



Annual Security Report

Indiana University School of Medicine-
Terre Haute

September | 17

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2017 Annual Security Report for Indiana University School of Medicine – Terre Haute

Indiana University School of Medicine Special Statement

The Indiana University School of Medicine (IUSM) – Terre Haute campus is considered a separate campus from the larger Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) campus for Clery Act reporting and is located on the campus of Indiana State University (ISU). IUSM students completing coursework on the ISU campus are considered “Guest Students” of ISU and may be subject to both IUPUI and ISU policies, procedures, and disciplinary processes depending on the nature and/or location of an incident. Guest Students have full campus privileges, including the option to reside in on-campus housing and other resources on the ISU campus. IU employees working at the IUSM – Terre Haute campus may also be subject to both ISU and IUPUI policies, procedures and disciplinary action depending on the nature and/or location of an incident.

The IUSM – Terre Haute facilities, located on the ISU campus, are subject to the safety and security policies and procedures of ISU. There are no IU police or security personnel on site. In order to provide IUSM – Terre Haute students and employees with information relevant to space controlled by IU and space controlled by ISU, as well as other relevant safety and security policies, available resources, programs, and information, IU is providing Annual Security Report safety and security policies of both IUPUI and ISU.

Annual Security Report

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) and the safety-related requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act, the Indiana University Police Department (IUPD) on each Indiana (IU) campus produces an Annual Security Report. Each report includes policy statements and specific information regarding the University’s procedures, practices, and programs concerning safety and security (e.g. policies for responding to emergency situations and sexual offenses). Each report also includes three years’ worth of statistics for particular types of crimes that occurred on campus; in certain non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the University; and on public property on or immediately adjacent to the campus.

These reports are available online at <https://protect.iu.edu/police-safety/annual-reports/index.html>. You may also request a paper copy from your campus IUPD contact at:

Indiana University Police Department – Indianapolis Division
Ball Annex
1232 W. Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 274-2058 (Administrative)
(317) 274-7911 (Emergency)

Policy Statements

This section of the Annual Security Report discloses the procedures, practices, and programs IU has implemented to keep its students and employees safe and its facilities secure.

I. Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

All community members, including students, faculty, staff, and guests, are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all criminal or suspicious actions and any potential emergencies to the Indiana University Police Department (IUPD) or appropriate law enforcement agency, including when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report. Situations occurring on campus should be reported to the IUPD. For emergencies, dial 9-1-1; if you are using a cell phone, immediately state your location. Incidents may also be reported in any of the following ways:

- By a campus telephone at IUPD – Indianapolis at phone number 911.
- By a non-campus telephone to IUPD – Indianapolis at phone number (317) 274-7911.
- In person to IUPD – Indianapolis at 1232 W. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202 (Ball Annex building).
- Via the blue light emergency telephones located on campus property.
- To a police officer, security officer, or cadet officer when encountered.
- Using the online Campus Security Authority Crime Report form at: <https://protect.iu.edu/machform/view.php?id=11507>.

For crimes or emergencies occurring off-campus, reports should be made to local law enforcement by either dialing 9-1-1 or visiting in person.

Clery Act crimes, as described in Appendix A of this report, should be reported to the IUPD for inclusion in the annual statistical disclosure of crimes, and for assessment for Timely Warning notifications.

Response to Report

Depending on the nature of the particular report, the IUPD dispatcher may either send an officer to the caller's location or ask the caller to come to the IUPD office to file an incident report. After the report is filed, an investigation may be conducted.

As required by law or policy, an incident report may be forwarded to other University offices for review for potential action. These offices include but are not limited to:

- Office of the Vice President and General Counsel
- University Title IX Coordinator
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator
- Human Resources
- Academic Affairs
- Office of Insurance, Loss, Control and Claims
- Environmental Health and Safety
- Chancellor
- Vice Chancellor for Finance and Administration
- Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs
- Dean of Students
- Office of Student Conduct
- Office of Housing and Residence Life
- Campus Facility Services

Voluntary, Confidential Reporting

If you are a victim of or witness to a crime, but you do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system, you may still choose to make a report and request that it remain confidential. The purpose of such a report is to comply with your wish to keep your identity confidential, while also providing information to help ensure the future safety of yourself and others. An IUPD officer can file a confidential report detailing the incident without revealing your identity, to the extent allowed by state and federal laws. Certain information and details may be requested for public inspection, as stated in [Indiana Code 5-14-3](#) and as described in the Daily Crime Log section below. Using the information provided in the confidential police report, the University can: keep an accurate

record of the number of incidents involving students, employees, and visitors; determine whether there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the University community to potential dangers. Reports filed in this manner may be counted and disclosed in the annual statistical disclosure for the University, included in the Daily Crime Log, and used for the assessment of timely warning notifications without using any personally identifiable information.

Campus Security Authorities

Many individuals throughout the University have been identified as Campus Security Authorities (CSA) and have responsibilities to inform the IUPD of specific information regarding any crimes of which they are made aware. If you make a report to a CSA, be aware of their responsibilities and clearly express any interest you have in remaining confidential. Additional information on who at the University may qualify to be a CSA can be found at <https://protect.iu.edu/police-safety/clery/csa.html>.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Any pastoral counselors and licensed professional counselors on campus, working in that capacity, are not considered campus security authorities (CSAs). Therefore, they are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. However, if they deem it appropriate, these counselors may inform students about the University's policies and procedures about reporting crimes on a voluntary basis and seeking help if they are the victim of a crime (see above section on Voluntary, Confidential Reporting).

II. Timely Warnings (Crime Notices) about Crimes

In order to promptly alert students and employees of a serious or continuing threat on or near campus, and to provide them with enough time and information to promote safety and aid in the prevention of similar crimes, IU has instituted a timely warning system. Timely Warnings at IU are called Crime Notices and may be issued for any of the Clery Act crimes, as described in Appendix A of this report, that occur on campus; in certain non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the University; and on public property on or immediately adjacent to the campus. Crime Notices may also be distributed for other crimes if deemed necessary by the campus IUPD Chief or their designee.

Crime Notices will be provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. For a Crime Notice to be issued, the crime must be considered a serious or continuing threat to students or employees. The campus IUPD Chief or their designee is responsible for determining the necessity of a Crime Notice and for issuing the notice to members of the IU community. If a crime occurring on campus is determined to be an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, IU will follow the emergency notification procedures listed in the Emergency Notifications (Emergency Alerts) section below.

In deciding whether or not to issue a Crime Notice, the campus IUPD Chief or their designee examines the facts of each incident and considers when and where the incident occurred, when the incident was reported, and any other information available to the IUPD. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no ongoing threat to other University community members, and a Crime Notice would likely not be distributed.

Crime Notices are generally written and issued by the campus IUPD Chief or their designee. Certain details may be withheld from a notice if the information would compromise law enforcement efforts. Any details that could disclose the identity of the victim are withheld from Crime Notices. IU-Notify is generally used to send Crime Notices to members of the University community. If additional information or updates are released, they will be posted to <http://emergency.iu.edu>. Email is the primary method of Crime Notice communication, however, other means of distribution may be used, including:

- Text messages
- Posting to Protect IU webpage updates (<http://protect.iu.edu/>)
- Posted on <http://emergency.iu.edu>

- Posted on <http://police.iupui.edu>, click on “IU Emergency Information” which links to <http://emergency.iu.edu>.

More information on IU-Notify and instructions on how to update your contact information can be found at <https://protect.iu.edu/emergency-planning/communication/iu-notify.html>. For members of the IU community, it is suggested that you provide the best phone number to reach you and an email address in order to receive alerts and notices. You should update and verify your information regularly.

III. Emergency Notifications (Emergency Alerts)

When IU receives a report of a potential emergency or other dangerous situation occurring on or imminently threatening the campus, public safety and campus officials respond and assess each incident. Upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and/or employees, the University will immediately notify the campus community. Emergency notifications at IU are called Emergency Alerts. University officials authorized to send alerts via the emergency notification system will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, collaborate to determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system. These officials will communicate information regarding the threat either to the campus community as a whole or to the appropriate segment of the community if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population. IU will not immediately issue a notification for a confirmed emergency or dangerous situation if by doing so, in the professional judgment of public safety and campus officials, it will compromise efforts to assist a victim, to contain the emergency, to respond to the emergency, or to otherwise mitigate the emergency.

IU's use of emergency response and notification procedures is not necessarily limited to crimes. An incident such as a serious gas leak, tornado, hazardous materials spill, winter storm, outbreak of a serious illness, or other hazards could also warrant the use of this protocol following confirmation by the appropriate authorities that a hazardous condition exists.

University officials authorized to send alerts via the emergency notification system include the following staff: Public Safety and Institutional Assurance officials (including IUPD and Emergency Management and Continuity personnel) and Communications/Marketing personnel. These officials will use their discretion to determine the content of the alert, specific method(s) of notification, recipients of the notification, and the sending authority. Usually, such notification will be made using the IU-Notify emergency notification system. Notification may be accomplished using a variety of messaging methods which may include one or more of the following: text messages, telephone calls, email, social media, television cable override, sirens, digital signage, website banners, face-to-face communications, and/or public address systems. If there is a need to disseminate information outside of the campus community, it can be communicated in any of the following ways:

- Posted to the IU Protect website at <https://protect.iu.edu>.
- Distributed to local news agencies.
- Posted to Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/iuemergencyupdates/>.
- Posted to <http://emergency.iu.edu>.
- Posted to WebEOC (which provides selected information to surrounding public safety jurisdictions and the Indiana Department of Homeland Security).
- Posted as a web banner at <http://www.iupui.edu>.
- Posters and flyers in campus buildings.

The purpose of initial emergency alerts is to put the campus community on alert. Initial alerts may contain very limited information on the nature of what is happening and specific locations. The University will provide proper follow-up information as it becomes available and as appropriate.

More information on IU-Notify and instructions on how to update your contact information can be found at <https://protect.iu.edu/emergency-planning/communication/iu-notify.html>. For members of the IU community, it is suggested that you provide the best phone number to reach you and an email address in order to receive alerts and notices. You should update and verify your information regularly.

IV. Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures and Tests

Emergency Procedures

IU Emergency Management and Continuity (IUEMC) assists departments and campuses with developing, maintaining, and implementing emergency operations plans, developing and conducting exercises, hazard and risk education, and building partnerships with external response agencies. IUEMC is responsible for assisting with and coordinating the University's overarching mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery programs.

Emergency response and evacuation procedures are documented in the campus Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans and Emergency Procedures and Building Emergency Action Plans. Evacuation route maps are posted in hallways throughout campus buildings. Procedures for potential emergencies can be found at: <https://protect.iu.edu/emergency-planning/procedures/index.html>.

Tests, Drills, and Exercises

Announced and/or unannounced drills are scheduled and executed annually to test evacuation and emergency procedures.

An announced test of the IU-Notify emergency notification system is conducted at least once per calendar year. This test also publicizes the <https://protect.iu.edu> website, which contains information about emergency procedures.

Each test, drill, and exercise is designed to evaluate IU's emergency plans and capabilities and is documented in writing. The documentation includes a description of the test/drill/exercise, the date held, the time started and ended, whether the test/drill/exercise was announced or unannounced, and includes any follow-through activities designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities.

Campus tests, drills, and exercises performed in the calendar year for this report include:

Description of Event (i.e. name of exercise)	Date	Start Time	End Time	Announced or Unannounced
Indy Eleven Tabletop Exercise	3/14/2016	13:00	15:00	Announced
Operation Stormy Weather	3/22/2016	10:15	10:45	Announced
Operation Stormy Weather	3/22/2016	19:30	20:00	Announced
Fire/Evacuation Drills -Lohse & Thornburgh	4/18/2016	18:20	18:23	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Sewall, Stewart, Stout	4/18/2016	18:28	18:31	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Boaz, Blackford, Blackburn	4/18/2016	18:35	18:38	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - McCormick, Orvis, Montgomery	4/18/2016	17:52	17:55	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Rubins, Garrett, Ransom	4/18/2016	18:00	18:03	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Warthin, Honors, Walker	4/18/2016	17:42	17:45	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - International and Hardrick	4/18/2016	17:31	17:35	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Fox & Morton-Finney	4/18/2016	18:10	18:12	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Clark and Cable	4/18/2016	17:23	17:25	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - University Tower	4/18/2016	18:55	19:05	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Ball Residence	4/25/2016	09:38	09:47	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Ball Annex	4/25/2016	09:38	09:47	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills -Lohse & Thornburgh	8/23/2016	10:39	10:42	Unannounced

Fire/Evacuation Drills - Sewall, Stewart, Stout	8/23/2016	09:07	09:10	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Boaz, Blackford, Blackburn	8/23/2016	09:16	09:19	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - McCormick, Orvis, Montgomery	8/23/2016	10:24	10:28	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Ball Residence	8/23/2016	11:20	11:26	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Ball Annex	8/23/2016	11:20	11:26	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Rubins, Garrett, Ransom	8/23/2016	09:28	09:32	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Warthin, Honors, Walker	8/23/2016	09:52	09:55	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - International and Hardrick	8/23/2016	09:43	09:46	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Fox & Morton-Finney	8/23/2016	10:12	10:14	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Clark and Cable	8/23/2016	10:06	10:08	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - University Tower	8/24/2016	10:04	10:13	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills – North Hall	8/24/2016	09:20	09:30	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills – Park Place	8/30/2016	13:07	13:15	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Engineering and Technology	9/12/2016	08:48	08:53	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Engineering Science and Technology & Science Building	9/12/2016	09:07	09:13	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - ICTC	9/12/2016	09:48	09:54	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Science and Engineering Laboratories	9/12/2016	09:32	09:34	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Business / SPEA	9/13/2016	09:17	09:23	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Education and Social Work	9/13/2016	09:56	10:01	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Inlow Hall	9/13/2016	08:41	08:46	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Natatorium	9/13/2016	10:52	10:54	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - University Hall	9/13/2016	09:38	09:44	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Fesler Hall	9/14/2016	09:30	09:32	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Gatch Hall	9/14/2016	09:48	09:53	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Glick Eye Clinic	9/14/2016	08:44	08:49	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Long Hall	9/14/2016	10:00	10:05	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Riley Research	9/14/2016	09:15	09:19	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - 1000 Waterway	9/19/2016	09:23	09:27	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - 1200 Waterway	9/19/2016	09:48	09:49	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - 1430 Indiana Ave	9/19/2016	10:11	10:12	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Cavanaugh Hall	9/20/2016	13:44	13:48	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Eskenazi Hall	9/20/2016	15:15	15:17	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Lecture Hall	9/20/2016	14:00	14:03	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Taylor Hall	9/20/2016	14:11	14:14	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - University Library	9/20/2016	14:30	14:36	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Eskenazi Fine Arts Center / Campus Services 3	9/21/2016	08:50	08:51	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Oral Health	9/21/2016	09:24	09:26	Unannounced

Fire/Evacuation Drills - Vermont St. Garage	9/21/2016	09:38	09:40	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Campus Center	9/23/2016	09:14	09:19	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Dental School	9/27/2016	09:36	09:43	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Emerson Hall	9/27/2016	09:09	09:12	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Health Information and Technologies	9/27/2016	10:56	11:02	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills – Health Sciences	9/27/2016	11:24	11:30	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Hine Hall	9/27/2016	10:35	10:38	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Nursing School	9/27/2016	08:50	08:54	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Rotary	9/27/2016	10:12	10:14	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Biotechnology Research and Training Center	9/29/2016	10:46	10:49	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Campus Services 4	9/29/2016	11:01	11:02	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Cancer Research Center	9/29/2016	08:41	08:44	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Lockefield Village	9/29/2016	11:12	11:15	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Neuroscience	9/29/2016	10:18	10:23	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Research Institute	9/29/2016	09:16	09:22	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - VanNuys Medical Sciences Building / Daly Center	9/29/2016	09:38	09:42	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Walther Hall	9/29/2016	09:00	09:04	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Medical Research Library	9/30/2016	08:36	08:41	Unannounced
Fire/Evacuation Drills - Coleman Hall	10/14/2016	08:57	08:59	Unannounced
Great Central U.S. Shakeout	10/20/2016	10:20	10:40	Announced
Shakeout Tabletop Exercise	10/20/2016	08:00	15:30	Announced

V. Daily Crime Log

The Daily Crime Log includes records of criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that have been reported to the Indiana University Police Department (IUPD) on each campus. The Daily Crime Log entries contain more detail than the Annual Crime Statistics Disclosure. It includes all crimes, not just those reported for Clery Act purposes. It also includes crimes that occur within the IUPD's patrol jurisdiction, which may be broader than on-campus. Information may not be included in the log if prohibited by law or if the disclosure would jeopardize an ongoing investigation. If you would like to see your campus' Daily Crime Log, you can do so by:

- Visiting IUPD – Indianapolis at 1232 W. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202 (Ball Annex building) during normal business hours.
- Visiting IUPD – Indianapolis website at <http://www.police.iupui.edu/crime-logs/default.asp>.

VI. Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

IU campuses are open to the public. During business hours, most buildings are open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees; however, there may be restricted areas that are not accessible without permission from a university representative. On evenings and weekends, certain buildings are open for scheduled classes, events, or meetings. Some buildings may stay open 24 hours or have hours that vary at different times of the year. Buildings will be closed according to schedules developed by the department responsible for the building. When a building is closed, only faculty, staff, and students with specific authorization are permitted inside. Emergencies may necessitate changes to any posted schedules.

Academic and Administrative Building Access

Campus security and access controls include:

- Building hours are determined by the schools and departments that occupy the building along with the building's building coordinator. When a building is closed, only faculty, staff, and students with specific needs are allowed inside.

Campus Residence Access

Special considerations for campus residence access include:

- Each community desk is open from 8am – 9pm daily and the staff working the desk help monitor access for each community.
- Each residential community have live-in professional staff (called Residence Coordinators) and live-in undergraduate resident assistants who are trained in safety and security.
- Live-in IUPD part-time officers monitor the residential communities. Full-time IUPD officers patrol the residential areas frequently.
- Every community has physical safety measures in place. Here is a breakdown of each facility:

Residential Community	Security and Access Controls
Riverwalk Apartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All exterior doors to each house are equipped with 24/7 electronic card access control.• Access to these houses is controlled by Housing and Residence Life.• There is a deadbolt lock on every main apartment door in the building.• Each bedroom can be locked.
Townhomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exterior doors have deadbolt locks.• Interior sliding glass doors have rods in the base to prevent them from being opened as well as a lock.
Ball Residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Front doors to the building are locked 24/7 and require card access for entry.• This residential community is equipped with 24/7 electronic card access control to each of the residential wings.• Each room has a locking mechanism on it.• There are cameras located at entry points and in the lobby area on the first level.
University Tower	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first two floors of this building are open to the public during the times the building is open.• The residential floors of this building are controlled 24/7 by electronic card access, including elevators and stairwells.• Access to the residential floors are controlled by Housing and Residential Life.• Each individual room door is on card access and set to lock as default when the door is closed.• Cameras are located in the main lobby area and in each elevator lobby.
North Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The front door is locked 24/7 and requires card access for entry.• Elevators in the main lobby are on card access and can only be used by people with access on their cards.• Student room doors are on card access and locked automatically when shut.• Cameras are located in the main lobby and in elevator lobbies.

IU utilizes space with Park Place, a privately owned and operated company, only on an as needed basis. IU does not operate this as a housing community and it is not staffed with IU personnel. The special considerations for campus residence access for this facility include only the following:

Residential Community	Security and Access Controls
Park Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cameras in the main lobby and elevator lobbies on each floor.• Door to elevator lobby locks at 9pm and is only accessible by students and guests with card access.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each door to an apartment has a lock. • Each bedroom door in each apartment can be locked.
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VII. Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

IUPD officers patrol campus buildings and grounds regularly. If officers notice any unsafe conditions, such as poor lighting, they report such conditions to the appropriate campus administrators for correction.

