, un-coerced agreement to engage in sexual contact. Consent may not be inferred from silence or passivity alone and a current or previous relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent. Consent may be withdrawn at any time prior to a specific sexual act by either person.
To be valid, the person giving consent must be physically and mentally able to:

- understand the circumstances and implication of the sexual act;
- able to make a reasoned decision concerning the sexual act; and
- able to communicate that decision in an unambiguous manner.

There are a number of factors which may limit or negate a person’s ability to consent to a sexual act. These include impairment due to the influence of alcohol or drugs (illegal or prescription), a person’s mental or physical impairment of which the other person is aware or should reasonably have been aware, unconsciousness, age, and fear or coercion.

Additional information is located at http://www.ben.edu/compliance/upload/TitleIX-Policy-2017.pdf.

**Sexual Assault Victim Reporting Policy**

A person who has been a victim of sexual assault is strongly encouraged to immediately report the crime to the Title IX Coordinator, University Police (630) 829-6666, a residence hall staff member, the Vice President of Student Life, Student Health Services, The Counseling Center, Campus Security Authority members, or an outside community agency such as the YWCA Rape Hotline at (630) 971-3927. Victims are strongly urged to preserve all physical, trace and serological evidence, to include clothing, bedding and body fluids, associated with the assault, to ensure a successful criminal prosecution, or administrative sanction against the offender, if desired. The University provides support services for persons who have been victims of sexual assault. Staff will serve in an advocacy role and help refer individuals for appropriate medical, law enforcement, judicial and counseling assistance. Upon request, assistance will be provided in changing academic schedules and living arrangements.

Even if a victim decides not to file a criminal complaint with the University Police, it is recommended that the individual contact a University or community resource for support. Victims are entitled to confidential services either on or off campus, whether or not charges are pressed. Resources both on campus and in the community are:

**Lisle On-Campus Resources**

Student Health Services Krasa 116 (630) 829-6046
Counseling Center Krasa 112 (630) 829-1800

**Off-Campus Resources**

YWCA Rape 24-hour emergency number (630) 971-3927

Non-emergency number (630) 790-6600

DuPage County State’s Attorney Victim/ Witness Advocates
505 N. County Farm Road
Wheaton, IL 60187
(630) 407-8008

The Bill of Rights for Victims and Witnesses of Violent Crime is an Illinois law that ensures fair and compassionate treatment for victims and witnesses of violent crime. The law guarantees two basic rights to crime victims and witnesses - the right to obtain information from the criminal justice system, and the right to be treated in a humane way by the system.

**Illinois Domestic Violence Act: Rights of Victims**

Domestic violence is a crime. Any person, who hits, chokes, kicks, threatens, harasses or interferes with the personal liberty of another family or household member has broken the Illinois Domestic Violence law. Under Illinois law family or household members are defined as:

- family members related by blood;
- people who are married or used to be married;
- people who share or used to share a home, apartment, or other common dwelling;
- people who have or allegedly have child in common or a blood relationship through a child in common;
- people who are dating or engaged or used to date, including same sex couples; and
- people with disabilities and their personal assistants.

(Excerpt from the Illinois Domestic Violence Act webpage, Illinois Attorney General)

Domestic violence consists of physical assault, sexual abuse and stalking. The violence takes many forms and can happen all the time or once in a while. If you are in an abusive situation, you are urged to seek help. For on-campus resources refer to the following resources:

**Domestic Violence Resources**

Family Shelter Service
24 hours a day
(630) 469-5650
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
877-863-6338

For employees who may have been a victim of domestic or sexual violence, or who have a family member who has been a victim of domestic or sexual violence, the University fully complies with the Illinois Victims’ Economic Security and Safety Act (VESSA), which gives employees affected by domestic violence certain rights for leaves of absence, protective measures in the workplace, and reasonable accommodations. More information about the University’s VESSA policy may be obtained from Human Resources.
Disciplinary Process Sexual Assault Policy

Students accused of sexual misconduct will be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with the University’s policies and procedures for student misconduct. At the discretion of the University, persons accused of sexual misconduct may be immediately suspended or restricted from campus pending final disposition of any disciplinary proceedings. Individuals found to have committed sexual misconduct will be subject to sanctions, up to and including dismissal from the University.

In addition to student disciplinary action, persons accused of sexual misconduct may be subject to criminal prosecution by the law enforcement agency with appropriate jurisdiction in that case. In the course of a criminal investigation or prosecution, the University may choose or may be required to provide information and records related to its disciplinary proceeding involving the same act. However, the University’s student disciplinary process is independent of and not dependent upon any criminal process. The decision to prosecute or not prosecute and the ultimate outcome of any criminal proceedings do not determine the University’s student conduct proceedings.

At institutional disciplinary proceedings the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding and both the accuser and the accused will be informed of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceedings brought alleging a sex offense.

Similarly, the University’s decisions with respect to the continued employment of any employee (faculty or staff) accused of sexual misconduct will be made independently of the filing or disposition of any criminal charges involving the same conduct.

Additional information is located at http://www.ben.edu/compliance/upload/TitleIX-Policy-2017.pdf.

Preponderance of the Evidence

The student conduct process at the University requires a preponderance of the evidence in order for a student or employee to be found in violation of the University policy. This means that a student will be found in violation of a University policy if the evidence demonstrates that it is “more likely than not” that the alleged violation occurred.

Sanctions

The following sanctions may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the standards as defined in the Benedictine University 2017 - 2018 Student Handbook. This does not and cannot include all information that may lead to sanctions. Sanctions are defined and imposed as follows:

A. Warning: A written statement to the student indicating disapproval of their conduct or violation of regulations, and stipulating that continuation or repetition of such action may be cause for more severe judicial action.

B. Restitution: Reimbursement for damage to or mishap of property. Restitution may take the form of monetary compensation or the appropriate service to repair damages and may be combined with another type of sanction.

C. Monetary Fine: Financial assessment imposed according to specific sums stipulated in published rules and regulations, or when no sum is so stipulated, according to the merits of the case and established precedents.

D. Disciplinary Probation: The student is informed in writing that any subsequent misconduct or violation of institutional regulations during a specified period of time will be evaluated within the context of their probationary status and may result in suspension or expulsion. The terms of probation apply during the period of probation and may include any of the following:
   1. May not become an officer or student representative in any University organization or committee.
   2. May not represent the University at any public function, including intercollegiate or co-curricular activities.
   3. May not be eligible for scholastic honors or distinctions.

E. Counseling or Psychological Treatment Mandate: If deemed necessary due to physical or psychological problems, a student can be required to provide a release of information form to verify psychological/substance abuse/evaluation and may have further treatment mandated as a condition of enrollment.

F. Residency Probation: The student is informed in writing that their general behavior in the residence hall indicates that they are not able to appropriately adjust to group living, and that any subsequent misconduct or violation of institutional regulations may result in the termination of their residence hall contract. In such cases, room and board charges will not be prorated or refunded.
G. Community Service: The student will be assigned a task to complete that will, on many occasions, relate to the inappropriate behavior. A time frame will be set up for the completion of this task and the student will be assigned a supervisor to whom to report.

H. Behavioral Contract: A contract between the student and the University that limits student activities and spells out specific consequences for violation of the contract may be issued.