Members of the campus community are encouraged to report safety issues to the IUPD or one of the following:

- IUPD – Indianapolis at (317) 274-7911
- Campus Facilities Services at (317) 278-1900
- Parking and Transportation Services at (317) 274-4232
- Environmental Health and Safety EHS concerns: <https://protect.iu.edu/environmental-health/report-concern/index.html>

A very strong commitment to campus security and safety is maintained through regular inspection of the following:

- IUPD and Campus Facilities Services employees constantly look for and report problems with lighting, locks, security equipment, and for other public safety hazards as they perform their daily duties.
- Members of the campus community are encouraged to report any exterior lighting deficiencies to Campus Facilities Services. A comprehensive survey of all exterior lighting is conducted on a monthly basis.
- Campus Facilities Services personnel check interior lighting regularly. Members of the campus community are encouraged to report any interior lighting deficiencies to Campus Facilities Services.
- IUPD checks exterior doors and locking hardware regularly. Members of the campus community are encouraged to report any door or locking hardware deficiencies to the Campus Facilities Services.
- Some exterior doors on campus are locked and secured each evening by IUPD personnel or by Campus Facilities Services personnel. Some exterior doors on campus are automatically locked electronically.
- Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. IUPD regularly patrols campus and checks that pathways are well lit, and that other hazards are addressed. Report shrubs or trees that might create an unsafe area as well as poor lighting Campus Facilities Services.
- IUPD reports malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to Campus Facilities Services for correction. Other members of the campus community are helpful when they report equipment problems to IUPD or Campus Facilities Services.
- Environmental Health & Safety conducts safety inspections on all facilities including, but not limited to; laboratories, clinical areas, high hazard maintenance areas, construction sites, food service areas, swimming areas, AEDs, fall protection areas, etc.
- Campus buildings and grounds are patrolled regularly.
- Emergency telephones are surveyed on a regular basis for deficiencies.

VIII. Missing Student Notification

IU's policy is to thoroughly investigate all reports of missing persons, and to ensure that all missing person notifications to law enforcement and others are made promptly and in accordance with applicable state and federal law.

If a student who resides in on-campus housing is believed to be missing, University staff must report it immediately to the IUPD. The IUPD will obtain a report and initiate an investigation. If the IUPD determines that a student has been missing for more than 24 hours, the IUPD will notify local law enforcement and inform the student's designated contact person(s) no more than 24 hours after the

student is determined to be missing. If circumstances warrant, IUPD may initiate these procedures if the student has been missing for less than the 24-hour time frame.

Any student residing in on-campus housing may identify both an emergency contact and a contact who will be notified should the student be determined missing by IUPD, and this information should be updated regularly. If a student has identified such a person, the IUPD will notify that person no more than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated person, the IUPD will notify the student's parent or legal guardian in addition to the students designated contact.

Contact information will be registered confidentially for all students, will be accessible only to authorized campus officials, and will not be disclosed unless needed in a missing student investigation. A student can register their missing student contact information by:

- Visit <http://housing.iupui.edu/HSC>, log into Housing Service Center, and click "Manage My Contacts."

Information about the missing person will be entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) within two hours of being received by police. This information will also be sent to any police department near the location where the missing student was last seen and to any law enforcement agency requested by the reporting party, provided the officer considers the request to be reasonable.

IX. Crime Prevention and Security Awareness

The IUPD, along with many other IU departments, uses a variety of media to provide information about crime prevention, to publicize campus security procedures and practices, and to encourage community members to be responsible for their own security and for the security of others.

Campus security and fire safety procedures are specifically discussed during new student orientation. In addition, representatives from the IUPD, the Office of Environmental Health and Safety (EHS), and the Office of Emergency Management and Continuity (IUEMC) participate in forums, engage in town hall meetings, and are available by request to address student and employee questions and to explain University security, public safety, and fire safety measures. Members of the IUPD conduct presentations about crime prevention and general security and safety awareness upon request. Information typically provided includes crime prevention tips; statistics on crime at IU; fire safety information; information about campus security procedures and practices; and encouragement to all community members to be responsible for their own security and for the security of others. IU also offers ongoing educational programs to promote awareness and prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. More information about these programs can be found in the Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking (Sexual Misconduct) section of this report.

Campus security awareness and crime prevention programs include:

Description of Program	Frequency	Contact/Additional Information
During floor and building meetings in every residential community, Housing and Residence Life staff address safety and security topics.	Beginning of each semester	Housing and Residence Life 317-274-7200
Housing and Residence Life staff present information about safety and security in the on campus residential facilities.	Each new student orientation	Housing and Residence Life 317-274-7200
Emergency Training for Housing Live-in Professional and Undergraduate Staff is designed for all housing live-in professional and undergraduate staff to be trained in emergency response, mental health crisis response, and to respond to acts of sexual and/or physical violence. Staff are trained so that they can assist the residents living on campus when there is an emergency or difficult personal situation.	Beginning of each semester	Housing and Residence Life 317-274-7200

Campus Security Authority (CSA) training informs CSAs about their reporting responsibilities under the Clery Act and provides information on how to report crimes.	Available online through Expand anytime	IU Public Safety iups@iu.edu
Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) is offered to female students and employees only and teaches awareness, prevention, risk reduction, avoidance, and defense training.	Each Fall and Spring Semester	IUPD-Indianapolis 317-274-2058
Handling Difficult Situations covers de-escalation techniques for dealing with irate individuals.	As Requested	IUPD-Indianapolis 317-274-2058
General Safety Presentations cover crime prevention tips for personal safety, safety of others, and safety of the campus community.	As Requested	IUPD-Indianapolis 317-274-2058 https://www.indiana.edu/~forms/iupuifa_forms/machform/view.php?id=45235
Workplace Violence educates employees on recognizing the warning signs of a violent person or situation, documentation, and reporting.	As Requested	IUPD-Indianapolis 317-274-2058
Housing staff are provided a general overview of illegal narcotics and paraphernalia that they may encounter while performing their duties.	Beginning of each fall semester	IUPD-Indianapolis 317-274-2058
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a process that involves a survey of the physical, mechanical and organizational structure of a location for the purpose of identifying those features which may contribute to unwanted behaviors such as criminal acts. CPTED and Crime Prevention are very closely linked in that a CPTED survey often results in additional crime prevention recommendations. Eligibility for a CPTED survey is generally predicated upon the existence of a current behavioral problem related to a crime and is usually conducted upon request.	As Requested	Physical Security and Access physec@iu.edu
During new employee orientation, procedures for calling 911 while on campus are explained.	Each new employee orientation	Environmental Health and Safety 317-274-2005
Response to Armed Assailant is a class for students and employees to learn about their options and the police response to an armed assailant.	As Requested	Emergency Management and Continuity iuemc@iu.edu IUPD-Indianapolis 317-274-2058
Building Emergency Coordinator Campus Safety Information Meeting provides information about safety and security on campus, fire safety, safe working environments, and emergency preparedness.	Each Fall and Spring Semester	Emergency Management and Continuity iuemc@iu.edu
Public Safety Presentation provides an overview of public safety at IUPUI for new employees. Several topics are covered including information about the campus police department, Office of Insurance, Loss Control & Claims, fire safety, IU-Notify, and the Emergency Procedures Flipchart. Participants are also encouraged to report suspicious activities.	Each new employee orientation	Emergency Management and Continuity iuemc@iu.edu
The Division of Student Affairs presents information at summer orientation on the role student's play in keeping their community safe, including an overview of resources available to them to make a report or seek help. Sexual misconduct and consent receive particular attention in this session.	Every summer during each orientation rotation	Educational Partnerships and Student Success 317-274-3699

Campus Recreation conducts a two-day student staff training addressing safety and security topics.	Required prior to fall semester	Campus Recreation 317-274-0613
Campus Recreation provides training and proper procedure on two-way radio operations, rules and regulations for usage that include direct contact with IUPD dispatch and providing accurate information.	As Requested	Campus Recreation 317-274-0613
Knowing the Code: Understanding Indiana University's Code of Student Rights, Responsibilities, and Conduct presentation focuses on the types of academic and personal misconduct and the consequences of violating the Code. Indiana Lifeline Law and bystander intervention techniques are also discussed.	As Requested	Office of Student Conduct 317-274-4431

X. Campus Law Enforcement/Indiana University Police Department (IUPD)

Enforcement Authority and Jurisdiction

The IUPD employs sworn police officers who are certified by the State of Indiana and who meet state-mandated training requirements. These officers have full police powers, including the power to arrest, as granted by the State of Indiana ([IC 21-39-4](#)), and have access to national and state law enforcement computer networks.

IUPD also employs non-sworn security officers who provide additional patrols on campus. These non-sworn officers do not have the power to arrest nor do they have the power to enforce Indiana law. They report crimes that they observe to the sworn officers.

Both sworn and non-sworn IUPD officers have primary jurisdiction on any real property owned or occupied by the University, including the streets passing through and adjacent to such property. These officers also have the power to assist university officials in the enforcement of IU's rules and regulations. In addition, IUPD officers who have been certified by the State of Indiana as required by Indiana Code [21-39-4-6\(a\)\(2\)](#) are authorized to exercise their police powers throughout the State of Indiana, consistent with Indiana law, and subject to certain terms and restrictions contained in the [University's Exercise of Extended Jurisdiction by Officers of the Indiana University Police Department](#) policy.

On an as needed basis, for events occurring on campus, the University will retain contracted security personnel through approved security companies. Contracted security personnel do not have the power to arrest nor do they have the power to enforce Indiana law. They report crimes they observe to sworn officers. Contracted security personnel will report violations of institutional policy to the IUPD. Their jurisdiction is limited to the location and space described in the agreement for service.

Working Relationship with State and Local Enforcement Agencies

By resolution of the Indiana University Board of Trustees, and consistent with Indiana law, University police are authorized to exercise police powers beyond their primary jurisdiction in certain circumstances, as described in the policy linked in the Enforcement Authority and Jurisdiction section directly above. The IUPD maintains a cooperative working relationship with municipal and county law enforcement agencies in the geographic areas in which campuses are located, as well as with Indiana State Police and Federal agencies. When investigating alleged criminal offenses, the IUPD cooperates with the appropriate law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice authorities.

These cooperative working relationships include but are not limited to:

- Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department– Written Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) under development.
- Indiana State Capitol Police Department– No written MOU.
- Indiana State Police Department– Written MOU under development.
- Veterans Administration Police Department– No written MOU.
- Marion County Sheriff's Office– No written MOU.
- IU Health Police Department– No written MOU.

- Butler University Police Department– No written MOU.
- Marion University Police Department– No written MOU.

IUPD officers normally investigate all criminal offenses that occur in the IUPD's primary jurisdiction and work with the staff of cooperating agencies when incidents arise that require joint investigative efforts, resources, crime-related reports, and exchanges of information. The officers of IUPD and cooperating agencies communicate regularly at the scene of incidents that occur in and around the campus. Meetings may be held between the IUPD and cooperating law enforcement agencies for purposes of sharing information on both a formal and informal basis. Local and state police agencies provide back-up assistance for any emergency that might require extensive police services. Any law enforcement officer may come onto campus at any time; just as IUPD officers have powers to arrest, law enforcement officers from other agencies can arrest students and visitors on campus for violations of law within their agencies' jurisdictions. In addition, the University has the responsibility of advising the appropriate authorities of violations of civil or criminal law committed by anyone on campus. The University will report violations either when a request for specific information is made or when there is a danger to life or property.

XI. Crimes at Non-Campus Locations

The IUPD uses University records to identify and monitor activity at non-campus property. Non-campus property, for this purpose, is defined as (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. The IUPD sends annual requests to the law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over these locations to request crime statistics and to be alerted when a serious or ongoing threat is occurring at any non-campus location.

If IU students are implicated in criminal activity occurring off-campus, including non-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by IU (with or without housing facilities), the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction may notify the IUPD; however, there is no official policy requiring such notification. Students in these cases may be subject both to arrest by the law enforcement officers and to the University's disciplinary action through:

- IUPUI Office of Student Conduct (317) 274-4431.

IUPUI operates no off-campus housing or off-campus student organization facilities.

XII. Alcohol and Drugs

The possession, use, sale, manufacturing or distribution of any controlled substance, including alcohol, on the IU campus is governed by the University's [Substance Free Workplace Policy](#), [Substance-free Workplace for Academic Appointees Policy](#), [IU Code of Student Rights, Responsibilities, and Conduct](#), [Code of Academic Ethics](#), [Service of Alcohol](#), and the laws of the State of Indiana. The Indiana Alcoholic Beverage Commission (ABC) oversees state laws regarding the possession, use, sale, consumption, or furnishing of alcohol. However, the enforcement of alcohol laws on campus is primarily the responsibility of the IUPD. IU has been designated "drug free," and the consumption of alcohol on campus is only permitted under certain circumstances as set forth by University policy. The service of alcoholic beverages at university events must be in accordance with applicable state and federal laws, including the legal age for drinking. Approval processes and university procurement and insurance requirements must also be followed. There are bartending and service requirements for university facilities in accordance with licensing requirements of the Indiana Alcohol & Tobacco Commission.

IU prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on IU property or as part of any IU sponsored activities. The illegal possession, use, sale, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance is against IU policy and enforced under both state and federal laws. The IUPD proactively enforces these laws and University policies, including state underage drinking laws.

Violators may be subject to University disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine, and/or imprisonment. Additional information and resources can be found on [Protect IU](#).

Underage Drinking

It is unlawful to sell, furnish, or provide alcohol to a person who is under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age is illegal. Organizations or groups violating alcohol/substance policies or laws, [Indiana Code \(IC 7.1-5-7-8\)](#), may be subject to sanctions by the University.

Please note that under [Indiana's Lifeline Law \(IC 7.1-5-1-6.5\)](#), individuals are afforded immunity against certain charges for alcohol related crimes in connection with a report of a medical emergency, so long as they cooperate with law enforcement at the scene.

Alcohol and Drug Programs

IU is committed to promoting the health and safety of its campus community through drug and alcohol education, prevention, and awareness programs and the implementation of relevant policies. Current education, prevention and awareness programs include:

Name of Program	Description	Contact/Additional Information
MyStudentBody Essentials	MyStudentBody Essentials is a third party online alcohol and other drug education and prevention course administered each Fall with incoming IUPUI students. The course includes information about laws and policies, effects of alcohol, social perceptions of college drinking, harm reduction strategies, and healthy choices. Corresponds to NIAAA CollegeAIM IND-18.	Office of Health & Wellness Promotion (HWP) Eric Teske, Assistant Director of Substance Abuse Prevention (317) 274-4745 erictesk@iupui.edu
eCHECKUP TO GO	eCHECKUP TO GO modules are continuously available web-based screening and educational programs. These programs provide personalized, evidence-based, prevention interventions for alcohol & marijuana. The programs provide customized feedback and individual comparisons between student responses and national and IUPUI norms. The online courses cover quantity and frequency of use, amount consumed, normative comparisons, physical health information, amount and percent of income spent, negative consequence feedback, explanation, advice and local referral information. Corresponds to NIAAA CollegeAIM IND-21.	Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) Dr. Julie Lash, Director (317) 274-2548 capsindy@iupui.edu
Bystander Intervention Campaign and Training	IUPUI's bystander intervention campaign and training workshop provide background information on the effect of alcohol and other drugs, alcohol poisoning, the definition of sober consent, the Indiana Lifeline Law (medical amnesty law), alcohol social norms, and skills training for effective interventions. The training workshop is 90-minutes and includes scenario practice and practice interacting in pairs. The larger campus campaign, JagNation: A Culture of Care, includes social marketing and advocacy for peer interventions. Corresponds to NIAAA CollegeAIM ENV-6.	JagNation: A Culture of Care Ta-Kisha Darden, Health Promotion Coordinator takldard@iupui.edu Eric Teske, Assistant Director of Substance Abuse Prevention erictesk@iupui.edu (317) 274-4745
BASICS	BASICS-style motivational interviewing screening interventions are utilized in partial fulfillment of student sanctions for mid-level to elevated alcohol policy violations, and a similar format is utilized for brief motivational interviewing screenings for marijuana. Following a BASICS-style format, these interventions	Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) Dr. Julie Lash, Director (317) 274-2548 capsindy@iupui.edu

	are confidential and conducted in a counseling setting. They include intake paperwork, an initial 90 minute session that establishes rapport and gathers information about intensity and frequency of use, negative consequences, family history, and the client's support network. This session is followed by a paper-pencil assessment that includes a bundle of screening instruments that are scored and the results are interpreted with the student during the second 90 minute session that focuses on goals and risk reduction in the future. Corresponds to NIAAA CollegeAIM IND-16.	
Late Night Alcohol Alternative Events	<p>The first 3 weeks of the semester are highlighted with a series of events called Weeks of Welcome. In addition to getting students involved with campus life, the series includes late-night options that serve as alternatives to partying with alcohol.</p> <p>In addition to late night events occurring during the first few weeks of school, the Office of Health and Wellness Promotion has been running a cost-effective Friday night program called "Unplugged Coffeehouse" for the past 2 years. These events are offered from 9-11pm in an on-campus bistro space, include live music, catered coffee, and regularly attract between 90-150 students. Corresponds to NIAAA CollegeAIM ENV-2.</p>	<p>Office of Educational Partnerships and Student Success Gwen Chastain, Director (317) 274-3699 ghobley@iupui.edu</p>
Office of Health and Wellness Promotion	<p>The Office of Health & Wellness Promotion provides services to students covering a wide range of topics, including mental health, sexual health, alcohol and drug education, sexual assault prevention, addiction recovery, fitness, nutrition, etc.</p> <p>The Alcohol and Other Drug Education section of the Health and Wellness Promotion website contains sections on alcohol education content, a drug glossary, campus statistics, state alcohol and drug laws, university alcohol and drug policies, community resources and referral network links, and information about the students in recovery program. Educational presentations on those topics and more can be requested through an online form. Corresponds to NIAAA CollegeAIM IND-1.</p>	<p>Alcohol and Other Drug Education Eric Teske, Assistant Director of Substance Abuse Prevention (317) 274-4745 erictesk@iupui.edu</p>
Addiction Recovery Support	IUPUI's addiction recovery support initiatives include a registered student organization, free access to sessions with a professional Recovery Coach, weekly on-campus support meetings, opportunities to develop social support, and engagement with social norms, stigma reduction, and advocacy campaigns.	<p>Addiction Recovery Support Eric Teske, Assistant Director of Substance Abuse Prevention (317) 274-4745 erictesk@iupui.edu</p>
Brief Motivational Intervention Group	The Perspectives Program is a group motivational enhancement workshop for mandated students. This indicated prevention strategy emphasizes personal responsibility and self-efficacy of participants, offering personalized feedback on their alcohol use, risks, expectancies, perceptions of social norms, and options for reducing problems and consequences. A trained facilitator guides the group discussion, and goals for behavior change are set by participants. Corresponds to NIAAA CollegeAIM IND-15.	<p>Eric Teske, Assistant Director of Substance Abuse Prevention (317) 274-4745 erictesk@iupui.edu</p>

Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	<p>The IU Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is a voluntary program that provides professional, confidential counseling to help individuals bring their life into better balance, is offered at no cost to eligible IU employees. Indiana University encourages individuals with alcohol or other drug related problems to seek assistance through their health care provider or the EAP. Full-time Academic and Staff employees, Medical Residents, and eligible Graduate Appointees and Fellowship Recipients are eligible to use the services of the EAP. Covered individuals also include household members.</p> <p>HR also provides information to employees related to FMLA as it covers time off associated with employee rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Employee Assistance Program 888-234-8327</p> <p>Human Resources Administration</p>
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Legal Sanctions

A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state (Indiana), or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol is found below.

- Laws governing the production, possession, storage, sale, delivery, transportation, or financing of alcohol and drugs are set forth in the Indiana Code.
 - Offenses Related to Controlled Substances ([Indiana Code 35-48-4](#))
 - Alcohol and Tobacco-Crime and Infractions ([Indiana Code 7.1-5](#))
- Federal laws and sanctions concerning distribution and penalties can be found at: <http://www.dea.gov/druginfo/ftp3.shtml>.

Health Risks

Fact sheets describing the health effects to your body and brain while using drugs and alcohol can be found on the Drug Enforcement Administration's website at: <http://www.dea.gov/druginfo/factsheets.shtml>.