I. Special Projects: An assignment relating to the offense may be issued as a possible sanction.

J. Suspension: The student is informed in writing that they must leave the University community temporarily. Suspension shall be interpreted to include any or all of the following stipulations: the student may not attend classes, contact faculty, reside on campus or visit residence halls, frequent campus facilities, and participate in campus activities or exercise student privileges. Suspension may be specified as follows:

1. Terms: suspension may be stipulated for a specified period of time. After the suspension period, the student is automatically eligible for readmission.
2. Conditional: suspension may be stipulated for an indefinite period of time premised on the student’s accomplishment of certain specified conditions.
3. Interim: the University reserves the right to suspend a student on an interim basis when circumstances and facts indicate the student’s continued presence on the campus constitutes an unreasonable danger to institutional property, the student or others. Interim suspension may be interpreted to permit any or all of the stipulations stated above, or may permit students to continue attending classes while they are suspended from representing the University in extracurricular activities, including intercollegiate athletics.

K. Expulsion: The student is informed in writing that they are permanently separated from the University.

Registered Sex Offender Information

A link to the Illinois Sex Offender Registry can be found on the University Police pages of the University web site at: http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/. This information can also be located through the Illinois State Police (ISP) web site. All registered sex offenders must register themselves with the University Police if they intend on becoming a student. The University Police frequently search the ISP web site for registered sex offenders living off campus, in the general vicinity of the University and as a matter of preemptive intelligence gathering.

Sexual Harassment Policy

Benedictine University expects its Trustees, officers, faculty, staff and students to cultivate an environment that allows members of the Benedictine University community to enjoy the full benefits of their work or learning experience. It is, therefore, the policy of Benedictine that no member of the University community may engage in conduct which discriminates against or harasses another individual or group on the basis of race, color, national or ethnic origin, sex, age, disability, veteran’s status or any other criteria protected by applicable law. Benedictine prohibits conduct which constitutes sexual harassment, sexual assault and other forms of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking as those terms are defined below, regardless of whether the alleged prohibited conduct occurred on or off of campus and regardless of whether the alleged perpetrator is student, faculty, staff or third party. No oral or written statement that is in conformity with the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church shall be deemed as violating this policy, and no absence of a statement, oral or written, when such silence is again in accord with Catholic teaching, shall be deemed a violation of this policy. The University will take prompt and appropriate corrective action, up to and including termination of employment, expulsion, and/or other sanctions against anyone who engages in harassment. The University will also take steps, if and as appropriate, to remedy the effects of the violation for the complainant and the University community as may be necessary, and to prevent recurrence of the violation. Finally, the approved policies of academic freedom shall be respected and are understood to be consistent with the implementation of this policy.

Discriminatory Harassment Policy

The University is responsible for creating an environment where we are treated with respect and dignity. Sometimes behavior that seems acceptable to you may be offensive to others. Any harassment or false accusations of harassment, of or by employees or students, is not acceptable. The University prohibits harassment on the basis of sex, race, religion, age, national origin, disability, sexual orientation, or membership in any other group, or any characteristic, protected by law, including the following behaviors:

- Unsolicited remarks, gestures, or physical contact; display or circulation of written material or pictures negative or offensive to gender or to racial, ethnic, religious or other groups, or to any characteristic, protected by law;
- Unwelcome sexual advances, request for sexual favors, and all other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual or otherwise offensive nature, especially where submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of
employment or academic advancement or status, or the basis for employment-related decisions affecting the employee or decisions affecting the individual’s academic advancement or status; or
- Conduct that has the purpose or effect of interfering with an employee’s work or academic performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working or learning environment.

Enforcement of Prohibitions

Harassment of any sort is a serious breach of University policy. The University will take prompt and appropriate corrective action, up to and including termination of employment, expulsion and/or other sanctions against anyone who engages in harassment. If you believe you have been the subject of harassment (or a violation of the University’s Equal Employment Opportunity policy), report the alleged conduct immediately to the Vice President of Student Life, Associate Director of Personnel Resources, Compliance Officer or any other senior University official. The University prohibits any form of retaliation against any employee or student for filing a complaint or for assisting in a complaint investigation.

Violation of Law and University Discipline

The University Police seek to maintain a safe and secure campus environment. The University Police has authority to enforce state and local criminal and traffic laws, as well as University policies.

At the discretion of the University Police Officer, based on the seriousness of the offense, violations of the law may result in custodial arrest and criminal charges brought against any student, faculty, staff, guest or visitor. The Naperville Police Department also has jurisdiction to make arrests on campus, should the Naperville Police become aware of a criminal offense.

University Police may also issue administrative citations for violations of Illinois law or for violations of the Student Code of Conduct including but not limited to those violations involving the use or possession of drugs and alcohol. The same violations may be brought to the attention of the Associate Dean of Students or the Vice President of Student Life. Faculty and staff conduct violations are brought to the attention of the Director of Human Resources, and to the appropriate senior Vice President.

Student Life Conduct Process - Conflict Resolution Procedure

Failure to abide by your responsibilities and any University policies and procedures will be resolved through the Student Life Conduct Process. Many times misconduct can be resolved informally, but situations may require a more formal procedure. The procedure is grounded in the concept of fairness and impartiality, thereby supporting the values of our community by addressing misconduct in a constructive and positive way. If University action is warranted, a student will receive a phone call and/or email to their student email account notifying them that a conversation is required. The following options will be considered by the Office of Student Life:

Mediation - Incidents may be resolved through mediation -- a voluntary, private and informal process.

Hearings - Two kinds of hearings are possible: an administrative hearing (appointed University officials) and panel hearing (representatives of the student body, faculty and administration act as panel hearing members). The purpose of the hearings is to come to an understanding of the misconduct by the student(s), determine responsibility and remedies. Hearings can be used to resolve minor disciplinary matters or more serious matters (not limited to theft, dangerous weapon possession, misuse of fire protection equipment, sexual assault, illicit use of drugs and repetitious misconduct) that may result in a student being suspended or dismissed from the University or residence halls. Hearings may be conducted by a designated hearing officer or board depending on the incident as determined by the Office of Student Life.

Hearing Process - Students are expected to obtain further details if they attend a hearing. The hearings will follow appropriate procedures to ensure a fair process, and parties will have the opportunity to present any facts to substantiate the claim, including witnesses.

Hearings will proceed in the absence of a respondent who was given proper notice, who does not request a postponement and who does not attend the hearing. No parent, guardian, legal counsel or person outside of the University community is allowed to appear at the hearing, except if criminal proceedings are occurring simultaneously.

To ensure a fair process, parties may request that community members assist and participate in the investigation and hearing process. Students, faculty or staff who agree to assist and/or attend the hearing with the party but do not speak at the hearing shall provide such assistance. In the event a party is unable to locate someone to act in this capacity, they may request the assistance from the Office of Student Life. The administrator or Hearing Panel will be responsible for
assigning a remedy in the event it finds that a violation of the Statement of Responsibilities or University policy has taken place. Consideration of a student’s entire disciplinary record at the University will be taken into account when designing an appropriate sanction.

Appeal Process - A student may appeal a decision made by a hearing concerning the finding of a violation or the remedy imposed within five days of notification of a decision. To do so, the student must deliver a written explanation on the grounds upon which the appeal is made to the Office of Student Life. The burden of demonstrating an inequity in the hearing or remedy shall lie with the student. The responsibility of making a final decision will rest with the Office of Student Life.

Student Off-Campus Criminal Conduct

A student attending a University-sponsored function off campus is subject to the same standards of conduct as those expected on campus. Because the University is located within a community, any University student who has violated criminal laws also may be subject to University judicial proceedings. Violations of local, state or federal laws on campus may also result in the filing of criminal charges.

Reporting of Criminal Offenses, Emergencies, and Voluntary Confidential Reporting

For a life threatening event, dial 9-1-1, for the Naperville Police/Fire Departments. The Naperville Police Department is located at 1350 Aurora Avenue, Naperville, Illinois 60540.

You may also dial 630-829-6666, for the University Police to report a medical emergency, criminal act, suspicious person or incident, which should be done immediately, to ensure a rapid response and will aid in a timely investigation. The University Police is located on the ground floor of the parking structure, in the southwest part of the campus. The University Police mailing address is Benedictine University Police Department, 5720 College Road, Lisle, Illinois 60532.