Resources

IU encourages members of the community who may be experiencing difficulty with drugs or alcohol to utilize one of the following resources:

Contact	Contact information	Availability
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	Walker Plaza 719 Indiana Avenue, Suite 220, Indianapolis, IN 46202 http://studentaffairs.iupui.edu/health-wellness/counseling-psychology/ (317) 274-2548	On-Campus/Students only
IUPUI Campus Health	Coleman Hall 1140 W. Michigan St. Indianapolis, IN 46202 http://health.iupui.edu/education/drugs/index.html (317) 274-8214	On-Campus/Students and Employees
Office of Health and Wellness Promotion	IUPUI Campus Center 420 University Blvd., Suite 350 Indianapolis, IN 46202 http://studentaffairs.iupui.edu/health-wellness/hw-promotion/index.shtml hwpindy@iupui.edu	On-Campus/Students only

Office of the Dean of Students Office	IUPUI Campus Center 420 University Blvd., Suite 270 Indianapolis, IN 46202 http://studentaffairs.iupui.edu/student-rights/dean.shtml (317) 274-4431	On-Campus/Students only
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	http://www.indiana.edu/~uhhs/benefits/eap.html (888) 234-8327	University/Full time employees, medical residents, and graduate appointees and their household members.
Fairbanks: Alcohol & Drug Addiction Treatment	8102 Clearvista Pkwy, Indianapolis, IN 46256 http://www.fairbanksd.org/ (317) 849-8222	Community/Everyone
EmberWood Center	1431 North Delaware St Indianapolis, IN 46202 https://www.emberwoodcenter.org/ (317) 536-7100	Community/Everyone
Families First	615 North Alabama St., Suite 320 Indianapolis, IN 46204 http://familiesfirstindiana.org/ (317) 634-6341	Community/Everyone
Roudebush VA Medical Center – Mental Health Services	1481 W. 10 th Street, D-wing, Room D5029 Indianapolis, IN 46202 http://www.indianapolis.va.gov/services/Mental_Health_Services.asp (317) 988-2721	Community/Veterans
Life Recovery Center	<u>South</u> 8150 Madison Ave Indianapolis, IN 46227 <u>West</u> 3607 W. 16 th Street, Suite B-3 Indianapolis, IN 46222 <u>East</u> 4455 McCoy Street, Suite 301 Indianapolis, IN 46226 <u>North</u> 8727 Commerce Park Place, Suite L Indianapolis, IN 46268 http://www.liferecoverycenterindiana.com/ (855) HELP-LRC (317) 887-3290	Community/ Everyone

University/Campus Disciplinary Sanctions

IU will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees who violate IU policy, state law and/or federal laws, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution.

University and Campus Policies

Violators of IU policies are subject to the provisions of applicable laws as well as University disciplinary actions, which may include sanctions such as eviction from campus housing, revocation of other privileges, or suspension, expulsion, or termination from the University. Disciplinary action may also be taken to protect the interests of the University and the rights and safety of others.

University and campus policies pertaining to the possession, use, and sale of alcohol and controlled substances are outlined in:

- Part II of the IU Code of Student Rights, Responsibilities, and Conduct located at <http://studentcode.iu.edu/responsibilities/index.html>.
- The IU policy on a Substance-free Workplace (for all staff and hourly employees) located at <https://policies.iu.edu/policies/hr-07-60-substance-free-workplace/index.html>.
- The IU policy on Substance-free Workplace for Academic Appointees located at <https://policies.iu.edu/policies/aca-40-substance-free-workplace-academic-appointees/index.html>.
- Section III of the Code of Academic Ethics located at <https://policies.iu.edu/policies/aca-33-code-academic-ethics/index.html>.
- The IU policy on Service of Alcohol located at <https://policies.iu.edu/policies/fin-ins-10-service-alcohol/index.html>.
- Housing and Residential Life Alcohol & Drug policy located at http://housing.iupui.edu/doc/PDFs/Handbooks/17-18_residential_handbook.pdf.
- Student Athlete Drug Policy located at http://iupuijags.com/documents/2017/8/8/IUPUI_Drug_Policy.pdf?id=507

XIII. Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking (Sexual Misconduct)

Indiana University prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex or gender in its educational programs and activities, including the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as those terms are defined for the purposes of the Clery Act, as well as in the state of Indiana and under Indiana University Policy. In addition, Indiana University prohibits sexual harassment, all forms of sexual violence and sexual exploitation.

Definitions

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking not only violate Indiana University policy, but may also be crimes. The following section provides relevant definitions under the Indiana Criminal Code, as well as relevant definitions under Indiana University Policy. A full copy of the Indiana University Sexual Misconduct Policy can be found in Appendix B. The definitions used for counting the crime statistics found in this report are set by the Clery Act, and are located in Appendix A.

Indiana Criminal Code

Domestic Battery (IC 35-42-2-1.3)

- (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) through (f), a person who knowingly or intentionally:
- (1) touches a family or household member in a rude, insolent, or angry manner; or
 - (2) in a rude, insolent, or angry manner places any bodily fluid or waste on a family or household member; commits domestic battery, a Class A misdemeanor.
- (b) The offense under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a Level 6 felony if one (1) or more of the following apply:
- (1) The person who committed the offense has a previous, unrelated conviction:
 - (A) for a battery offense included in this chapter; or
 - (B) in any other jurisdiction, including a military court, in which the elements of the crime for which the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements of a battery offense included in this chapter.

(2) The person who committed the offense is at least eighteen (18) years of age and committed the offense against a family or household member in the physical presence of a child less than sixteen (16) years of age, knowing that the child was present and might be able to see or hear the offense.

(3) The offense results in moderate bodily injury to a family or household member.

(4) The offense is committed against a family or household member who is less than fourteen (14) years of age and is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(5) The offense is committed against a family or household member of any age who has a mental or physical disability and is committed by a person having the care of the family or household member with the mental or physical disability, whether the care is assumed voluntarily or because of a legal obligation.

(6) The offense is committed against a family or household member who is an endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

(c) The offense described in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a Level 5 felony if one (1) or more of the following apply:

(1) The offense results in serious bodily injury to a family or household member.

(2) The offense is committed with a deadly weapon against a family or household member.

(3) The offense results in bodily injury to a pregnant family or household member if the person knew of the pregnancy.

(4) The person has a previous conviction for a battery offense:

(A) included in this chapter against the same family or household member; or

(B) against the same family or household member in any other jurisdiction, including a military court, in which the elements of the crime for which the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements of a battery offense included in this chapter.

(5) The offense results in bodily injury to one (1) or more of the following:

(A) A family or household member who is less than fourteen (14) years of age if the offense is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(B) A family or household member who has a mental or physical disability if the offense is committed by an individual having care of the family or household member with the disability, regardless of whether the care is assumed voluntarily or because of a legal obligation.

(C) A family or household member who is an endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

(d) The offense described in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a Level 4 felony if it results in serious bodily injury to a family or household member who is an endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

(e) The offense described in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a Level 3 felony if it results in serious bodily injury to a family or household member who is less than fourteen (14) years of age if the offense is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(f) The offense described in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a Level 2 felony if it results in the death of one (1) or more of the following:

(1) A family or household member who is less than fourteen (14) years of age if the offense is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(2) A family or household member who is an endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

Family or household member (IC 35-31.5-2-128)

- (a) An individual is a "family or household member" of another person if the individual:
- (1) is a current or former spouse of the other person;
 - (2) is dating or has dated the other person;
 - (3) is or was engaged in a sexual relationship with the other person;
 - (4) is related by blood or adoption to the other person;
 - (5) is or was related by marriage to the other person;
 - (6) has or previously had an established legal relationship:
 - (A) as a guardian of the other person;
 - (B) as a ward of the other person;
 - (C) as a custodian of the other person;
 - (D) as a foster parent of the other person; or
 - (E) in a capacity with respect to the other person similar to those listed in clauses (A) through (D); or
 - (7) has a child in common with the other person.
- (b) An individual is a "family or household member" of both persons to whom subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), or (a)(7) applies if the individual is a minor child of one (1) of the persons.

Crimes involving domestic or family violence (IC 35-31.5-2-76)

"Crime involving domestic or family violence" means a crime that occurs when a family or household member commits, attempts to commit, or conspires to commit any of the following against another family or household member:

- (1) A homicide offense under IC 35-42-1.
- (2) A battery offense under IC 35-42-2.
- (3) Kidnapping or confinement under IC 35-42-3.
- (4) Human and sexual trafficking crimes under IC 35-42-3.5.
- (5) A sex offense under IC 35-42-4.
- (6) Robbery under IC 35-42-5.
- (7) Arson or mischief under IC 35-43-1.
- (8) Burglary or trespass under IC 35-43-2.
- (9) Disorderly conduct under IC 35-45-1.
- (10) Intimidation or harassment under IC 35-45-2.
- (11) Voyeurism under IC 35-45-4.
- (12) Stalking under IC 35-45-10.
- (13) An offense against family under IC 35-46-1-2 through IC 35-46-1-8, IC 35-46-1-12, IC 35-46-1-15.1, or IC 35-46-1-15.3.
- (14) A crime involving animal cruelty and a family or household member under IC 35-46-3-12(b)(2) or IC 35-46-3-12.5.

Rape (IC 35-42-4-1)

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person who knowingly or intentionally has sexual intercourse with another person or knowingly or intentionally causes another person to perform or submit to other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) when:

- (1) the other person is compelled by force or imminent threat of force;
- (2) the other person is unaware that the sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) is occurring; or
- (3) the other person is so mentally disabled or deficient that consent to sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) cannot be given; commits rape, a Level 3 felony.

(b) An offense described in subsection (a) is a Level 1 felony if:

- (1) it is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force;
- (2) it is committed while armed with a deadly weapon;

- (3) it results in serious bodily injury to a person other than a defendant; or
- (4) the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in [IC 16-42-19-2\(1\)](#)) or a controlled substance (as defined in [IC 35-48-1-9](#)) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge.

Stalking ([IC 35-45-10-1](#))

"Stalk" means a knowing or an intentional course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another person that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened. The term does not include statutorily or constitutionally protected activity.

Consent

The Indiana Criminal Code does not define consent in reference to sexual activity. A definition for consent under the Indiana University Sexual Misconduct Policy is provided below. The age of consent in Indiana is 16.

Indiana University Sexual Misconduct Policy (UA-03)

Sexual Misconduct

IU has defined sexual misconduct as stated below; all acts that fall under this definition use the same disciplinary procedures and are defined in the [University Sexual Misconduct Policy \(UA-03\)](#).

Sexual Misconduct: includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, other forms of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and stalking. For purposes of [UA-03](#), sex or gender based discrimination is considered sexual misconduct.

Dating Violence

Dating violence is violence or the threat of violence committed by any person who is or has been in a relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship will be determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interactions between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is violence or the threat of violence by a person against another person who:

- (1) is or was a spouse of;
- (2) is or was living as if a spouse of;
- (3) has a child in common with;
- (4) is a minor subject to the control of; or
- (5) is an incapacitated individual under the guardianship or otherwise subject to the control of the other person regardless of whether the act or threat has been reported to a law enforcement agency or results in a criminal prosecution.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault includes:

1. Non-consensual Sexual Penetration is committed when an individual subjects another person to sexual penetration without the consent of the person, and/or by force.

2. Non-consensual Sexual Contact is intentional sexual touching by an individual of the intimate area of another person (i.e., genitals, breasts, buttocks) or intentional touching of another person with any of these body parts, without the consent of the person, and/or by force.

Stalking

A knowing or an intentional course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another person that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened. The term does not include statutorily or constitutionally protected activity.

Consent, in reference to sexual activity

Consent is an agreement expressed through affirmative, voluntary words or actions, and mutually understandable to all parties involved, to engage in a specific sexual act at a specific time:

- Consent can be withdrawn at any time, as long as it is clearly communicated.
- Consent cannot be coerced or compelled by force, threat, deception or intimidation.
- Consent cannot be given by someone who is incapacitated.
- Consent cannot be assumed based on silence, the absence of “no” or “stop”, the existence of a prior or current relationship, or prior sexual activity.

Incapacitated A person is incapable of consent if they are unable to *understand the facts, nature, extent, or implications* of the situation due to drugs, alcohol, a mental disability, being asleep or unconscious, or based on their age (pursuant to Indiana law).

Consent does not exist when the individual initiating sexual activity *knew or should have known* of the other person’s incapacitation.

Prevention and Awareness Programs

Indiana University prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as those terms are defined for the purposes of the Clery Act, as well as in the state of Indiana and under Indiana University Policy. IU offers educational programs to promote awareness and prevention of such misconduct. These education programs may include: definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as well as the definition of consent in reference to sexual activity; information about safe and positive options for bystander intervention; information on risk reduction; and information on University policies and procedures concerning sexual misconduct. Education and awareness programs may also include programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Educational programs will also include information on how and where to report incidents of sexual misconduct and available resources. Efforts are made to ensure that educational programs are culturally relevant and inclusive of the diverse communities and identities found on each IU campus.

Primary prevention and awareness programs offered to incoming students include:

Program	Additional Information
<p>MyStudentBody online educational program MyStudentBody is an online risk reduction course covering content on alcohol, drugs, and sexual violence. All new incoming and transfer students are required to complete both the pre- and post- sections of MyStudentBody. The sexual violence portion of the course is included as a required assignment for freshman during their first year seminar course, while other sections are optional. MyStudentBody takes an evidence-based (BASICS), comprehensive approach to prevention. MyStudentBody is designed to reduce risky student behavior using strategies that research has shown are most effective: motivational, attitudinal, and skill-building interventions. As part of MSB's "Essentials" Course, Sexual Violence Prevention includes articles designed to both help prevent sexual violence from occurring and help students who have experienced sexual violence. MyStudentBody does pre and post testing to evaluate what students learned through the program.</p> <p>MyStudentBody is available 24/7, all semester long for information on drugs, alcohol, sexual violence, and other health and wellness issues that can affect academic success.</p>	<p>Health and Wellness Promotion, Division of Student Affairs hwpindy@iupui.edu</p>
<p>Orientation Information related to sexual misconduct and associated campus resources was included in general Student Affairs session at all orientation sessions for incoming undergraduate students. Similar information was provided in a separate session to parents and family members.</p>	<p>Division of Student Affairs</p>

Primary prevention and awareness programs offered to new employees include:

Program	Additional Information
<p>University Employee Sexual Misconduct Training: Beginning in July 2015, the University made available to all employees an online training module titled "Sexual Misconduct Training: Understanding Title IX and the University's Policies & Procedures." All employees are instructed on how to access and take the training module. In addition, all employees that the University has designated as "Responsible Employees" (based on Title IX guidance) are required to take the online module on an annual basis, and new employees are notified to take the training upon joining the university.</p> <p>The module contains important information to inform employees about the University's prohibition and response to all forms of sexual misconduct. This includes key definitions (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and consent), information on bystander intervention and risk reduction, signs of abusive relationships, an overview of the University process, and what happens when information regarding an incident of sexual misconduct is brought to the University's attention. The module also explains reporting options and the specific reporting obligation of those employees designated as Responsible Employees.</p>	<p>The Office of Student Welfare & Title IX titleix@iu.edu</p>

Ongoing prevention and awareness programs for students and employees include, but are not limited to:

Program	Additional
Classroom/Group Presentations Presentations are given to groups and classes upon request and as identified. Presentations usually include an overview of the IU Sexual Misconduct Policy, relevant definitions, information about reporting options and resources, both on campus and in the community. Bystander intervention strategies are also frequently covered.	Health and Wellness Promotion, Division of Student Affairs hwpindy@iupui.edu
Employee Group Presentations Presentations are given to employee groups upon request and as identified. Presentations usually include an overview of the IU Sexual Misconduct Policy, relevant definitions, information about reporting options and resources, both on campus and in the community, as well as the obligations of Responsible Employees.	The Office of Student Welfare & Title IX titleix@iu.edu
Tabling Events Resources and information are provided at various tabling events throughout the year, including information about IU's Sexual Misconduct Policy and definitions, resources, and reporting options, as well as prevention programming at the University.	Health and Wellness Promotion, Division of Student Affairs hwpindy@iupui.edu
BASICS Intervention for indicated population of students who are known to have an AOD concern. This program covered harm reduction, motivational interviewing to learn to evaluate substance abuse, behaviors in relation to personal values and goals, and develop specific strategies to reduce risk of negative consequences of substance abuse.	Health and Wellness Promotion, Division of Student Affairs hwpindy@iupui.edu
Escalation Workshop Workshop created by the One Love Foundation to educate students about dating violence and healthy relationships. This program intended to Increase participant knowledge of dating violence, healthy relationships, and bystander intervention.	Health and Wellness Promotion, Division of Student Affairs hwpindy@iupui.edu
JagNation: A Culture of Care JagNation: A Culture of Care is focused on creating a safe and positive campus climate at IUPUI through acts of kindness, bystander intervention, and school spirit.	Health and Wellness Promotion, Division of Student Affairs hwpindy@iupui.edu
JagNation Ambassador Training Participants learn to embody the Culture of Care philosophy with this intimate small group training session, and formally acquire the skills and recognition that bring JagNation to life. Ambassador Training is a 90- minute interactive seminar built around bystander intervention and harm reduction. Content includes icebreakers, alcohol and sexual assault prevention, scenario practice, and discussion on social barriers to intervention. Think outside yourself and connect with others on a new level. Participants who complete the training receive an exclusive Ambassador pin, an individually numbered certificate, and sign their name in the JagNation archives. This 90-minute training can be requested for organizations and works best in groups of 20 or less (e.g. officer training, or series of training times rather than large organizations at once).	Health and Wellness Promotion, Division of Student Affairs hwpindy@iupui.edu
Behind Closed Doors Interactive educational program for RAs to introduce challenging scenarios that come up in their important role on campus, including alcohol, sexual assault and dating violence. Increased confidence and skills at successfully intervening and providing assistance to students.	Health and Wellness Promotion, Division of Student Affairs hwpindy@iupui.edu

Building a Safer Community: Bystander Intervention and Sexual Assault Prevention Presentation to incoming first-year students designed to educate on aspects of sexual assault prevention and enhance sense of community through development of bystander intervention skills.	Health and Wellness Promotion, Division of Student Affairs hwpindy@iupui.edu
Trauma-Informed Responding Lecture-style presentation regarding the psycho-biological response to trauma and impact on victim. Lecture specifically addresses the role of law enforcement responding officers in securing victim safety and meeting immediate health needs. University policies and procedures are also addressed, as related to students serving as officers on campus.	Counseling and Psychological Services (317) 274-2548
Sexual Assault Prevention Workshop A workshop for graduate/professional students in health-related field designed to increase awareness of sexual assault and relationship violence issues and enhance skills in responding to victims. Another workshop was given to provide an overview of sexual assault prevention, alcohol awareness, university policies, and campus resources designed to address the needs of incoming international students.	Health and Wellness Promotion, Division of Student Affairs hwpindy@iupui.edu
Healthy Relationships/Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response Small group program introducing policies and procedures related to sexual misconduct, intervention and responding skills, and recognizing healthy relationship patterns.	Health and Wellness Promotion, Division of Student Affairs hwpindy@iupui.edu
Peer Support Training / Peer Mentor Training in peer support, early intervention, and referral skills for informal health and wellness peer mentors including AOD, bystander intervention, sexual violence prevention, and mental health.	Health and Wellness Promotion, Division of Student Affairs hwpindy@iupui.edu

Additional information and resources about the University's efforts to prevent sexual violence can be found at <http://stopsexualviolence.iu.edu>.

Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention

The Clery Act defines bystander intervention as, "Safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene."

All members of the IU community have a responsibility to create a safe, supportive, and inclusive learning environment. Bystander Intervention involves taking action in a situation when another individual needs help. This includes when someone may be at medical risk due to using drugs or alcohol, or vulnerable to sexual or intimate partner violence. To actively intervene, follow these steps:

1. **Notice the event.** Pay attention to your surroundings.
2. **Interpret the event as a problem.** Recognize that someone is being taken advantage of, vulnerable, or in danger. When in doubt, trust your gut, and intervene at the earliest possible point.
3. **Take personal responsibility to intervene.** If you don't intervene, it is unlikely that anyone else will.
4. **Decide how you are going to intervene.** Try not to put yourself at risk or make the situation worse.
5. **Decide to intervene.** Take action and intervene at the earliest possible point. If you are not able to fully intervene in a situation, consider responding by asking the victim if they need help or assistance, contacting the police, or seeking out others for assistance.

Types of Intervention:

- **Direct intervention:** Directly addressing the situation in the moment to prevent harm.
- **Delegation:** Seeking help from another individual. This may be someone who is in a role of authority, such as a police officer or campus official.
- **Distraction:** Interrupting the situation without directly confronting the offender by distracting the offender's attention or directing the potential victim away from the situation.

Remember to always call 911 in emergency situations. Most importantly, **“If you see something, say something!”**

Risk Reduction

The Clery Act defines risk reduction as, “Options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction; increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety; and help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.” Sexual assault, like all other forms of violence, is **never** the fault of the person assaulted. Below are some general safety tips to consider that may help you avoid or escape situations where someone is trying to harm or take advantage of you sexually or physically:

1. Be aware of your surroundings.
2. Listen to your intuition. If you feel like something is wrong, it probably is. Try to get out of the situation.
3. Don't be afraid to make a scene and yell, scream, or run for protection.
4. Remember, alcohol and drugs can impair your perceptions and reactions. Be especially careful when you drink, and when you're with someone who has been drinking.
5. Watch your beverage at all times. Date rape drugs are tasteless, colorless, and odorless. Victims don't know they have ingested these drugs until the effects are well under way.
6. Go with a group of friends when you go out to a party or to the bars, and look out for each other.
7. Speak up or call authorities if you see someone who could be in trouble.