The University Police is an active member of DuPage County Crime Stoppers. If you have specific information regarding a serious crime on or off campus, you can call Crime Stoppers anonymously at 1-800-222-TIPS and may receive a reward up to $1,000. More information may be obtained at: http://www.dupagecrimestoppers.com/

A “Silent Witness” link is found on the web pages of the University Police. You may confidentially report any crime, concern, misdeed or emergency at: http://www.ben.edu/police/

You may also report a crime or emergency to any faculty or staff member, who will contact the appropriate authority. Institutional personnel will assist the student in notifying law enforcement authorities, if the student requests the assistance of these personnel. You may specifically contact Derek Ferguson, Chief of Police, 630-829-6122, or Marco Masini, Vice President of Student Life, 630-829-6006. You may report a crime or concern in-person, via e-mail, telephone call, or US Mail. You may report anonymously, request anonymity, or voluntary identify yourself, if you chose.

Crime Prevention Awareness and Personal Safety Education

Community policing encourages the campus community to participate actively in campus crime prevention. During orientation in August students are informed of services offered by the University Police. Throughout the academic year, the University Police Department, together with the Office of Emergency Preparedness and Student Health Services, provides demonstrations, seminars, informational programming through periodic demonstrations and presentations on such topics as response to an active shooter threat, drug and alcohol awareness education, credit card fraud, identity theft, an annual Citizens Police Academy and participation in Nation Night Out, both of which creates awareness and prevention in personal protection, sexual assault, an understanding of criminal law, the operations of the Criminal Justice System and the ability to interact with members of first responder agencies and organizations. A monthly University Police newsletter is distributed to all students, faculty and staff, informing the community of upcoming crime prevention events, police initiatives to reduce crime, coupled with quick tips on crime prevention and reduction. Crime prevention posters, flyers and brochures are posted and distributed on an on-going basis, as programs, initiatives and legislation is updated. Campus community wide e-mails are sent, when a pattern of criminal active is identified and what steps can be taken to prevent future crime. Sexual assault, environmental awareness, by-stander intervention and empowerment are presented once per academic semester, which focuses on response and recovery from sexual assault. Alcohol and drug awareness workshops are presented monthly to underscore the results of substance abuse and the social and legal consequences of violating legislative laws and administrative rules, which includes support for on-campus referrals and services and alternatives to drinking initiatives are presented periodically during the academic year, as alternatives to drinking, by engaging the community in athletic events, team building and role playing demonstrations, which include mock-parties,
responsible to other community members who may be in jeopardy of abusing substances. Additional programming and information is provided on the important subjects of disaster response and evacuations are practices annually in mock fire and disaster exercises. Training in First Aid, CPR and the use of AED devices are provided three times during the academic year. Fire safety training is provided annually, which includes the use of fire extinguishers, building evacuations and prohibited items, which may increase the likelihood of creating a fire. Crime victims are provided information of resources available from external sources, such as advocates for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Harassment and Bias crimes, as they are reported to the University police and periodically through e-mail alerts, posters, videos and demonstrations. S:\Projects\DAAPP Presentation Log\CPAPSEP\2016 CPAPSEP Presentations Lisle.xlsx

Missing Student Notification Policy

This policy contains the official notification procedures for the University concerning missing students who reside in on-campus housing, in accordance with the requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 (HEOA). The purpose of this policy is to promote the safety and welfare of members of the University community through compliance with HEOA requirements. This policy is mandatory and must be adhered to by all University faculty, staff, and students.

1. In the event that a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she shall immediately notify the University Police at 630-829-6666. The University Police will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation. In addition, the University Police will report the missing person to appropriate staff on campus.

2. During the course of the investigation, staff will determine if the student has been missing more than 24 hours. In such event, the University Police will confer with the surrounding law enforcement agency and the student’s emergency contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, staff will notify the student’s parent or legal guardian immediately after they determine that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours.

3. In addition to registering emergency contacts, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the University in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the University will notify that person no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. Students who wish to identify a confidential contact can do so by completing the appropriate paperwork during check-in procedures.

4. This policy is effective from the date of issuance and will be made available to all members of the campus community. The policy is located at: http://www.ben.edu/aboutus/upload/Notification-Policy-for-Missing-Students.pdf

Policy Statement Addressing Counselor Confidentiality

The University encourages its pastoral and professional counselors and appropriate health services staff to inform persons seeking their services of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the University’s annual disclosure of crime statistics. This process is employed at the discretion of the pastoral and professional counseling and health services staff, as they deem appropriate.

Counselors are defined as:

**Pastoral Counselor** – A person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

**Professional Counselor** – A person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution’s community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification. This definition applies even to professional counselors who are not employees of the institution, but are under contract to provide counseling at the institution.

All information with regards to counseling remains confidential, except in situations where there is a threat to life and safety. The Counseling Center prohibits the release of any information without explicit, informed and written authorization. The Counseling Center works closely with the Campus Response Evaluation (CARE) team, University Police, Campus Ministry and outside professional agencies, to minimize any threat to one’s self and the entire internal and external campus community. Information on CARE can be found at: http://www.ben.edu/emergency/care.cfm

Security Awareness Programs

Emergency Response and Recovery Team is responsible for numerous campus safety and violence prevention programming, to include the development
and maintenance of the Emergency Response and Recovery Plan, the Emergency Operation and Business Continuity Plan, Campus Violence and Prevention Plan, mass emergency communications initiatives, and community training and awareness. The ERRT is charged with developing and updating plans to prepare the University community for the event of an emergency or disaster. Through consistent promotion, educational training, and awareness campaigns, the ERRT hopes to save lives, reduce injuries, minimize property damage, and assure and facilitate the restoration of essential operational and priority services. The keys to an effective Emergency Operations Plan are to communicate in a timely manner when an emergency or disaster is identified, and to train as many community members as feasible in the procedures for emergencies and disasters, and recovery.

The ERRT is presented in an easily recognized flipchart type document. Each strip is the first page of a separate section of the ERRT and the strip identifies the subject of each section. The ERRT is displayed throughout every campus building, posted on the University website, and is made available in hard-copy to all community members. Highlighted in the ERRT are the following topics: BenAlert; Evacuation; Behavioral Assessment Reporting Guidelines, Fire, Bomb Threats, Workplace/Classroom Violence; Severe Weather; Utility Failure; Hazardous Material Accidents; First Aid; Automated External Defibrillator; Lightning and Tornado procedures.


**Crime Statistics/Crime Log**

The University Police, in accordance with the Clery Act, maintains a daily Crime Log, and prepares and distributes statistics annually on all reported occurrences of the offenses below. The Clery Act requires the annual publication of crime statistics for the previous three calendar years.

Pursuant to the Clery Act, the crime statistics include reports of arrests for, and disciplinary actions arising from selected crimes. Crime that occur on campus (including in residence halls), areas contiguous to University property (including on the public way), and hate crimes are included. Alcohol and drug incidents, and sexual assaults, also can be located in the report.

**Collection of Statistics**

The Chief of the University Police is responsible for the gathering of crime statistics annually from the Lisle, Springfield and Mesa campuses. In addition, he is responsible for contacting the area municipalities where our off-site class instruction takes place to retrieve any crime information which would be part of our Annual Security Report.