Healthy, Unhealthy, and Abusive Relationships

A relationship is healthy if each individual involved is supported in being the person they want to be. A relationship that limits, manipulates, or damages a person's sense of self is unhealthy and can be harmful or abusive. Be honest when assessing your relationship on the following factors – you owe it to yourself!

- **Mutual respect** means valuing your partner for who they are, not who you want them to be or become, and receiving the same from your partner. Does your partner say, do, and believe things that you can support? Or, is one of you trying to change the other?
- **Trust** is present if you can share your thoughts and feelings with another person without fear of being hurt physically, cognitively or emotionally. Can you be yourself without fear of criticism or judgment? Can your partner trust you in the same way?
- **Honesty** is about being truthful in your words. Do you tell the truth? Do you believe what your partner tells you?
- **Support** means helping your partner in being his or her best, and feeling you get the same in return.
- **Fairness/equity** – Do you almost always give? Or give in? Do you expect your partner to do it your way? Healthy relationships involve give and take, compromise, and negotiation by all parties.
- **Separate identities** – Relationships are healthy when each individual shares their true self with their partner. Each continues to grow both in and out of the relationship. If you feel like you are losing yourself or your unique identity, you may be in a harmful relationship.
- **Effective communication is essential** – Don't get caught in the trap of believing your partner should know what you want, need, mean, or feel. Humans are rarely good mind readers, especially in intimate relationships. Do you and your partner take time to communicate? Does your partner really listen and work to understand you? Do you do this for your partner?

Harmful and abusive behaviors may come in many forms, and may include the following:

- **Intimidation** – actions, gestures, looks used to make another fearful
- **Emotional abuse** – name calling or humiliation causing the other to feel unworthy
- **Isolation** – limiting interactions and information in order to establish control
- **Minimizing/Denying/Blaming** – making light of the abusive behaviors causing the other to doubt their own feelings or perceptions
- **Dominance** – treating another as a lesser being and controlling all decisions
- **Economic abuse** – limiting another’s access to work, money, food, or other resources to exert control
- **Coercion or Threats** – making threats to harm someone in order to control another’s behaviors

Here are some rules for healthy sexual relationships:

- It is the responsibility of the person initiating sexual contact to ask for and clearly receive consent before acting.
- If someone is incapacitated by alcohol or another substance, that person is considered unable to make clear decisions about consent.
- If your partner expresses uncertainty or says no, it is your responsibility to STOP. Healthy sexual relationships are based on continuous communication about consent.

Procedures a Victim should follow if a crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Occurs

After an incident of sexual assault, dating violence or domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. In Indiana, evidence may be collected even if you choose not to make a report to law enforcement. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where the individual was assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours. This may allow evidence to be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/ is occurring, or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and/or dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, and other communications, as well as keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to University adjudicators/investigators and/or police.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, and/or obtaining protection orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, they nevertheless should consider speaking with the IUPD or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim decides to report the incident to law enforcement or the University at a later date. This may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. This information is also provided in the Sexual Misconduct: Rights, Options, and Resource Guide, which can be found in Appendix C of this report.

Reporting the Incident

If you are the victim of any violence, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you are encouraged to seek help immediately. Available reporting options are listed below.

Contact type	Contact Information
Law Enforcement	Indiana University Police Department 1232 West Michigan Street Indianapolis, IN 46202 (317) 274-7911 or dial 911

Campus Authorities	IUPUI Office of Student Conduct 420 University Boulevard, CE 270 Indianapolis, IN 46202 (317) 274-4431
Title IX Coordination	University Title IX Coordinator Emily Springston, Chief Student Welfare & Title IX Officer (812) 855-4889 Deputy Title IX Coordinator Anne L. Mitchell, Interim Director of the Office of Equal Opportunity (317) 278-9230 Deputy Title IX Coordinator Brian Tomlinson, Associate Dean and Director of Student Conduct (317) 274-4431
StopSexualViolence.iu.edu	A report can be made online under the “Report an Incident” tab at StopSexualViolence.iu.edu .

Retaliation against anyone who makes a report of sexual misconduct is prohibited by University policy.

Involvement of Law Enforcement

Although the University strongly encourages all members of its community to report crimes to law enforcement (including on campus law enforcement and/or local police), it is the victim’s choice whether or not to make such a report. Furthermore, victims have the right to decline to notify law enforcement. However, the following University offices will assist any victim with notifying law enforcement if the victim so desires.

Contact type	Contact Information
Campus Authorities	IUPUI Office of Student Conduct 420 University Boulevard, CE 270 Indianapolis, IN 46202 (317) 274-4431
Title IX Coordination	University Title IX Coordinator Emily Springston, Chief Student Welfare & Title IX Officer (812) 855-4889 Deputy Title IX Coordinator Anne L. Mitchell, Interim Director of the Office of Equal Opportunity (317) 278-9230 Deputy Title IX Coordinator Brian Tomlinson, Associate Dean and Director of Student Conduct (317) 274-4431

If you choose to report the incident to the IUPD, an officer will take a statement from you regarding what happened. The officer will ask you to describe the assailant(s) and may ask questions about the scene of the crime, any witnesses, and what happened before and after the incident. If you wish, you may have a support person with you during the interview. IMPORTANT: Reporting an incident to the police is a separate step from choosing to prosecute. By filing a report, you are NOT obligated to continue with legal proceedings or University disciplinary action. (See “Requests for No-University

Action” under Confidentiality and Privacy). However, prosecutors could still decide to bring charges and/or the University may still choose to subject the respondent to disciplinary proceedings.

There are numerous reasons to report to the IUPD, including:

- Assisting the victim and helping the victim access necessary resources;
- Taking actions to prevent further victimization, including issuing a crime notice to warn the campus community of an impending threat to safety;
- Apprehending the assailant;
- Collection and preservation of evidence necessary for prosecution;
- Seeking justice for the wrong that has been done to the victim; and
- Having the incident recorded for purposes of reporting statistics about incidents that occurred on campus.

If a crime did not occur on University property, IUPD can still assist in contacting the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Protection Orders

IU will recognize all valid orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders. If you have a valid order, please inform the IUPD to place the order on file. IUPD has authority to enforce violations of valid lawful orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders. In addition, IUPD can serve the respondent of a court order of protection if the respondent is on campus. If you need to file a Petition for an Order of Protection, you can do so at the Marion County Superior Criminal Court Office. To learn more about protection orders or to get assistance with filing, contact the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) hotline at 1.800.332.7385.

Marion County Superior Court
200 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Student victims may also request changes in University classroom, academic, and/or living arrangements; these requests will be granted when such changes are reasonably available.

The University may also impose a No Contact Order during and following disciplinary proceedings for sexual misconduct.

Written Notification to Student and Employee Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking (regardless if the offense occurred on or off campus), Indiana University will provide written notification to the student and/or employee victim about their rights and options. This includes information about existing resources and services such as counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other available resources and services on campus and in the community. Written notification will also be provided about the victim’s options for the involvement of appropriate local law enforcement, including the option to notify law enforcement authorities, be assisted by campus authorities in notifying such law enforcement authorities if the individual chooses, and the option to decline notifying such authorities. These resources include the following:

Resource	Contact Information	Availability
Health Service		
Campus Center Student Health	Campus Center, Suite 213 420 University Blvd. Indianapolis, IN 46202 (317) 274-2274	On-Campus/IUPUI students

Campus Health	Coleman Hall, Room 100 1140 West Michigan Street Indianapolis, IN 46202 (317) 274-8214	On-Campus/IUPUI students
IU Health Methodist Hospital Center of Hope	1701 N Senate Blvd. Indianapolis, IN 46202 (317) 963-3394 (available 24/7)	Community/Everyone
Eskenazi Health Center of Hope	720 Eskenazi Avenue (near Ball Residence) (317) 880-8006	Community/Everyone
Center of Hope at St. Franciscan Health	8111 S. Emerson Ave. Indianapolis, IN 46237 (317) 528-5261	Community/Everyone
Other Center of Hope in Indianapolis	St. Vincent Hospital: (317) 338-2121 (317) 338-6629 Riley Hospital for Children: (317) 274-2617 Community Hospital East: (317) 355-HOPE (4673)	Community/Everyone
Counseling and Mental Health Service		
IUPUI Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS) (CAPS provides professional psychological services for IUPUI students at minimal charge.)	719 Indiana Avenue, Walker Plaza, Suite 220 http://caps.iupui.edu (317) 274-2548	On-Campus/IUPUI students
Employee Assistance Program (EAP. Provides professional and confidential counseling to full time employees, medical residents, and graduate appointees and their household members.)	http://www.indiana.edu/~uhrs/benefits/eap.html (888) 234-8327	University Full time employees, medical residents, and graduate appointees and their household members.
24 Hour Crisis & Suicide Hotline	(317) 251-7575	Community/Everyone
Community Health Network Behavioral Care Services	http://www.ecommunity.com/behavioralcare	Community/Everyone
IUPUI Student Advocate Service		
Assistant Director for Interpersonal Violence Prevention and Response	CAPS, Walker Plaza, #220 719 Indiana Ave. (317) 274-2503	On-Campus/IUPUI students
Sexual Assault Prevention, Intervention, and Response Team (SAPIR)	http://sapisr.iupui.edu	On-Campus/IUPUI students
Legal Resources		
The Protective Order Pro Bono Project Assists in filing protective orders, developing safety plans, obtaining legal assistance, and accessing community resources.	City-County Building 200 East Washington Street, Room G-90 (317) 327-6999	Community/Everyone
Financial Aid Resources		
Office of Student Financial Services	420 University Blvd., CE 250 Indianapolis, IN 46202 finaid@iupui.edu (Email) (317) 274-4162 (Phone) (317) 274-3664 (Fax)	On-Campus/IUPUI students

VISA and Immigration Resources		
The Office of International Affairs can assist students with visa and immigration advising and other support services for international students.	(317) 274-7000 oia@iupui.edu	On-Campus/IUPUI students

Written notification will also be provided to victims about the University disciplinary procedures, as well as their rights and options. This written notification is located in Appendix C of this report.

Protective Measures

Students and employees who report being a victim of sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, will also be provided written notification for options and requesting assistance in changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, as well as information about other available protective measures. This written notification is located in Appendix D of this report. If reasonably available, the University will make requested accommodations, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to University police or local law enforcement. The University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided, to the extent maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide accommodations or protective measures. Appropriate and reasonably available protective measures may be available regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus or local law enforcement.

To request a change in academic, living, transportation, working situation or other protective measures, contact:

- Assistant Director for Interpersonal Violence Prevention and Response (317) 274-2503
- Office of Equal Opportunity (317) 274-2306

Examples of options for a potential academic change may be to transfer to a different section of a class, withdraw and take a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section, etc. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different room or residence hall. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours or working location. Possible changes in transportation may include having the student or employee park in a different location, assisting the student or employee with a safety escort, etc.

The University may also impose a No Contact Order during and following disciplinary proceedings for Sexual Misconduct.

Procedures the University Will Follow with Reports of Sexual Misconduct

The University's institutional disciplinary procedures consist of a prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. Investigators and adjudicators, including members of any appeals boards, are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and taught how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the complainant and promotes fairness and accountability.

The Sexual Misconduct Policy includes the following "Summary of Rights for the Complainant and Respondent in Sexual Misconduct Procedures" which includes:

- To be fully informed of University policies and procedures as well as the nature and extent of all alleged violations contained within the allegation.
- To be treated with respect by University officials.
- To have an advisor present during a University sexual misconduct proceeding, investigation meeting, or related meeting. The role of the advisor will be limited to being present only; they will not be allowed to speak during any University sexual misconduct proceeding, investigation meeting, or related meeting.
- Adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation and appropriate resolution of all reports of sexual misconduct.

- To be informed by the University of options to notify proper law enforcement authorities including on-campus and local police, and the option to be assisted by campus authorities in notifying proper law enforcement, if the individual chooses.
- To be notified of available counseling, mental health, academic, legal and other support services, both at the University and in the community.
- To have allegations investigated by individuals who are properly trained to investigate and resolve allegations of sexual misconduct.
- Equitable participation in the investigation and disciplinary process, including the opportunity to identify witnesses and other appropriate evidence.
- To the use of the preponderance of the evidence standard (more likely than not) in determining responsibility.
- The right to appeal as set forth in these procedures.

As indicated in the above summary of rights for both parties, under the Sexual Misconduct Policy and procedures, the Complainant and Respondent may have the advisor of their choice present at any point of the disciplinary process.

To the extent possible, the Complainant and the Respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of the outcome and results of any disciplinary proceedings, any changes to the results before they are final, as well as when the results are final. The Complainant and the Respondent will also be notified simultaneously in writing of the University's procedures for the complainant or the respondent to appeal the decision.

The University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as defined in section 16, of title 18, United States Code), or non-forcible sex offense (Incest or Statutory Rape), the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the University against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the University will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Appendix B of this report provides the full IU Sexual Misconduct Policy and procedures.

Institutional Disciplinary Procedures

Incidents of Student Sexual Misconduct

The Indiana University Sexual Misconduct Policy is provided in Appendix B. The Sexual Misconduct Policy contains the procedures that apply when handling cases that involve dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and all forms of sexual misconduct when the accused is a university student. Please see Appendix B under the section "Procedures for Responding to Incidents Involving Allegations of Student Sexual Misconduct" for the full procedures.

Incidents Involving Allegations of Faculty or Staff Sexual Misconduct

The Indiana University Sexual Misconduct Policy is provided in Appendix B. The Sexual Misconduct Policy contains the procedures that apply when handling cases that involve dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and all forms of sexual misconduct when the accused is a university faculty or staff member. Please see Appendix B under the section "Procedures for Responding to Incidents Involving Allegations of Faculty or Staff Sexual Misconduct" for the full procedures.

Sanctions

The University may impose sanctions on the respondent following a final determination of responsibility following University disciplinary procedures.

Possible sanctions for cases in which **students** are found in violation of the Student Code for acts of sexual misconduct include:

- formal warnings,
- behavioral assessment and/or counseling,

- required educational training,
- housing expulsion,
- no contact order,
- no trespass order,
- disciplinary probation,
- deferred suspension,
- suspension,
- required re-entry meeting, and/or
- permanent expulsion

(See Appendix B)

For employees, the University may impose any of the following sanctions (See Appendix B):

1. Level One Sanctions include sanctions that do not directly modify job duties or actual salary, such as informal discussions, additional training, periodic review, letter to personnel file (other than to promotion and tenure dossier which is included in Level Two Sanctions below). Level One Sanctions shall not be appropriate in the event the respondent was found responsible for sexual assault or other sexual violence.
2. Level Two Sanctions include sanctions that directly modify job duties, salary or job status, including withholding compensation, consideration in tenure or promotion decisions, suspension and termination.

Dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking may be found to be criminal acts, which may also subject the perpetrator to criminal or civil penalties under federal and state laws.

Confidentiality and Privacy

Confidential Employees

Certain University employees – based on their own professional licensure and the nature of their role on campus – are available to speak with individuals about incidents of sexual misconduct and maintain the individual's desire for anonymity and confidentiality. These confidential employees are exempt from the reporting requirements that apply to Responsible Employees regarding sexual misconduct. Individuals who desire confidentiality in discussing and seeking assistance about sexual misconduct should contact and/or be referred to a confidential employee.

The University's confidential employees include, but are not limited to:

- Licensed, professional mental health counselors working in that capacity, and those they supervise;
- Health care professionals and staff located in on-campus health care centers; and
- Any staff or specialists on a campus specifically designated as non-professional sexual assault advocates.

Certain specifically identified non-professional student advocates and health center staff do not have to share identifying information unless you provide your consent. However, they are obligated to provide non-identifying information regarding the nature, date, time, and general location of the incident for purposes of compiling aggregate annual crime statistics and assessing the need to alert the University community of potential dangers.

Note, faculty, staff and other employees who are licensed mental health workers or are licensed medical workers, but who are not working in that capacity, such as faculty members in psychology, social work, nursing, etc., are not confidential employees under this policy. The University shall identify and publicize confidential employees. See the Stop Sexual Violence website at <http://stopsexualviolence.iu.edu/help/confidential.html> as well as the following chart for available confidential employees on this campus. You should discuss your desires regarding the sharing of

information with any University employee with whom you speak to ensure you understand their reporting obligations and what information they may be required to share.

Contact type	Contact Information
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	Walker Plaza, Suite 220 719 Indiana Ave. Indianapolis, IN 46202 (317) 274-2548
Assistant Director for Interpersonal Violence Prevention and Response	Walker Plaza, Suite 220 719 Indiana Ave. Indianapolis, IN 46202 (317) 274-2503
IUPUI Student Health Center	Campus Center, Suite 213 420 University Blvd. Indianapolis, IN 46202 (317) 274-2274 Coleman Hall, Room 100 1140 W. Michigan St. Indianapolis, IN 46202 (317) 274-8214

Privacy

The University is committed to safeguarding the privacy of the parties in a manner consistent with the objective to effectively investigate and prevent incidents of sexual misconduct. In all cases, the University will share the parties' information and details of the allegation only with University officials, law enforcement personnel, and other individuals who have a legitimate administrative or legal reason to be so informed. Records will not be disclosed outside the University unless required by law or subpoena.

All individuals with knowledge of an alleged incident of sexual misconduct are expected to safeguard the privacy of those involved and should refrain from discussing the incident with anyone other than appropriate University officials and law enforcement.

To protect privacy, the University completes publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, *without* the inclusion of personally identifying information about the victim.

Requests for No-University Action

If an individual discloses that they have experienced an incident of sexual misconduct to a Responsible Employee, but requests that the University not investigate the particular incident, requests that no disciplinary action be taken, requests that the alleged perpetrator not be notified, or makes any similar request, the University will consider such request(s), and in general work to honor them. The Responsible Employee must still report the information to the University or campus Deputy Title IX Coordinator, but should also convey the individual's desired request(s). The University will weigh such requests against its obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all students, including the individual who experienced the sexual misconduct. If the University determines that it is able to honor the individual's request(s), the individual should understand that the University's ability to meaningfully investigate the incident and/or respond appropriately may be limited.

The University has designated the following individual(s) to evaluate an individual's request for limited or no action by the University in connection with a report of sexual misconduct: the University Title IX and Deputy Title IX Coordinator(s), in consultation with relevant administrators on each campus and University legal counsel, where appropriate.

Please note that under Indiana law, any person who has a reason to believe a person under the age of 18 is a victim of abuse or neglect, including relationship violence or assault, must make a report to the Indiana Department of Child Services and/or to local law enforcement. In addition, the University also requires that faculty, staff, students, volunteers, and other University personnel report any suspected abuse or neglect of minors on Indiana University property or as part of an Indiana University

program to the IU Superintendent of Public Safety. This information will be shared with the Indiana Department of Child Services.

XIV. Obtaining Registered Sex Offender Information

Effective January 1, 2003, Zachary's Law requires sheriff's departments to jointly establish and maintain the Indiana Sheriffs' Sex Offender Registry to provide detailed information about individuals who register as sex or violent offenders. The purpose of the registry is to inform the general public about the identity, location, and appearance of sex and violent offenders who live, work, or study in Indiana. Under the federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, any sex offender who is already required to register in any U.S. state must provide notice to any institution of higher education in the state(s) in which that person is employed, carries on a vocation, and/or is a student.

- The Indiana Sex and Violent Offender Registry can be accessed via: <http://www.icrimewatch.net/indiana.php>.
- The National Sex Offender Registry links public state, territorial, and tribal sex offender registries together and can be accessed via: <http://www.nsopr.gov/>.

XIV. Preparation of Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The IUPD prepares a disclosure of crime statistics and publishes it as part of this Annual Security Report by October 1 each year, adding new statistics for the previous year. Three years' worth of statistics are included for certain types of crimes, as defined in the Clery Act, which were reported to have occurred: on campus; in certain non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the University; or on public property on or immediately adjacent to the campus. Reported crimes that occur in IU owned or controlled housing that are occupied by students, or in IU owned or controlled student apartments, are reported as occurring in on-campus residential units, a subset of the reported crimes already included in the on-campus category. Reports of crimes and attempted crimes are listed according to the calendar year in which the crime was reported, as required by the Clery Act, as are arrests and referrals for illegal alcohol, drug, and weapons violations. Statistics are based on IUPD records and those gathered annually by written request from cooperating law enforcement agencies and campus security authorities.