**Campus Security Authorities**

Mark McHorney, Director of Athletics and Associate Dean of Students
Paul Nelson, Associate Director of Athletics
Kate Heidkamp, Associate Director of Athletics, Head Softball Coach
Jon Miller, Associate Dean, Student Life
Joan Henahan, Director of Student Engagement and Leadership Development
Anthony Scola, Associate Vice President, Admission and Financial Aid
Jean White, Office Assistant
Diane Battistella, Senior Associate Dean
Maria Lee, Director
Deb Kane, Manager of Enrollment Events
Diane Karmis, Assistant Director User Services
Rudy Dardy, Instructional Technology Coordinator
Michelle Kopptiz, Vice President, SGAPE
Terry Sak, Associate Dean, Accreditation and Regulation
Hazel Williams, National Director of Graduation and Student Services
Marco Masini, Vice President of Student Life
Karen Campana, Director of Advising
Brittney Dvorak, College of Liberal Arts Academic Advisor
Katie Buell, Student Activities and Commuter Services Coordinator
Danny Turano, Assistant Director of Leadership Development
Yvette Knox, Executive Administrative Assistant
Colleen Hanna, Senior Executive Assistant to the Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs
Pam Deely, Director
Susan Salerno, Nurse/Program Coordinator
Derek Ferguson, Chief University Police
Michi Dubes, Emergency Preparedness Manager
Karl Constant, Assistant Director, Residence Life
Monica Miller, Assistant Director for Residence Education and Community Development
Betsy Rhinesmith, Director of Human Resources
Bridget Cooper, Human Resources Generalist
Kelly Zapp, HRIS Analyst
Jayashree Sarathy, Faculty
Niina Ronkainen, Faculty
Brian Patterson, Faculty
Tammy Sarver, Faculty
Crime Definitions

Clery Act Crimes Definitions

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by Negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Aggravated Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary for an injury to result when a gun, knife or other weapon is used in the commission of the crime.

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.

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

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.

Motor Vehicle Theft: the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned—including joyriding.)

Sexual Assault - Rape: as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Summary Reporting System: 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 consent of the victim.

Sexual Assault - Forcible Fondling: is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or, not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

Sexual Assault - Statutory Rape: is non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Weapon Law Violation: The violation of laws or ordinances regulating weapons.

Drug Law Violation: violations of State and local laws related to the 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, methadone(s); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violation: 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; or any attempts to commit any of the foregoing violations. Note: this list does not include public drunkenness and driving under the influence.

Disciplinary Referrals: incidents in which a student was not arrested but was referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession.

Hate Crimes Definitions

Hate Crime: is a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias. For Clery purposes, hate crimes include any offense in the following two groups that is motivated by bias: Group A: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible sex offenses, non-forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson; Group B: larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation and destruction/damage/vandalism of property.

Bias: is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity and national origin.
Race: a preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics (e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc.) genetically transmitted by descent and heredity, which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind (e.g., Asians, blacks, whites).

Gender identity: one’s innermost concept of self as male, female, a blend of both or neither – how individuals perceive themselves and what they call themselves. One’s gender identity can be the same or different from their sex assigned at birth.

Religion: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being (e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists).

Sexual orientation: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex (e.g., gays, lesbians, heterosexuals).

Ethnicity: the fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition.

National origin: broadly as including, but not limited to, the denial of equal employment opportunity because of an individual’s, or his or her ancestor’s, place of origin, or because an individual has the physical, cultural or linguistic characteristics of a national origin group.

Disability: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

Larceny-Theft: is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (Larceny and theft mean the same thing in the UCR.) Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

Simple Assault: assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used and which did not result in a serious or aggravated injury to the victim. (Currently, this crime category only applies to hate crimes.)

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

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: is to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

VAWA Act Crimes

Dating Violence: dating violence means violence committed by a person:

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

Domestic Violence: domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by 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 who has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against a youth or adult victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Stalking: engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person but is not limited to following, lying in wait, or harassment, when such conduct:

1. Would cause a reasonable person to feel fear for his or her physical safety or health or that of others, including fear of sexual conduct, unlawful restraint, bodily injury, or death, or would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress; and
2. Serves no legitimate purpose.
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