Each year, enrolled students, faculty, and staff are notified via email when the new Annual Security Report is available, which is generally on or before October 1. Prospective students and prospective employees are notified of the report during application processes.

Statistics are reported using the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and other definitions determined in the Clery Act. These definitions are listed in Appendix A of this report.

Disclosure of Annual Crime Statistics

IUSM-Terre Haute students have full ISU campus privileges; therefore statistics in this table are based on the entire on-campus, on-campus residence and public property reported by Indiana State University. Non-campus locations are based only on locations used by the IUSM-Terre Haute student.

XV. 2016 Crime Statistics

Criminal Offenses

Offense	On Campus (includes residential facilities)	Residential Facilities*	Non-Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0
Rape	5	5	0	0
Fondling	3	3	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	3	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	9	4	0	0
Burglary	15	9	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0

*Note: Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus Category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

VAWA Offenses

Offense	On Campus (includes residential facilities)	Residential Facilities*	Non-Campus	Public Property
Domestic Violence	1	1	0	1
Dating Violence	14	11	0	1
Stalking	14	5	0	0

*Note: Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus Category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

Offense	On Campus (includes residential facilities)	Residential Facilities*	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Arrests	28	22	0	1
Drug Law Arrests	12	8	0	8
Weapons Law Arrests	1	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	99	97	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	73	46	0	1
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0

*Note: Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus Category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.

Hate Crimes

There were zero (0) reported hate crimes in 2016.

Unfounded Crimes

There were three (3) unfounded crimes in 2016.

XVI. 2015 Crime Statistics

Criminal Offenses

Offense	On Campus (includes residential facilities)	Residential Facilities*	Non- Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0
Rape	7	5	0	0
Fondling	5	3	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	7	6	0	0
Burglary	8	8	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	0	0	0
Arson	1	1	0	0

**Note: Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus Category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.*

VAWA Offenses

Offense	On Campus (includes residential facilities)	Residential Facilities*	Non- Campus	Public Property
Domestic Violence	4	2	0	0
Dating Violence	10	10	0	0
Stalking	16	4	0	0

**Note: Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus Category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.*

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

Offense	On Campus (includes residential facilities)	Residential Facilities*	Non- Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Arrests	41	24	0	6
Drug Law Arrests	11	2	0	3
Weapons Law Arrests	1	0	0	1
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	99	96	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	154	123	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes

There were zero (0) reported hate crimes in 2015.

Unfounded Crimes

There was one (1) unfounded crime in 2015.

XVII. 2014 Crime Statistics

Primary Crimes

Offense	On Campus (includes residential facilities)	Residential Facilities*	Non- Campus	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	3	3	0	0	0
Fondling	3	3	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	9	8	0	1	1
Burglary	17	14	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	1	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	73	46	0	4	0
Drug Law Arrests	25	13	0	1	0
Weapons Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	111	108	0	2	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	55	46	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0

**Note: Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus Category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.*

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Offense	On Campus (includes residential facilities)	Residential Facilities*	Non- Campus	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
Domestic Violence	9	5	0	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	4	2	0	0	0

**Note: Residential Facility Crime Statistics are a subset of the On Campus Category, i.e. they are counted in both categories.*

Hate Crime Reporting

- There was one (1) on campus/residence hall intimidation and aggravated assault characterized by sexual orientation.

Annual Fire Safety Report

In compliance with the fire-related requirements of the Higher Education Opportunity Act, the IU Office of Insurance, Loss Control & Claims (INLOCC) provides an Annual Fire Safety Report for each IU campus that has on-campus student housing including information on policies, procedures and programs concerning fire safety. The Annual Fire Safety Report is located at the following link. You may also request a paper copy by contacting INLOCC via phone at 812-855-9758.

<https://inlocc.iu.edu/CAS/Clery/PublicOpen/Index.cfm?thecampus=IUPUI&theyear=2017>

Appendix A - Crime Definitions

Definitions for *Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc. Law Violations, Drug Abuse Violations, and Liquor Law Violations* are from the *Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual* from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The definitions of *Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape* are from the FBI's *National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Data Collection Guidelines* edition of the UCR. Hate Crimes are classified according to the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual*. Definitions for the categories of *Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking*, are obtained from the *Violence Against Women Act of 1994* and repeated in the Department's *Clery Act* regulations.

- Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- Manslaughter by Negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence.
- Rape: the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- Fondling: the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- Incest: sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape: sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- Robbery: taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- Aggravated Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- Burglary: the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
- Motor Vehicle Theft: the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- 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.
- Hate Crimes: a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability. Hate Crimes reported include all of the crimes listed above, plus larceny/theft, simple assault, intimidation and destruction/damage/vandalism of property that are motivated by bias.
 - Larceny-Theft: the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. 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: an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
 - Intimidation: to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
 - Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

- Domestic Violence: a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—
 - (A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - (B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - (C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - (D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
 - (E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- Dating Violence: violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
 - (i) For the purposes of this definition—
 - (A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - (B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- Stalking: engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
 - (A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
 - (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
 - (i) For the purposes of this definition—
 - (A) *Course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
 - (B) *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - (C) *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- Arrest: persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.
- Referred for Disciplinary Action: the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.
 - Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.: the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.
 - Drug Abuse Violations: the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.
 - Liquor Law Violations: the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Appendix B – Indiana University Sexual Misconduct Policy (UA-03)

Indiana University prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex or gender in its educational programs and activities. Discrimination on the basis of sex or gender is also prohibited by federal laws, including Title VII and Title IX.

This policy governs the University's response to discrimination based on sex or gender, and all forms of sexual misconduct (which includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, other forms of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and stalking ([see Definitions below](#))). Such behaviors are against the law and are unacceptable behaviors under Indiana University policy. ([See the Indiana University Non-Discrimination Policy here.](#)) These unacceptable behaviors are hereafter referred to as "Sexual Misconduct." The University does not tolerate sexual misconduct and it will take action to prevent and address such misconduct. The University has jurisdiction over all Title IX and related complaints. Questions about Title IX may be directed to Indiana University's Title IX Coordinator, or the Office of Civil Rights ([See Additional Contacts below](#)).

Individuals who have experienced sexual misconduct are strongly urged to promptly report such incidents. Indiana University will respond promptly to all reports of sexual misconduct. According to the procedures below, the University will provide a fair and impartial investigation and resolution for complaints and, where appropriate, issue sanctions and remedial measures. The severity of the corrective action, up to and including termination or expulsion of the offender, will depend on the circumstances of the particular case. Any person who is a responsible employee ([as defined below](#)), at the University, such as administrators, supervisors, managers or faculty members, and who has received information or has knowledge of sexual misconduct, must make a report to designated University officials or be subject to disciplinary action ([see section on Responsible Employees below](#)). Retaliation against anyone who makes a report of sexual misconduct is prohibited by University policy as well as Title IX and other state and federal laws.

Procedures for reporting incidents of sexual misconduct, and investigating and adjudicating sexual misconduct complaints are part of this policy and are included or linked below. In appropriate cases, and upon consultation with the Vice President and General Counsel, the University reserves the right to take prompt action in accordance with other university procedures.

On or Off Campus Behaviors

This policy applies to sexual misconduct that occurs on campus or in the context of any University program or activity, including off-campus conduct in the context of a University program or activity. This policy also applies to sexual misconduct that has a continuing adverse effect or creates a hostile environment on campus or in any University program or activity whether on or off campus. Prohibited conduct that takes place off campus includes, but is not limited to, sexual misconduct in connection with an academic course assignment, internship, practicum, field trip, study abroad program, student teaching, research, or other University activity; or sexual misconduct in connection with any activity sponsored, conducted, or authorized by the University or by a student organization; or where the sexual misconduct undermines the security of the University community or the integrity of the educational process or poses a serious threat to self or others. Where a student organization has contributed to or created a hostile environment in connection with an incident of sexual misconduct, the student organization will be subject to discipline and appropriate sanctions.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct or behavior of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment includes sexual violence ([see definition](#)). Both violent and non-violent sexual harassment is prohibited. Sexual harassment can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal, nonverbal, written, electronic (e.g. by e-mail, text, social media, etc.), or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment occurs when:

1. submission to or rejection of such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a condition of an individual's employment or academic standing or is used as the basis for employment decisions or for academic evaluation, grades, or advancement (*quid pro quo*), or when

2. such conduct is sufficiently severe, pervasive or persistent to limit or deny a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the University's educational programs or affects employment, creating a hostile environment.

Sex/Gender-Based Discrimination

Sex/Gender-based discrimination is verbal, nonverbal, graphic, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostile conduct based on sex, sex-stereotyping, sexual orientation or gender identity, but not involving conduct of a sexual nature, when such conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it interferes with or limits a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the University's education or work programs or activities. For example, persistent disparagement of a person based on a perceived lack of stereotypical masculinity or femininity or exclusion from an activity based on sexual orientation or gender identity is prohibited under this policy.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault includes:

1. Non-consensual Sexual Penetration is committed when an individual subjects another person to sexual penetration ([see below](#)) without the consent of the person, and/or by force.
2. Non-consensual Sexual Contact intentional sexual touching by an individual of the intimate area of another person (i.e., genitals, breasts, buttocks) or intentional sexual touching of another person with any of these body parts, without the consent of the person, and/or by force.

Consent

Consent is an agreement expressed through affirmative, voluntary words or actions, and mutually understandable to all parties involved, to engage in a specific sexual act at a specific time:

- Consent can be withdrawn at any time, as long as it is clearly communicated.
- Consent cannot be coerced or compelled by force, threat, deception or intimidation.
- Consent cannot be given by someone who is incapacitated, as defined below.
- Consent cannot be assumed based on silence, the absence of "no" or "stop", the existence of a prior or current relationship, or prior sexual activity.

Incapacitated

A person is incapable of consent if they are unable to *understand the facts, nature, extent, or implications* of the situation due to drugs, alcohol, a mental disability, being asleep or unconscious, or based on their age (pursuant to Indiana law).

Consent does not exist when the individual initiating sexual activity *knew or should have known* of the other person's incapacitation.

Intellectual Inquiry and Debate

In determining whether sexual misconduct has occurred and what type of remedy, if any, might be appropriate in a given case, the University will also consider the fact that free intellectual inquiry, debate, and constructive dialogue are vital to the University's academic mission and must be protected even when the views expressed are unpopular or controversial. Accordingly, any form of speech or conduct that is protected by state or federal law, including the First Amendment, is not subject to this policy.

The definition of sexual harassment in this policy is meant neither to proscribe nor to inhibit discussions, in or out of the classroom, of complex, controversial, or sensitive matters, including matters involving sex, gender, sexuality, sexual orientation, sexual behavior, or gender identity or expression, when in the judgment of a reasonable person they arise for legitimate pedagogical purposes. This includes intellectual inquiry, debate, and dialogue on issues of sexual misconduct. The mere expression of views, words, symbols or thoughts that some people find offensive, does not create a hostile environment.

Awareness, Education, Prevention and Training Programs

Every IU campus shall publicize and provide ongoing educational programming for students, employees and other members of the University community to promote awareness of the problems caused by sexual misconduct and to help prevent and attempt to reduce the risk of the occurrence of sexual misconduct. Educational programs will include information on how and where to report incidents of sexual misconduct, resources available, as well as safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual misconduct being inflicted on another person. Efforts will be made to ensure that educational programs are culturally relevant and inclusive of the diverse communities and identities found at each IU campus.

Employee training shall be provided to those involved in reporting, receiving reports, investigating, adjudicating and otherwise responding to charges of sexual misconduct at the University. Certain training may be mandated by applicable federal or state law. The appropriate training will be tailored to the audience, and include reporting and response obligations, available resources, as well as information about how to prevent and identify sexual misconduct. Individuals specifically involved in implementing the University's sexual misconduct procedures will be trained on issues and applicable policies and procedures relating to sexual misconduct, as well as how to conduct the investigation and hearing process in a manner that protects the safety of all parties and promotes fairness and accountability.

Resource Information

The University will disseminate campus-specific information regarding available on and off campus resources through various methods including, the [University's Stop Sexual Violence Website](#), programing, and other relevant materials such as campus specific brochures. Resource information will include, but is not limited to:

- University and community psychological and counseling resources;
- University and community medical resources (including the availability of nurses trained in sexual assault response);
- Resources for non-U.S. citizens (visa, immigration, and translation assistance);
- How to report an incident of sexual misconduct to the University and local law enforcement;
- Available confidential employees and student advocates;
- Information and assistance regarding adjustments to academic housing, financial aid, obtaining no contact orders, and other needs on campus;
- Community resources such as legal assistance and obtaining protective orders.

Duties of Title IX Coordinator

Indiana University's [Title IX Coordinator](#) will be informed of all reports of sexual misconduct, and will oversee the University's review, investigation, and resolution of those reports to ensure the University's compliance with Title IX, and related laws, and the effective implementation of this policy. The Title IX Coordinator will have adequate training on what constitutes sexual harassment, including sexual violence.

The Title IX Coordinator is:

1. Responsible for oversight of the investigation and resolution of all reports of sexual harassment, sexual violence, stalking, and domestic and dating violence involving students, staff, and faculty;
2. Knowledgeable and trained in University policies and procedures and relevant state and federal laws;
3. Available to advise any individual, including a complainant, a respondent, or a third party, about the courses of action available at the University, both informally and formally, and in the community;
4. Available to provide assistance to any University employee regarding how to respond appropriately to a report of sexual misconduct;
5. Responsible for monitoring full compliance with all procedural requirements, record-keeping, and timeframes outlined in this policy;
6. Responsible for overseeing training, prevention, and education efforts, and any reviews of

climate and culture; and

7. Responsible for providing the University aggregate, non-identifying information in regard to reports, investigations, resolutions, and sanctions.

Deputy Title IX Coordinators for each campus will be responsible for tracking and reporting to the University Title IX Coordinator all incidents of sexual misconduct on their respective campus. Deputy Title IX Coordinators will work with the University Title IX Coordinator to ensure that the appropriate designated campus officials are involved in investigating and adjudicating complaints according to this Sexual Misconduct Policy and other applicable University policies and procedures.

Deputy Title IX Coordinators and senior student affairs professionals on each campus will work with the University Title IX Coordinator to ensure that adequate education, training, sanctions, and appropriate resources are available and provided on their respective campus. Student affairs professionals are expected to assist in educating the campus community and directing those who report an incident of sexual misconduct to the appropriate campus resources.

Reason For Policy

Indiana University is committed to the safety and well-being of all members of the University community including students and employees. Indiana University recognizes that sexual misconduct may result in grave and often long-lasting effects on those involved and is committed to timely investigation of allegations of sexual misconduct, use of interim measures when appropriate, and appropriate actions and consequences following investigations.

Indiana University is committed to compliance with state and federal laws regarding sexual misconduct, required reporting to state and federal agencies, and to working with law enforcement officials and agencies. The University is also committed to using its resources in research and education to improve preventative programs.

Immediate Assistance

In an emergency or if you see a crime in progress, always call 911 immediately.

Each campus of the University shall provide, publicize and keep updated, information for immediate assistance, including contact information for emergency and medical assistance, counseling services, as well as local law enforcement. Information about ways to report anonymously or to speak to a confidential employee will also be provided for each campus (see **Confidential Employee** section).

The University and each campus will provide written information to anyone who reports to the University that they have experienced sexual misconduct, about:

- University procedures dealing with sexual misconduct, including to whom and how the alleged offense should be reported, as well as their rights and options;
- The importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving the alleged criminal offense occurred, as well as how to preserve such evidence;
- Options about the involvement of law enforcement;
- Rights and University responsibilities with respect to orders of protection and how to obtain such orders; and
- Available campus and community resources.

This information will also be widely publicized on <http://stopsexualviolence.iu.edu/>.

Reporting an Incident

In an emergency or where immediate help is needed, call 911.

Anyone wishing to report an incident of sexual misconduct can do so using the following methods:

- Reporting directly to campus or local law enforcement if the incident involves sexual violence;
- Reporting directly to the student judicial conduct office or Dean of Students for the campus;
- Reporting directly to the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for the campus; or
- Reporting directly to the University Title IX Coordinator.

All reports of sexual misconduct made to a Responsible Employee that are not initially reported to the Deputy Title IX Coordinator(s) for the respective campus, will be shared with the Deputy Title IX Coordinator(s) as well as the University Title IX Coordinator in a timely manner. In addition, if a report

of sexual misconduct is not made initially to the Indiana University Police Department (IUPD), and the information indicates it may be a crime reportable under the [Clery Act](#), non-identifying information regarding the date, time, location and nature of the crime will be shared with IUPD for purposes of complying with the Clery Act. If the University and/or Deputy Title IX Coordinator(s) receive a report that indicates law enforcement should be informed and involved due to the potential threat to health and safety of an individual or the University community, they may also share the identifying information needed for appropriate response by IUPD ([see Confidentiality and Privacy section](#)).

Procedure

Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child/Minor

Sexual misconduct involving a child/minor (anyone under 18 years of age) must be reported. Indiana state law requires that **any person** who has reason to believe that a child/minor is a victim of child abuse or neglect (including sexual misconduct) has an affirmative duty to make an oral report to Child Protective Services (CPS) **1-800-800-5556** or to their local law enforcement or to the IU Police Department. Failure to report may result in criminal charges. See the IU policy on [Programs Involving Children](#) for more information.

Amnesty

The University strongly encourages students to report instances of sexual misconduct. Therefore, students who report an incident of sexual misconduct will not be disciplined by the University for any violations of the Code of Students Rights and Responsibilities related to their drug and/or alcohol consumption in connection with the reported incident of sexual misconduct.

Students are also afforded immunity against certain charges for alcohol related crimes under Indiana's Lifeline Law in connection with a report of a medical emergency, so long as they cooperate with law enforcement at the scene. ([See IC 7.1-5-1-6.5](#))

Retaliation

Protections against retaliation are critical to reducing the prevalence of sexual misconduct within the University community. Retaliation against anyone who has reported an incident of sexual misconduct, provided information, or participated in procedures or an investigation into a report of sexual misconduct, is prohibited by the University and will not be tolerated. Acts of retaliation include intimidation, threats, and/or harassment, whether physical or communicated verbally or via written communication (including the use of e-mail, texts and social media), as well as adverse changes in work or academic environments or other adverse actions or threats. The University will take steps to prevent retaliation, and will impose sanctions on anyone or any group who is found to have engaged in retaliation in violation of this policy. Concerns about potential retaliation in connection with a report of sexual misconduct should be reported to a Deputy Title IX Coordinator or the University Title IX Coordinator.

The Role of a Responsible Employee to Report and Respond to Sexual Misconduct

The University encourages anyone who has experienced sexual misconduct to talk to someone about what happened, to ensure they are informed of the available support, resources and applicable complaint processes and to allow the University to respond appropriately. The information below explains the obligations of certain employees to report information brought to their attention regarding incidents of sexual misconduct to the appropriate University officials.

Responsible Employees

Pursuant to Title IX, a "responsible employee" includes those University employees who have the authority to redress sexual misconduct, who have the duty to report incidents of sexual misconduct, or who a student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty.

The University's responsible employees include, but are not limited to:

- All instructors, including full-time professors, adjuncts, lecturers, associate instructors (AIs), teaching assistants (TAs), and any others who offer instruction (whether in-person or online) or office hours to students;
- All advisors;
- All coaches, and other athletic staff who interact directly with students;
- All student affairs administrators;
- All residential hall staff;
- All employees who work in offices that interface with students; and
- All supervisors and University officials.

When an individual tells a responsible employee about an incident of sexual misconduct, that individual has the right to expect the University to take immediate and appropriate steps to investigate what happened and to resolve the matter promptly and equitably. Therefore, Responsible Employees have an obligation to report the information as explained below, as well as assist the individual in seeking medical attention and emergency response where appropriate, in understanding available resources on and off campus ([see Resource Information section](#)), and in understanding their options in making a criminal complaint as well as a complaint through the University's procedures set forth in this policy.

If the incident is an emergency or poses a serious and continuing threat, the responsible employee should first call 911 or campus police immediately. In all situations, a responsible employee must report to the Title IX Coordinator or the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for their campus. The responsible employee must report all relevant details of the alleged sexual misconduct that are known or reasonably known to them, or that have been shared with them, that the University will need to be aware of to determine what happened. This includes the names of the individual(s) affected and alleged perpetrator(s), any witnesses, and any other relevant facts, including the date, time and specific location of the alleged incident. A responsible employee should not discuss or share any information related to the incident, including the individual's name, with anyone other than the Deputy and University Title IX Coordinators, and those directly involved in handling the University's response, unless they received the individual's prior consent or in the event of an emergency or existing threat to anyone's health and safety.

Supervisors may request a responsible employee to notify them if the responsible employee has made a report about an incident of sexual misconduct, however the supervisor may not require the responsible employee to share any details about the incident. Supervisors may contact the Deputy Title IX Coordinator or the University Title IX Coordinator with any questions.

Responsible employees should make every effort to ensure that all individuals, including students, understand that the employee is legally obligated to make a report to the University Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator in the event they are made aware of an incident of sexual misconduct.

In some instances, an individual who has experienced sexual misconduct may express a desire that the University not investigate the incident and/or not inform the individual accused. In those situations, the responsible employee must still report the information known to them, as required, but should also explain to the individual that the University will strongly consider the request, and will generally honor the request except in limited circumstances where the safety and well-being of the individual or the community outweighs the reasons for the request. ([See Requests for No-University Action below](#).) In reporting the details of the incident to the Title IX Coordinator, the responsible employee should ensure they inform the Coordinator of the individual's request. Responsible employees who are also Campus Security Authorities (CSA) under the [Clery Act](#), will satisfy their CSA reporting obligation by reporting incidents of sexual misconduct to the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for their campus or the University Title IX Coordinator, who will ensure that the appropriate non-identifiable information is conveyed to IUPD for Clery purposes.

If an individual has not yet shared information with a Responsible Employee regarding an incident of sexual misconduct, and the individual wishes to maintain anonymity, the Responsible Employee may refer them to a Confidential Employee or off-campus resource ([see Confidential Employees section](#)). However, once a Responsible Employee has knowledge of an incident of sexual misconduct, they must

report according to this policy.

Role of Law Enforcement

Any individual who has experienced sexual violence is encouraged to contact IUPD or local law enforcement.

IUPD responds to emergency situations on the IU campuses, and typically communicates and works with the University Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Title IX Coordinators to assist in investigations and incident response, as well as to track statistics for Clery Act reporting.

Individuals with a possible criminal case who have not made their initial complaint via the police will be provided with information about how to file a complaint with law enforcement. Individuals may also request assistance from campus authorities in notifying law enforcement. Individuals may decide not to notify law enforcement authorities, and proceed with a University investigation.

A University investigation under the procedures outlined in this policy may be initiated and/or proceed simultaneously with a criminal case. The University will cooperate with law enforcement, and if requested by law enforcement, defer its fact gathering for a brief period during the evidence gathering stage of a criminal investigation. However, the University will not consider its investigation on hold pending a criminal prosecution or investigation and will continue to communicate with individuals and address the need for any interim measures regarding safety and well-being, and resume its own fact gathering as soon as permitted.

The determination by law enforcement whether or not to prosecute a respondent or the outcome of a criminal proceeding does not determine whether a violation of University policy has occurred. Records of University proceedings may be subpoenaed for a criminal prosecution.

In some instances, based on a heightened threat, or potential threat to the safety of the individual(s) involved, or the larger University community, university officials may determine it is necessary to make a third party complaint to law enforcement, despite the individual's decision not to do so. In such instances, the university will attempt to inform the individual prior to making a third party complaint.

Confidentiality and Privacy

Confidential Employees

Certain University employees – based on their own professional licensure and the nature of their role on campus are available to speak with individuals about incidents of sexual misconduct and maintain the individual's desire for anonymity and absolute confidentiality. These confidential employees are exempt from the reporting requirements that apply to responsible employees ([See Responsible Employees section](#)). Individuals who desire anonymity in discussing and seeking assistance about sexual misconduct should contact and/or be referred to a confidential employee.

The University's confidential employees include, but are not limited to:

- Licensed, professional mental health counselors working in that capacity, and those they supervise;
- Health care professionals and staff located in on-campus health care centers; and
- Any staff or specialists on a campus specifically designated as non-professional sexual assault advocates.

Note, faculty, staff and other employees who are licensed mental health workers or are licensed medical workers, but who are not working in that capacity, such as faculty members in psychology, social work, nursing, etc., are not confidential employees under this policy. The University shall identify and publicize confidential employees. Any Confidential Employee who is not a licensed mental health counselor or pastoral counselor serving in those roles, must provide non-identifying aggregate information regarding any Clery crime known to them directly to IUPD.

See Stop Sexual Violence website at <http://stopsexualviolence.iu.edu/employee/confidential.html> for available confidential employees on each University campus.

Privacy

The University is committed to safeguarding the privacy of the parties in a manner consistent with the objective to effectively investigate and prevent incidents of sexual misconduct. In all cases, the University will share the parties' information and details of the allegation only with University officials, law enforcement personnel, and other individuals who have a legitimate administrative or legal reason to be so informed. Records will not be disclosed outside the University unless required by law or subpoena.

All individuals with knowledge of an alleged incident of sexual misconduct are expected to safeguard the privacy of those involved and should refrain from discussing the incident with anyone other than appropriate University officials and law enforcement.

Requests for No-University Action

If an individual discloses they have experienced an incident of sexual misconduct to a responsible employee, but requests that the University not investigate the particular incident, requests that no disciplinary action be taken, requests that the alleged perpetrator not be notified, or makes any similar request, the University will consider such request(s), and in general work to honor them. The responsible employee must still report the information to the designated officials, but also convey the individual's desired request(s). The University will weigh such request against its obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all students, including the individual who experienced the sexual misconduct. If the University determines that it is able to honor the individual's request(s), the individual should understand that the University's ability to meaningfully investigate the incident and/or respond appropriately may be limited. If, however, the University determines it must proceed under the circumstances, it will work to notify the individual in advance.

The University has designated the following individual(s) to evaluate an individual's request for no or limited action by the University in connection with a report of sexual misconduct: the Title IX and Deputy Title IX Coordinator(s), in consultation with relevant administrators on each campus and University legal counsel, where appropriate.

Investigation

Upon receipt of a report of sexual misconduct, the University will respond promptly to investigate and provide interim measures where appropriate. Procedures after a report of sexual misconduct will follow the steps listed below depending on whether the respondent is a student or employee. Employees who are students may be subject to procedures for students or employees, or both, at the sole option of the University. Investigation of the alleged misconduct shall be conducted by the University Title IX Coordinator, a Deputy Title IX Coordinator, a student affairs official (if alleged student misconduct), or another appropriate designee. Information for the investigation may be provided by the parties, witnesses identified by any party, or the University. Information related to prior sexual history of the parties will be prohibited, except in very limited circumstances regarding prior sexual history between the parties where such information may be relevant to the issue of consent. However, consent will not be assumed based solely on evidence of any prior sexual history.

Prior or subsequent conduct of the respondent may be considered in determining pattern, knowledge, intent, or motive. For example, evidence of a pattern of prohibited conduct by the respondent, either before or after the incident on question, regardless of whether there has been a prior finding of a Policy violation, may be deemed relevant to the determination of responsibility for the prohibited conduct under investigation. The determination of the relevance of pattern evidence will be based on an assessment of whether the previous or subsequent conduct was substantially similar to the conduct under investigation or indicated a pattern of similar prohibited conduct.

All investigators shall have the appropriate required and ongoing training on conducting sexual misconduct investigations, issues related to sexual misconduct and applicable University policies and procedures.

If the person identified as having engaged in sexual misconduct is not a student or employee of the University, the University shall take all appropriate measures to determine information regarding the individual, what occurred, whether another entity needs to be contacted to join in or assume an investigation (e.g. another institution of higher education), and to provide assistance in notifying the

proper law enforcement authorities. The University will also provide interim and remedial measures, to the extent possible, to protect the reporting individual and eliminate any hostile environment. If upon investigation, it is determined that an individual is responsible for sexual misconduct and has a continuing relationship with the University, the University shall consider appropriate sanctions to prevent further harm and eliminate the hostile environment.

The University reserves the right to investigate circumstances that may involve sexual misconduct in situations where no complaint, formal or informal, has been filed. In limited circumstances, the University reserves the right to reopen a case previously considered closed in the event of new information or other appropriate circumstances.

Interim and Remedial Measures

Upon receiving a report or notice of alleged sexual misconduct, the University will provide appropriate and necessary interim measures to the complainant. These protective and supportive measures may vary depending on the individual's campus, the individual's needs and the specific circumstances, and could include no contact orders; assistance in changing academic, living, transportation, and/or work situations; counseling services; victim advocacy services; and assistance in obtaining protective orders. Interim measures may also include suspension of the respondent pending completion of the investigation, depending on the nature of the allegations.

Upon a finding of responsibility for sexual misconduct following the university's adjudication of the complaint, the university will take any additional and necessary remedial action with respect to the complainant and others members of the community, as well as the appropriate disciplinary action with respect to the person found responsible.

Certain support and protective measures and resources may also be available to an individual who has experienced sexual misconduct, regardless of whether they move forward with their complaint, depending on the individual's campus, the individual's needs and the specific circumstances.

Summary of Rights of the Complainant and Respondent in Sexual Misconduct Procedures

The rights of the parties to a sexual misconduct proceeding include:

- To be fully informed of University policies and procedures as well as the nature and extent of all alleged violations contained within the allegation.
- To be treated with respect by University officials.
- To have an advisor present during a University sexual misconduct proceeding, investigation meeting, or related meeting. The role of the advisor will be limited to being present only; they will not be allowed to speak during any University sexual misconduct proceeding, investigation meeting, or related meeting.
- Adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation and appropriate resolution of all reports of sexual misconduct.
- To be informed by the University of options to notify proper law enforcement authorities including on-campus and local police, and the option to be assisted by campus authorities in notifying proper law enforcement, if the individual chooses.
- To be notified of available counseling, mental health, academic, legal and other support services, both at the University and in the community.
- To have allegations investigated by individuals who are properly trained to investigate and resolve allegations of sexual misconduct.
- Equitable participation in the investigation and disciplinary process, including the opportunity to identify witnesses and other appropriate evidence.
- To the use of the preponderance of the evidence standard (more likely than not) in determining responsibility.
- The right to appeal as set forth in these procedures.

Procedures for Responding to Incidents Involving Allegations of Student Sexual Misconduct

The University will promptly respond to all reports of sexual misconduct alleged against a

University student following the procedures outlined in this policy. Allegations of sexual misconduct by students will be addressed by the Sexual Misconduct Policy and the Code of Student Rights, Responsibilities and Conduct ("Student Code"). Students may be charged according to specific code violations under the Student Code, which will reference the Sexual Misconduct Policy.

Any individual reporting they have been a victim of sexual violence will be informed of how to, and provided assistance in, making a criminal complaint with the appropriate law enforcement agency. The pursuit of criminal charges may be in addition to (or instead of) pursuing cases through the University process. Individuals who identify as victims/survivors and all members of the Indiana University community are also encouraged to visit the Stop Sexual Violence website at <http://stopsexualviolence.iu.edu> for more information on reporting, campus resources and services available on their campus.

Throughout the process, the parties will have equal opportunities to present information, have advisors present, and pursue an appeal, if applicable. The University will have as a priority the interests of all parties involved, in regard to fairness, dignity, privacy, and due process.

The investigation and determination of responsibility will generally be concluded within 60 days of the report, absent special circumstances.

1. Investigation: Upon receipt of a report of sexual misconduct by a victim/survivor (hereinafter referred to as "complainant") or third party, and following an initial assessment to determine whether it falls within the scope of the Sexual Misconduct Policy and rises to the level of an allegation of sexual misconduct, the University will take immediate and appropriate steps to investigate the incident. If the complainant requests confidentiality or asks that the complaint not be pursued, the University will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the incident consistent with those requests, keeping in mind that the University must weigh such requests against its obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all students, including the complainant.
 - a. If sexual misconduct proceedings are initiated, the Investigator(s) will notify the complainant and the student alleged to have engaged in sexual misconduct (hereinafter referred to as "respondent"). The respondent will be provided a date by which an appointment must be made to discuss the matter. The respondent shall be informed of the allegations made against them and shall be provided the opportunity to respond. The respondent is expected to participate in the investigation and all related procedures, including the Sexual Misconduct Hearing.
 - b. The investigation may include, but is not limited to, interviews with the complainant, the respondent, and other witnesses identified as having information relevant to the allegations made, as well as the examination of written statements by the parties, relevant documents, and other relevant information. Information for the investigation may be provided by complainants, respondents, witnesses identified by any party, or the University. Any person believed to have information relevant to an investigation may be contacted and requested to make an appointment to discuss the matter. The University shall determine what information and evidence will be included in the Investigation File.
 - c. Failure to comply with a request to make and/or keep an appointment related to an investigation may result in a disciplinary hold being placed on a student's account and/or the initiation of student conduct charges for failure to comply.
 - d. All members of the University are expected to cooperate with the investigative process. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary measures pursuant to applicable University policy and procedure.
 - e. Following their investigation, the Investigator will provide their Preliminary Investigation Report to the parties. At that time, the parties will be provided access to the Investigation File. The parties will be provided 10 calendar days to review the Preliminary Investigation Report and the Investigation File and provide any clarifying information to the Investigator. This period of 10 days will be the final opportunity for parties to submit any additional information to the Investigator.
 - f. At the conclusion of the 10-day period, the Investigator will review the information submitted by either party and determine whether and to what extent to incorporate such information into a Final Investigation Report.

- g. At that time, the Investigator will determine the appropriate charge(s), if any, under the Sexual Misconduct Policy and the Student Code to be placed on respondent, and include the charge(s) in their Final Investigation Report. If the Investigator places a charge(s), the Final Investigation Report will be submitted to the hearing panel for the determination of responsibility, and the parties will be provided the Final Investigation Report and notified of next steps of the sexual misconduct process. If the Investigator determines that there is insufficient evidence to support placing a charge, the parties will be provided the Final Investigation Report and notified that no charges will be placed and the case has been closed.
- 2. Acceptance of Responsibility:
 - a. In cases where the respondent expresses a willingness to accept responsibility for any or all charges in a case, the respondent will be offered the opportunity to waive the right to a formal hearing as to the specific charge(s) and all related procedural guarantees, and agree to receive a sanction from the designated student affairs conduct officer. In such situations, the parties will each be provided the opportunity to submit a written statement to the conduct officer for consideration in determining appropriate sanctions.
 - b. The conduct officer shall consider only the parties' written statements regarding sanctions, the relevant facts from the investigation, and past conduct history of the respondent (if applicable). In such cases, the right to appeal will be limited to an appeal on the grounds that the sanction is grossly disproportionate to the violation(s) committed, in light of all relevant aggravating and mitigating factors, and in consideration of applicable university guidelines.
 - 3. Alternative Resolution Options:
 - a. In appropriate cases, the University may pursue alternative resolution with the consent of all parties at any point in the investigation process. Alternative resolution options may include, but are not limited to, mediation, development action plans, voluntary resolutions, and/or appropriate sanctions.
 - b. Under any alternative resolution, the complainant will not be required to resolve the problem directly with the respondent, unless desired by the complainant. All parties must be notified of the right to end the alternative resolution process at any time, and begin the formal process. Mediation may not be used in cases involving any sexual violence. The Investigator shall document the outcome of any alternative resolution and share with the parties.
 - 4. Sexual Misconduct Hearing:
 - a. A hearing panel will be assembled for the sexual misconduct hearing to make a determination of respondent's responsibility as to the specific charge(s) set forth in the Final Investigation Report.
 - b. The hearing panel will be composed of three staff or faculty members of the University. Hearing panel members will be drawn from the pool of staff and faculty members who have completed the University's required annual training on issues related to sexual misconduct and University policies and procedures. At a minimum, at least one panel member shall be a student affairs administrator.
 - c. The sexual misconduct hearing is closed. However, the complainant and respondent may each select one advisor of their choice and at their expense to accompany them at any point in the disciplinary process. Advisors are limited to an advisory role and may not participate or speak for the parties.
 - d. Upon review of the Final Investigation Report, the hearing panel will determine witnesses who may be called, if any, to participate in the hearing.
 - e. Procedures for a Sexual Misconduct Hearing
 - i. The Chair of the hearing panel shall review the charge(s) placed against the respondent and the specific facts alleged. The respondent may, but need not, respond to allegations.
 - ii. Both the complainant and the respondent will have equal opportunity to provide a statement to the hearing panel.
 - iii. No one other than the hearing panel members, the complainant, and the respondent may pose questions during the hearing. The complainant and respondent may not directly question each other, but may submit questions to the Chair, to be asked of the other party. The Chair or other panel members will review questions prior to posing to the other party.

- to prevent questioning that is not permitted under these proceedings.
- iv. The sexual misconduct hearing is recorded. Deliberations by the panel, following the hearing, are not recorded.
 - v. If the respondent fails to appear at the sexual misconduct hearing, the hearing may proceed without their participation. The respondent may explain the failure to appear in writing to the University within two business days of the scheduled hearing. Written documentation supporting the cause of absence must be included. Within three business days after receiving the respondent's letter, the University will notify the respondent and the complainant whether the failure to appear was excused, and if so the hearing may be rescheduled. The failure to appear will only be excused due to extraordinary circumstances.
 - vi. If the respondent failed to appear and such failure was not excused, the respondent's right to appeal the finding and any sanction(s) imposed will be automatically forfeited, and the outcome reached in absentia will go into effect. The respondent shall not lose their right to appeal in the event the hearing panel's finding includes a sanction of expulsion from University housing, suspension from the University, or expulsion from the University.
- f. Decision & Sanctions
- i. At the conclusion of a hearing, the panel shall deliberate without the parties present to determine responsibility for the specific charge(s) based on the evidence, and sanctions if applicable.
 - ii. If, after deliberations, the hearing panel determines that the information contained in the Final Investigative Report and gathered during the hearing, does not support by a preponderance of the evidence (more likely than not) that the respondent is responsible for a violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy and the Student Code, the hearing panel will notify both the respondent and the complainant by means of a written notice. The complainant and/or respondent may request an appeal (see section 5a.).
 - iii. If, after deliberations, the hearing panel determines that the information contained in the Final Investigative Report and gathered during the hearing, does support by a preponderance of the evidence (more likely than not) that the respondent is responsible for a violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy and the Student Code, the hearing panel will notify both the respondent and the complainant and will assign appropriate sanctions by means of a written notice. The respondent and/or the complainant may request an appeal (see section 5a.).
 - iv. Possible sanctions for cases in which students are found in violation of Sexual Misconduct Policy and the Student Code for acts of sexual misconduct include, but are not limited to formal warnings, behavioral assessment and/or counseling, required educational training, disciplinary probation, suspension, and/or permanent expulsion.
5. Appeal: The respondent or the complainant may appeal the decision of the sexual misconduct hearing panel to the Senior Student Affairs Administrator on the respective campus, or their designee. To initiate an appeal, respondent/complainant must send written notice of appeal to the designated official. The written notice must include the basis for seeking the appeal and include information to support such basis (See Section 5b.)
- a. Timing: The notice of appeal must be filed no later than five calendar days after the date the written decision of the sexual misconduct hearing panel is sent. If an appeal is submitted by either party, the underlying decision and any corresponding sanction will be held in abeyance until final notice of the appeal outcome. During this time, any interim measures in place will remain in effect (e.g., no contact order, no trespass). If no written request for an appeal is received by the University within the time specified, the decision of the hearing panel and any sanction(s) imposed will be final and in effect.
 - b. Basis for Appeal: The Senior Student Affairs Administrator will have the sole discretion in determining whether the basis for appeal has been met and whether the appeal can move forward. An appeal must be based on one of the following criteria:
 - i. Significant procedural error that reasonably would have affected the outcome of the

- student's case.
- ii. The sanction imposed is grossly disproportionate to the violation(s) committed, in light of all relevant aggravating and mitigating factors, and in consideration of applicable University guidelines.
 - c. Decision and Sanction: If the basis for appeal has been met, the Senior Student Affairs Administrator will review the written appeal and the pertinent part of the sexual misconduct hearing panel record only. The Senior Student Affairs Administrator will not consider new evidence or information that is not a part of that record. The Senior Student Affairs Administrator must render a decision within 10 calendar days of receipt of the appeal and may take any of the following actions:
 - i. Affirm the original decision regarding responsibility.
 - ii. Affirm the original decision concerning the disciplinary sanction/s to be imposed.
 - iii. Set aside the original decision regarding responsibility and impose a new decision.
 - iv. Set aside the original decision regarding responsibility and order that a new sexual misconduct hearing be held before a new hearing panel.
 - v. Set aside the original decision concerning the disciplinary sanction/s to be imposed and impose a different sanction or set of sanctions.
 - d. The Senior Student Affairs Administrator will notify the respondent and the complainant, in writing, of their decision and will initiate the necessary procedures to effectuate the decision.
 - e. The decision of the Senior Student Affairs Administrator or their designee is final and there will be no further appeals.
6. Notice: The complainant and the respondent will be provided written notice of the outcome of the sexual misconduct hearing, the appeals process, and the appeal decision, if applicable. Written notice may be provided electronically through Indiana University email accounts.
7. NOTE:
- Just as students with disabilities may be eligible for accommodations in their classes, accommodations may be available for these procedures as well. Students with disabilities requesting accommodations and services under these procedures will need to present a current accommodation verification letter from their campus disability services office before accommodations can be considered and provided.
 - In appropriate circumstances, the University may utilize language translation services to assist in the investigation and/or hearing proceedings.
 - In the event there is a civil protective order in place that precludes the university from conducting a hearing as outlined in the student procedures, the university may use an alternative process that will be communicated to both parties.

Procedures for Responding to Incidents Involving Allegations of Faculty or Staff Sexual Misconduct

The University will promptly respond to all complaints of Sexual Misconduct alleged against a University employee. Any individual reporting that they have been a victim of sexual violence will be informed of how to, and provided assistance in, making a criminal complaint with the appropriate law enforcement agency. Individuals who identify as victims/survivors and all members of the Indiana University community are also encouraged to visit the Stop Sexual Violence website at <http://stopsexualviolence.iu.edu> for more information on reporting, campus resources and services available on their campus.

All parties will have equal opportunities to present information, have advisors present, and pursue an appeal, if applicable. All procedures, excluding any appeal, should be completed within 60 days, absent any special circumstances.

Throughout this process, the University will have as a priority, the interests of all parties involved, in regard to fairness, dignity, privacy, and due process. Students reporting sexual misconduct against an employee will be provided interim and remedial measures as described in this policy, where appropriate and necessary.

For the purpose of these procedures, relevant officials with key responsibilities are:

Investigator - the Deputy Title IX Coordinator(s) for the respective campus, or an appropriate

designee, will conduct fact-finding as the Investigator.

Decisional Official (DO) - will issue the decision determining responsibility and assigning appropriate sanctions, if applicable. The DO will be as follows:

1. For complaints against staff employees, including temporary (hourly), the DO will be the appropriate Campus HR Director.
2. For complaints against faculty and academic employees, the DO will be the Vice Provost/Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs of the respective campus.
3. For complaints against a Dean, a Vice Provost, or a Vice Chancellor, the DO will be the Provost/Chancellor of the respective campus.
4. For complaints against a University Vice President, a Provost, a Chancellor, or equivalent, the DO will be the President.
5. For complaints against the President, the DO will be the Board of Trustees.

Faculty Board of Review – constituted on each campus, in faculty cases may review action of DO.

Appellate Official – may review action of DO on each campus following appeal by either party. The Appellate Official will be as follows:

1. For an appeal in a complaint against staff employees, including temporary (hourly), the Associate Vice President of University Human Resources.
2. For an appeal in a complaint against faculty or academic employees, the Provost/Chancellor of the respective campus.
3. For an appeal in a complaint against a Dean, a Vice Provost, or a Vice Chancellor, the President.
4. For an appeal in a complaint against a Vice President, a Provost, a Chancellor, or equivalent, the Board of Trustees.

All relevant officials and any review board members will receive annual University training on issues related to sexual misconduct and be familiar with University policies and procedures. The University Title IX Coordinator shall be informed of each complaint and be available to all relevant officials and review board members for consultation during this process.

Complaint

Initial Assessment: Upon receipt of a complaint against faculty or staff, an Investigator will conduct an initial assessment to determine whether it falls within the scope of the Sexual Misconduct Policy, and whether it rises to the level of an allegation of sexual misconduct. The initial assessment will include informing complainants and respondents regarding the nature of allegations and explanation of this policy and procedures.

The process that follows shall apply if the Investigator determines that this threshold has been met. If a complaint raises allegations that are outside the scope of the Sexual Misconduct Policy, but may violate other University policy(ies), the Investigator will refer the complaint to the appropriate University office.

In the event the Investigator determines not to pursue an investigation under this Policy, that decision may be appealed by either party to the DO, requesting a review of the decision not to proceed in an investigation. Upon review, the DO may uphold that decision or order an Investigation to proceed.

Interim Action: If, upon the receipt of a complaint, the University Title IX Coordinator and/or the Deputy Title IX Coordinator(s) for the respective campus, or their designee, determines a need for immediate interim action, e.g. removal, reassignment, administrative leave, or suspension, they shall consult with the DO. The DO may administer such interim action at any point in this process pending final outcome.

Alternative Resolution Options: In appropriate cases, the University may pursue informal resolution with the consent of all parties at any point in the investigation process. Informal resolution options may include, but are not limited to, mediation, development action plans, and voluntary resolutions. Under informal resolution, the complainant will not be required to resolve the problem directly with the respondent, unless desired by the complainant. All parties must be notified of the right

to end the alternative resolution process at any time, and begin the formal process. Mediation may not be used in cases involving any sexual violence or where the complaint is made against an employee with a position of authority over the complainant. The Investigator shall document the outcome of any alternative resolution and share with the University Title IX Coordinator and the DO.

Investigation

When an investigation is initiated, the Investigator will conduct fact-finding as to the allegations made against the respondent employee. The investigation may include, but is not limited to, interviews with the complainant, the respondent, and other witnesses identified as having information relevant to the allegations made, as well as the examination of written statements by the parties, relevant documents, and other relevant information. Information for the investigation may be provided by complainants, respondents, witnesses identified by any party, or the University. The Investigator shall ensure that the respondent is informed of all allegations raised and is provided the opportunity to respond. The University may consider information relating to prior complaints of misconduct known to the University. Evidence regarding a party's past sexual behavior or activity is prohibited, except in connection to evidence of past sexual activity **between** the parties where the exclusion of such information would adversely affect the integrity or fairness of the finding. Previous consensual relationships between the parties will not in itself establish consent or preclude a finding of sexual misconduct.

All members of the University are required to cooperate fully with the investigative process. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary measures pursuant to applicable University policy and procedure.

Report of Investigation

The Investigator will create a report of the investigation setting forth:

1. factual determination(s);
2. recommendation as to whether the respondent is responsible for the sexual misconduct using a preponderance of the evidence standard (more likely than not); and
3. recommendation as to appropriate sanctions, if any, as set forth below. The report will be forwarded to the DO.

Finding and Decision

Upon receiving the Investigator's report, the DO may consult with the Investigator concerning his or her recommendations. If the DO wishes further consultation with the parties, the Investigator will facilitate consultations to ensure equal opportunities for the parties to meet with the DO.

The DO will issue one of the following findings, using a preponderance of the evidence standard:

1. Finding of "No Violation" of the University's Sexual Misconduct Policy: If there is a determination that the behavior alleged and investigated did not violate the Sexual Misconduct Policy, the parties will be so informed of the finding. The parties will receive a summary of the information considered during the investigation. In the event the investigation reveals that the employee may have violated a different University policy, the DO may address any such potential violation through other applicable University policies. Documentation regarding a finding of "No Violation" shall be maintained with the respective Deputy Title IX Coordinator's office, and not in the employee's personnel file.
2. Finding of a "Violation" of the University's Sexual Misconduct Policy: If there is a determination that the behavior alleged and investigated was in violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy, the DO shall issue the finding and sanction(s) (based on the level of sanctions set forth below) and notify all parties. The parties will receive a summary of the information considered during the investigation.

Sanctions

Sanctions for a violation of the University's Sexual Misconduct Policy include the following:

1. Level One Sanctions include sanctions that do not directly modify job duties or actual salary, such as informal discussions, additional training, periodic review, letter to personnel file (other than

to promotion and tenure dossier which is included in Level Two Sanctions below). Level One Sanctions shall not be appropriate in the event the respondent was found responsible for sexual assault or other sexual violence.

2. Level Two Sanctions include sanctions that directly modify job duties, salary or job status, including withholding compensation, consideration in tenure or promotion decisions, suspension and termination.

When determining the appropriate sanctions, consideration shall be given to the nature and severity of the behavior and the existence of any prior incidents or violations.

Appeals

Appeals to Appellate Officer

Following a finding of “No Violation” any party may request an appeal directly to the Appellate Officer on the basis of:

1. Significant procedural error that reasonably would have affected the outcome.
2. Significant bias in the process.

Following a finding of “Violation” and Level One Sanction: any party may request an appeal directly to the Appellate Officer on the basis of:

1. Significant procedural error that reasonably would have affected the outcome.
2. Significant bias in the process.

Following a finding of “Violation” and Level Two Sanction: any party may request an appeal directly to the Appellate Officer on the basis of:

1. Significant procedural error that reasonably would have affected the outcome.
2. Significant bias in the process.
3. The finding of responsibility is in error.
4. The appropriateness of the sanctions.

All requests for appeal must be submitted in writing within 10 calendar days of receiving the DO’s decision. The request must set forth the basis for seeking an appeal, and include information to support such basis(es). If an appeal is requested, all concerned parties will be notified. The Appellate Officer shall first determine whether the basis of appeal has been met, and if so, shall review the findings, and any applicable sanctions, in making a decision. The Appellate Officer shall not revisit findings of fact as determined in the investigation.

The Appellate Officer shall make a final determination within 10 calendar days of the receipt of any appeal, indicating one of the following:

1. Affirming the DO’s original finding(s).
2. Setting aside the DO’s original finding(s) and imposing a new finding and/or sanctions.
3. Setting aside the DO’s original finding(s) and ordering a new investigation (this option will generally be reserved for cases where significant procedural error has been identified to have affected the outcome).

To the extent possible, the parties will be notified simultaneously in writing of the final decision following an appeal.

Request for Review to Faculty Board of Review

In cases involving a faculty member as a respondent, any party may request review by a Faculty Board of Review prior to an appeal to the Provost or Chancellor according to the provisions below. This request must be made within 10 calendar days of receiving the decision from the DO.

Level One Sanctions are only eligible for review by the Faculty Board of Review if the requesting party can show significant bias in the process or significant procedural error that reasonably would have affected the outcome. For an appeal of “No Violation” or Level One Sanctions, the Faculty Board of

Review may decline a request for review at which point, the requesting party may appeal to the Provost or Chancellor. For Level Two Sanctions, the grounds for review by the Faculty Board of Review may also include the finding of responsibility and the appropriateness of the sanctions. The Board may not conduct new fact-finding, and may not revisit the factual determination. The Board will only receive the Report of the Investigation, but may consult with the DO and Title IX Coordinator about further questions.

Throughout the Faculty Board of Review process, hearing members and participants shall ensure that the privacy of the matter and the parties is upheld. Hearings shall be closed to the public to protect the privacy of all parties. In addition to faculty members serving on the Board of Review hearing panel, others present during a hearing may include the party requesting review, the Investigator, the DO, the University Title IX Coordinator, and any other University official necessary to the proceedings. No witnesses will be allowed in the Faculty Board of Review. If the party requesting review is the faculty employee, the other party may choose to participate in the Faculty Board of Review by either being present and/or by submitting a written statement. All parties may have an advisor present, but the advisor will not be allowed to participate or speak during the Review, unless for the purpose of reading the party's written statement, if provided and requested.

A Faculty Board of Review must be concluded promptly, and within no more than 60 days of the request. After review, the Faculty Board may support the decision of the DO or make an alternative recommendation regarding the finding or sanctions to the Provost or Chancellor, (or relevant official). The Provost or Chancellor (or relevant official) will make a final determination within 10 days of receiving the Faculty Board of Review recommendation.

Note: Adversary hearings, including confrontation, cross-examination by the parties and active advocacy by attorneys or other advocates, are neither appropriate nor permitted during the investigation or appeal phase of these processes.

Further information and definitions of key terms can be found in the University Sexual Misconduct Policy.

Definitions

For purposes of addressing complaints of sexual misconduct against or by University students and employees, the following uniform definitions shall be used by the University:

Advisor - means any person, who may assist, support, guide and advise the respondent or complainant during the investigation, conduct proceedings, and/or related meetings. Advisors are not permitted to actively participate or speak during the investigation, proceedings and related meetings. In certain circumstances where a party may be unable to speak on their own behalf, an advisor may present a statement prepared by the party.

Bodily injury - shall mean physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.

Campus security authority (CSA) - a term used in the Clery Act to describe someone who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. The Clery Act (34 CFR 668.46) defines a CSA as:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring entrance into institutional property.
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings.

Pastoral and professional counselors are not considered a campus security authority when acting in

their roles as a pastoral or professional counselor.

Clery Act – refers to the The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, (20 U.S.C. section 1092(f)), a federal law that requires institutions such as IU to collect and publish statistics for certain crimes reported to have occurred on IU’s “Clery Geography” (i.e., occurring on campus, on public property within or immediately adjacent to campus, and on other noncampus IU property), for the purpose of informing current and prospective students and employees. Each IU campus publishes an Annual Security Report under the Clery Act, which contains these crime statistics as well as campus specific information on resources, campus emergency responses, safety and security policies, and disciplinary procedures. These crime statistics include, but are not limited to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Clery also requires “timely warnings” be issued to the campus community for crimes occurring on Clery Geography that are considered a serious or continuing threat to students or employees. Under Clery, any good-faith report of a crime occurring on Clery Geography must be included in the statistical data.

Complainant - refers to an individual who reports experiencing sexual misconduct committed by a member of the University community, and is named in a complaint of sexual misconduct under this policy and procedures. The University may serve as the Complainant when the alleged victim does not wish to participate and the University has determined it is necessary to move forward under the applicable procedures.

Confidential Employees - certain University employees – based on their own professional licensure and the nature of their role on campus – are available to speak with individuals about incidents of sexual misconduct and maintain the individual’s desire for anonymity and absolute confidentiality. These confidential employees are exempt from the reporting requirements that apply to responsible employees. Individuals who desire anonymity in seeking assistance about sexual misconduct should be referred to a confidential employee.

The University’s confidential employees include, but are not limited to:

- Licensed, professional mental health counselors working in that capacity, and those they supervise;
- Health care professionals and staff located in on-campus health care centers; and
- Any staff or specialists on a campus specifically designated as non-professional sexual assault advocates.

Consent - ([see above](#))

Dating violence - violence or the threat of violence committed by any person who is or has been in a relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship will be determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interactions between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic violence - violence or the threat of violence by a person against another person who:

- (1) is or was a spouse of;
- (2) is or was living as if a spouse of;
- (3) has a child in common with;
- (4) is a minor subject to the control of; or
- (5) is an incapacitated individual under the guardianship or otherwise subject to the control of the other person regardless of whether the act or threat has been reported to a law enforcement agency or results in a criminal prosecution.

Employee - this term shall be synonymous with and include all employees working for Indiana University – academic employees, including faculty, and staff, including full-time, part-time, and temporary (hourly) employees at any University campus or working on behalf of the University.

Finding of Responsibility - means that it is more likely than not that the Respondent has committed one or more acts of sexual misconduct. A preponderance of the evidence standard must be used when determining responsibility for sexual misconduct.

Force or threat of force - (a) the use of physical force which overcomes the person's resistance or (b) the threat of physical force, express or implied, against the person or a third party that places the person in fear of death or in fear of serious personal injury to the person or a third party where the person reasonably believes that the actor has the present or future ability to execute the threat.

Hostile environment - when conduct is sufficiently severe, pervasive or persistent to limit or deny a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the University's educational programs or affects employment.

Indiana University Property – buildings, grounds, and land that are owned by Indiana University or controlled by Indiana University via leases or other formal contractual arrangements to house ongoing IU operations.

Interim and Remedial Measures - procedures for incidents involving students and employees will include providing appropriate and necessary interim measures pending the result of an investigation and remedial measures that will be long-term and continuous. Interim and remedial measures may vary depending on the individual's campus, the individual's needs and the specific circumstances. These measures could include no contact orders, assistance in changing academic, living, transportation, and/or work situations; counseling services; victim advocacy services; and assistance in obtaining protective orders. Interim measures may also include suspension of the respondent pending completion of the investigation.

Investigator - a University official authorized to investigate reports of sexual misconduct under the procedures outlined in this policy.

Notice - To the extent possible, the parties shall be provided simultaneous written notice of the outcome of the sexual misconduct proceeding, the appeals process, and the appeal decision, if applicable. Written notice may be provided electronically through Indiana University email accounts.

Member of the University community - includes any individual who is a student, staff, faculty member, University official, or any other individual employed by, or acting on behalf of, the University. An individual's status in a particular situation shall be determined by the Investigator or Title IX Coordinator.

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

Respondent - is any member of the University community alleged to have engaged in sexual misconduct as defined in this policy.

Responsible Employee - Pursuant to Title IX, a "responsible employee" includes those University employees who have the authority to redress sexual misconduct, who have the duty to report incidents of sexual misconduct, or who a student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty.

The University's responsible employees include, but are not limited to:

- All instructors, including full-time professors, adjuncts, lecturers, associate instructors (AIs), teaching assistants (TAs), and any others who offer classroom instruction or office hours to students;
- All advisors;
- All coaches, and other athletic staff that interact directly with students;
- All student affairs administrators;

- All residential hall staff;
- All employees who work in offices that interface with students; and
- All supervisors and University officials.

Retaliation - Protections against retaliation are critical to reducing the prevalence of sexual misconduct within the University community. Retaliation against anyone who has reported an incident of sexual misconduct, provided information, or participated in procedures or an investigation into a report of sexual misconduct, is prohibited by the University and will not be tolerated. Acts of retaliation include intimidation, threats, and/or harassment, whether physical or communicated verbally or via written communication (including the use of e-mail, texts and social media), as well as adverse changes in work or academic environments or other adverse actions or threats. The University will take steps to prevent retaliation, and will impose sanctions on anyone or any group who is found to have engaged in retaliation in violation of this policy. Concerns about potential retaliation in connection with a report of sexual misconduct should be reported to a Deputy Title IX Coordinator or the University Title IX Coordinator.

Sexual assault - ([see above](#))

Sexual exploitation - manner that extends the bounds of consensual sexual activity with or without the knowledge of the other individual for any purpose, including sexual gratification, financial gain, personal benefit, or any other non-legitimate purpose. Examples of sexual exploitation include but are not limited to:

- Non-consensual streaming, audio- or video-recording, photographing, or transmitting intimate or sexual utterances, sounds, or images without consent of all parties involved;
- Allowing others to view sexual acts (whether in person or via a video camera or other recording device) without the consent of all parties involved;
- Engaging in any form of voyeurism (e.g., “peeping”);
- Prostituting another individual;
- Compelling another individual to touch his or her own or another person’s (third party) intimate parts without consent;
- Knowingly exposing another individual to a sexually transmitted disease or virus without that individual’s knowledge; and
- Inducing incapacitation for the purpose of making another person vulnerable to non-consensual sexual activity.

Sexual harassment - ([see above](#))

Sexual misconduct - includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, other forms of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and stalking. For purposes of this policy, sex or gender based discrimination is considered sexual misconduct.

Sexual penetration - means sexual intercourse in its ordinary meaning, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal intercourse or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of the actor’s or person’s body or any object manipulated by the actor into the genital or anal openings of the person’s body.

Sexual violence - refers to physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person’s will or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to use of drugs or alcohol, or due to an intellectual or other disability. Sexual violence includes rape and sexual assault.

Stalking - a knowing or an intentional course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another person that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened. The term does not include statutorily or constitutionally protected activity.

Student - as defined by the [Code of Student Rights, Responsibilities, and Conduct](http://studentcode.iu.edu/appendices/definitions.html) (<http://studentcode.iu.edu/appendices/definitions.html>)

Student Affairs Officer - individuals authorized by the University and the campus chancellor or provost to be responsible for the administration of the Student Code of Rights and Responsibilities on a campus, and in certain circumstances includes his or her designee.

Title VII - refers to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. section 2000e), which prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex and national origin.

Title IX - refers to the portion of the federal Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. section 1681-1688), which provides in part that “no person in the United States shall, on the basis of gender, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance”.

Title IX Coordinator - the individual designated by the University to coordinate University’s compliance with Title IX and respond to allegations of sexual misconduct by members of the University community. In some circumstances this can include his or her designee.

University - means Indiana University.

Sanctions

Violations of this policy by an individual will be dealt with in accordance with applicable University policies and procedures, referenced above, which may include disciplinary actions up to and including termination from the university. See the procedures outlined above for possible sanctions that may be imposed to address violations of this policy. When determining appropriate sanctions, the University may consider prior findings of misconduct. Violations of law will be addressed by law enforcement and may result in criminal penalties.

Appendix C – Sexual Misconduct: Rights, Options, and Resource Guide

Indiana State University 2017 Annual Security & Fire Safety Report



Statistical Information 2014-2015-2016

ISU Main Campus, Landsbaum Center for Health Education, ISU Flight Academy, and Sycamore Outdoor Center

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Accessibility of Information & Non-Discrimination Policy

*This publication is available in alternative formats upon request. Indiana State University is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to programs, facilities, admission and employment without regard to personal characteristics not related to ability, performance, or qualifications as determined by University policy or by state or federal authorities. It is the policy of the University to maintain an academic and work environment free of discrimination, including harassment. Indiana State University does not discriminate on the basis of: age, disability, genetic information, national origin, pregnancy, race/color, religion, sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, veteran status, or any other class protected by federal and state statutes. Indiana State University is committed to providing equal opportunity in education and employment for all. **Discrimination based upon any protected class is strictly prohibited.** Direct all inquiries regarding this Non-discrimination Policy to the Director of Equal Opportunity and Sr. Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Indiana State University, Rankin Hall, Suite 426, 200 North 7th Street, Terre Haute, Indiana, 47809, phone 812-237-8954, email: Stephannie.Gambill@indstate.edu*

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY:

To the Indiana State University Community—

It is up to each one of us to help foster a secure and supportive environment at Indiana State University—an environment where individuals can feel safe to visit, learn, work, and live. Primary to this goal are the principles of responsibility, respect, and integrity. These values are essential to any community, and serve as the foundation for the success and productivity of our students, faculty, and staff. Safety on campus is one of the highest concerns. A truly safe campus can only be achieved through the cooperation of everyone. This publication contains information about campus safety measures and reports statistics about crime in our University community. It also describes our efforts to combat alcohol and drug abuse. Please take the time to read it and help foster a more caring and safe environment.

Dr. Daniel J Bradley

President



MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE AT INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY:

To the Indiana State University Community—

Creating and maintaining a safe campus environment for students, staff, alumni, and visitors of Indiana State University is of paramount importance to the college. We strive to foster an environment in which individuals feel safe to visit, learn, and work. Our goals are principles of responsibility and respect. These values are essential to our community and serve as the foundation for mutual success and productivity. A safe, supportive campus can be achieved with everyone's cooperation. This publication contains information about campus safety measures and reports crime statistics for Indiana State University. Help foster a safe, caring campus

Joseph Newport

Chief of Police





Note: This map depicts the Core Campus of Indiana State University. The Campus boarder is outlined in yellow. All of the university properties located within the yellow areas are considered to be on campus. The Streets that the university owns or controls are highlighted in light blue. The streets that are not highlighted are considered to be public property.

UNIVERSITY OWNED PROPERTY NOT PICTURED IN THE MAP ABOVE:

Bob Warn Field at Sycamore Stadium
 Kiewig Woods
 Landsbaum Woods
 Memorial Stadium
 NW River Campus
 Phi Gamma Delta
 Pseudacris Pond
 Sigma Chi Fraternity House
 Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity House
 Sycamore Outdoor Center
 Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity House
 University Apartments Unit 1
 University Apartments Unit 3

ICON Warehouse
 Lambda Chi Alpha
 Little Bluestem Prairie Nature Preserve
 Mullins House
 Phi Delta Theta Fraternity House
 Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity House
 Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity House
 Sigma Kappa Sorority House
 Soccer Field
 Theta Chi Fraternity House
 University Apartments North
 University Apartments Unit 2
 University Apartments Unit 4

Separate Campuses By Clery Definition:

All policy statements contained in this report apply to all campuses unless otherwise indicated.

**Note– The crime statistics for the following locations will be listed within this report in separate charts from the crime statistics of the main campus:*

1. Landsbaum Center for Health Education
2. ISU Flight Academy
3. Sycamore Outdoor Center

LANDSBAUM CENTER FOR HEALTH EDUCATION

This Separate Campus is located at: 1433 N 6 1/2 Street, Terre Haute, IN

The campus consists of one building that is not reasonably contiguous to the main campus of Indiana State University. However, it is owned and controlled by the institution, has an organized program of study, and has an administrator on-site.



SYCAMORE OUTDOOR CENTER

This Separate Campus is located at: 1373 W County Rd 700 N, Brazil, IN
The campus consists of one main building and eight (8) lakes on approximately 80 acres. The Sycamore Outdoor Center is not reasonably contiguous to the main campus of Indiana State University. However, it is owned and controlled by the institution, has an organized program of study, and has an administrator on-site.



ISU Flight Academy

This Separate Campus is located at: 520 S. Airport Street, Terre Haute, IN

The campus consists of a facility located at the Terre Haute Regional Airport. The ISU Flight Academy is not reasonably contiguous to the main campus of Indiana State University. However, it is owned and controlled by the institution, has an organized program of study, and has an administrator on-site.



CLERY GEOGRAPHY DEFINITIONS

On-Campus:

Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as food or other retail vendor).

Public Property:

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

Non-Campus Buildings or Property:

Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

<i>Indiana State University Clery Team</i>	
Bridget K. Butwin	General Counsel
Craig Enyeart	Assistant Dean & Student Conduct & Integrity Director
Janet Weatherly	Student Wellness Associate Director
Joseph Newport	Chief of Police, Director of Public Safety
Kale Walker	Training Specialist and Human Resources Generalists
Leah Reynolds	Associate VP for Inclusive Excellence and Title IX Coordinator
Lisa Spence	Associate VP for Academic Affairs & Chief Information Officer
Michele Barrett	Assistant Chief of Police
Richard Toomey	Associate Vice President of Enrollment Management
Sally Hunter	Director of Internal Audit
Stephannie Gambill	Director of Equal Opportunity/Sr. Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Tamara McCollough	Clery Compliance Lieutenant
Tammy Hurst	Assistant to the Chief of Police
William Fairbanks	Safety Specialist

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, more commonly known as the Clery Act, 10 U.S.C. §1092(f) et. seq., and its implementing regulations require colleges and universities to do the following:

- Publish an annual report every year by October 1st that contains three years of campus crime and fire safety statistics and certain campus security policy statements;
- Disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non-campus facilities and remote classrooms.

Note: *The statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other University officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.*

- Provide “timely warning” notices of those crimes that have occurred and pose an ongoing threat to the safety of students and employees.
- Issue an emergency notification, upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus.
- Disclose in a public crime log crimes and alleged crimes that occur on campus or within the patrol jurisdiction of campus police that is reported to the campus police.

The Indiana State University (ISU) Public Safety Office prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The full text of this report can be located on our web site at <http://www.indstate.edu/pubsafety/>. This report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus and alternative sites, Equal Opportunity and Title IX Office, the Division of Student Affairs, the Office of Human Resources, ISU Risk Management, Enrollment Management, Communications & Marketing, Residential Life, Student Conduct and Integrity, General Counsel, Internal Auditing, Registration & Records, and Environmental Safety. Each entity provides updated information on their educational efforts, policy implementation and programs to comply with the Clery Act requirements.

Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to the ISU Public Safety Office, designated campus officials (including but not limited to directors, deans, department heads, athletic coaches, academic and organization advisor, the Title IX Coordinator and investigator (s), Student Conduct and Integrity officials, and local law enforcement.

The Student Counseling Center and the Psychology Clinic inform their clients of the procedures to report crime to the ISU Public Safety Office on a voluntary or confidential basis, should they feel it is in the best interest of the client. A procedure is in place to anonymously capture crime statistics disclosed confidentially during such a session.

The compilation of the statistical information provided in this report does not violate the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) or any other law.

Each year, an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students, faculty and staff that provide the web site to access this report. Copies of the report may also be obtained at the ISU Public Safety Office located next to Pickerl Hall at 210 N. 6th Street, or by calling 812-237-3777. All prospective employees may obtain a copy from Human Resources located in Rankin Hall, Room 300 or by calling 812-237-4114, and the web site address will be attached to ISU employment applications.

All policy statements contained in this report pertain to the main campus and the identified separate campus locations unless otherwise stated.

DAILY LOGS

Crime Log:

The Indiana State University Police Department is required by the Jeanne Clery Act to maintain a daily crime log. The purpose of the daily crime log is to record criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to the campus police department. Indiana State University Police Department enters all criminal incidents reported to the police department. The daily crime log is updated within two (2) business days of the reporting of information to the police department. The police department is located within at 210 N. 6th Street, Terre Haute, IN 47809

***Note: A business day is Monday through Friday, except for days when the university is closed. Normal business hours are 8am to 4pm (Eastern Time).**

Media Log:

The Media Log is required by the state of Indiana Public Access Laws under Indiana Code 5-14-3-1 et. seq. and is a recording in chronological order of all crimes reported to the police that include the name, address, and criminal charges of all persons arrested. The media log is made available to the general public at the Indiana State University Police Department. The police department is located at 210 N. 6th Street, Terre Haute, IN 47809.

All crimes reported to the Indiana State University are posted to the media log within two (2) business days of the report unless the disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. Indiana State University Police

Department may also withhold information from the media log when there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence.

****Note: A business day is Monday through Friday, except for days when the university is closed. Normal business hours are 8am to 4pm (Eastern Time).***





The Indiana State University Police Department

The ISU Police Department Officers are fully sworn and have authority to apprehend, enforce Federal, State and local laws and arrest anyone involved in illegal acts on any property owned, leased, or used by Indiana State University and, throughout the State of Indiana. If any offenses involving University rules and regulations are committed by a University student, the ISU Police Department may also refer the individual to Student Conduct and Integrity, a division of Student Affairs.

Indiana State University Police Department maintains a twenty-four hour police operation located at 210 N. 6th Street between Erickson and Pickerl Hall.

The ISU Police Department's jurisdictional boundaries are: Tippecanoe Street on the north, Wabash Street on the south, 12th Street on the east and N. Water Street on the west. Also, any University owned or leased property in outlying areas is patrolled jointly by both the University Police and Terre Haute City Police.

ISU Police Department Mission Statement

We are dedicated to providing our community with the highest quality of law enforcement services. We are committed to developing a partnership with the University community, local law enforcement agencies, and the citizens of Terre Haute to provide a safe environment in which we can live, learn, and work.

Working Relationship with Local, State, and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

The ISU Police Department maintains a close working relationship with the Terre Haute City Police Department. The ISU Police Department occasionally works with other law enforcement agencies in Indiana, including the Vigo County Sheriff Department, Indiana State Police, and others. University Police communicate regularly on the scene of incidents that occur in and around the campus area. The University Police work closely with agencies when incidents arise that require joint investigative efforts, resources, crime related reports and exchange of information, as deemed necessary.

Currently, there is no memorandum of understanding between the University Police and Terre Haute City Police that addresses the investigation of alleged criminal incidents. The University anticipates on getting one in the future.

Crimes Involving Student Organizations at Non-Campus Locations

Indiana State University relies on its close working relationships with local law enforcement agencies to receive information about incidents involving Indiana State University students and recognized student organizations, on and at non-campus locations. In coordination with local law enforcement agencies, the ISU Police Department will actively investigate certain crimes occurring on or near campus.

If the department learns of criminal activity at non-campus locations involving students or student organizations officially recognized by the institution, (including student organizations with non-campus housing facilities) it will coordinate with the appropriate external law enforcement agency and forward information about the situation to the Office of Student Conduct and Integrity, as appropriate.

The University requires all recognized student organizations to abide by federal, state, and local laws, and University regulations. The University may become involved if a recognized student organization engages in such conduct that is determined to violate the Code of Student Conduct at. The Code of Student Conduct can be at the following link:

<https://www.indstate.edu/sites/default/files/media/documents/pdf/code-of-student-conduct.pdf>



SECTION 1

EMERGENCY & CRIME REPORTING AT INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

ISU encourages prompt and accurate reporting of all crimes to the ISU Public Safety Office and the appropriate law enforcement agencies. If crimes are never reported, little can be done to help other members of the community from also being victims. We encourage University community members to report crimes promptly and to participate in and support crime prevention efforts. The University community will be much safer when all community members participate in safety and security initiatives.

1. Campus and Community Reporting Mechanisms

The University has a number of ways for campus community members and visitors to report crimes, serious incidents, and other emergencies to appropriate University officials. Regardless of how and where you decide to report these incidents, it is critical for the safety of the entire Indiana State community that you immediately report all incidents. This is so that the ISU Police Department can investigate the situation and determine if follow-up action(s) are necessary. Reporting crimes to the ISU Police will aid in the issuance of a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification and depending on the crime, inclusion of the information in the annual crime statistics disclosure.

- To report by phone, dial 9-1-1 from any campus telephone or use the “Help” button on the Code Blue Phone system to reach the ISU Police Department. If using a cell phone on campus, dial 812- 237-5555 for an emergency.
- To report in person, visit ISU Police Department at 210 N. 6th Street, Terre Haute, Indiana.
- To report a crime online, go to the ISU Public Safety Office website, <http://www.indstate.edu/pubsafety/>, click on **Silent Witness Reporting**.

Crimes should be accurately and promptly reported to the ISU Police Department or the appropriate police agency, when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

BLUE LIGHT PHONES

The University has Blue Light Phones on the Indiana State University campus. The “Push for Help” button is linked to the ISU Police Department and to 9-1-1 services and should be used for emergencies. The “Info” button should be used for non-emergencies situations, such as escort requests, battery jump, vehicle lock-outs, and to report minor incidents. For additional information on the Blue Light Phones system, please contact the ISU Police Department at 812- 237-5555.

SILENT WITNESS/ANONYMOUS REPORTING

If you are interested in reporting a crime online, you can utilize the ISU Public Safety Office’s, **Silent Witness Reporting**, the form can be accessed through the department’s website, <http://www.indstate.edu/pubsafety/>. It is our policy to not attempt to trace the origin of the person who

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES (CSAs)

submits this form, unless such is deemed necessary for public safety. Cases reported anonymously are disclosed in the annual crime statistics.

A Campus Security Authority or CSA is a Clery term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution. These four groups are outlined below:

Group #1:

A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution. All individuals who work for the campus police department are campus security authorities (CSAs).

Group #2:

Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g. an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into institutional property). Access monitors, contract security officer, event security officers, staff who provide safety escorts on campus (professional and student staff) are campus security authorities (CSAs).

Group #3:

Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.

Group #4:

An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings.

An **official** is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

Examples of Individuals Who Generally Meet the Criteria for Being a Campus Security Authority (CSA)

Dean of Students	Resident Assistants & Academic Peer Advocates	Hall Directors
Area Coordinators	Study Abroad Coordinators	Title IX Coordinator
Ombudsperson	Coordinator of Greek Affairs	Access Monitors
Advisors to Student Organizations	Director of Student Health Center	Director of Counseling Center
Victim Advocates	Athletic Directors (includes Assistant Athletic Directors)	Coaches (includes All Coaches, graduate assistants, and part-time employees)

Intramural Sports Supervisors	Event Security Officers	Contract Security Officers
Faculty Advisor to Student Groups	Local Law Enforcement Officers contracted by the institution	Administrators at Separate Campuses

Examples of Individuals Who Would Not Meet the Criteria for Being a Campus Security Authority

- ❖ Faculty member who does not have any responsibility for student and campus activity beyond the classroom
- ❖ Clerical or cafeteria staff

In most cases it is possible for a CSA to fulfill his or her reporting responsibilities while still maintaining victim confidentiality.

CSA reports are used by the institution to compile statistics for Clery Act reporting. CSA reports also help determine if there is a serious or ongoing threat to the safety of the campus community that would necessitate an alert (timely warning or emergency notification).

The responsibilities of a CSA can usually be met without disclosing any personal identifying information.

Bear in mind that a CSA report doesn't have to automatically result in the initiation of a police or disciplinary investigation if the victim chooses not to pursue this action.

While the University has identified a number of CSAs, we officially designate the following departments as a place where campus community members should report crimes for timely warning notices and statistical reporting purposes:

Office	Campus Address	Phone Number
ISU Police Department	210 N 6 th Street	812-237-5555
Equal Opportunity & Title IX	Rankin Hall 4 th Floor	812-237-8954
Dean of Students Office	HMSU 8 th Floor	812-237-3829



LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Although the ISU Police Department serves as the primary law enforcement agency for the campus, occasionally community members may need to contact other local law enforcement agencies.

OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER
Terre Haute City Police	(812) 238-1661
Vigo County Sheriff	(812) 462-3226
Indiana State Police	(317) 232-8241





MAXIENT ONLINE REPORTING SYSTEM

Online report forms are available on the Office of Student Conduct and Integrity website at:

<https://www.indstate.edu/sites/default/files/media/Documents/PDF/student-conduct-code.pdf>

for information/complaints against students when law enforcement is not necessary which include the following:

- *University specific policy violations*
- *Concerns for well-being*
- *Academic integrity violations*
- *Non-threatening disruptive behavior*

VOLUNTARY CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING

If you are the victim of or witness to a crime, you may still choose to make a report and request that it remain confidential. The purpose of such a report is to comply with your wish to keep your identity confidential, while also providing information to help ensure the future safety of yourself and others. An individual's request regarding the confidentiality of reports of sexual assault or harassment will be considered in determining an appropriate response; however, such requests will be considered in the dual contexts of the University's legal obligation to ensure a working and learning environment free from sexual assault and harassment and the due process rights of the accused to be informed of the allegations and their source. Some level of disclosure may be necessary to ensure a complete and fair investigation, although the University will comply with requests for confidentiality to the extent possible. Using the information provided in the confidential police report, the University can keep an accurate record of: the number of incidents involving students, employees, and visitors; determine whether there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the university community of potential dangers. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the university.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING FOR STUDENTS

If a student would like the details of an incident to be kept confidential, the student may speak with on-campus counselors, campus health service providers, a victim advocate, off-campus local rape crisis counselors, domestic violence resources, or members of the clergy/chaplains who will maintain confidentiality except in extreme cases of immediacy of threat or danger, abuse of a minor, or as otherwise required by law. Students may access a Victim Advocate and/or campus counselors in the ISU Student Counseling Center, the Psychology Clinic, or the Grosjean Counseling Clinic. Contact information for confidential resources may be found at: <http://www.indstate.edu/student-affairs/wrc>.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING FOR EMPLOYEES

If an employee would like the details of an incident to be kept confidential, the employee may discuss the matter confidentially with the Employee Assistance Program, the Psychology Clinic, the Grosjean Counseling Clinic, off-campus local rape crisis counselors, domestic violence resources, or members of the clergy / chaplains who will maintain confidentiality except in extreme cases of immediate threat or danger, abuse of a minor, or as otherwise required by law. Employees may also access the Employee Assistance Program. Contact information for confidential resources may be found at:

<http://www2.indstate.edu/humres/staff-benefits/eap/index.htm>.

PASTORAL & PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS

Pastoral Counselors and Professional Counselors are not considered to be campus security authorities under the Clery Act. As a matter of policy, the University encourages Professional Counselors; if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

A Pastoral Counselor is defined as:

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.

A Professional Counselor is defined as:

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 the counselor's license or certification.

Note: this definition also applies to professional counselors who are not employees of the institution, but are under contract to provide counseling services at the institution.

In order for Pastoral and Professional Counselors to be exempt from disclosing reported offenses, pastoral or professional counselors must be acting in the role of pastoral or professional counselors.

2. Indiana State University's Response to Reports of Crime

Dispatchers are available at respective telephone numbers 24 hours a day to answer your calls. In response to a call, Public Safety will take the required action, either dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to the Public Safety Office to file an incident report. All reported crimes will be investigated by the University and will become a matter of public record. Public Safety forwards some reports to the Office of Student Conduct & Integrity for potential action, as appropriate. Public Safety Office detectives will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained via the investigation will

also be forwarded to the Office of Student Judicial Services. If assistance is required from the Terre Haute Police Department or the Terre Haute Fire Department, Public Safety Office will contact the appropriate unit. If a sexual assault or rape should occur, responders at the scene, including ISU Police will offer the victim a wide variety of services.

TIMELY WARNING REPORTS (CRIME ALERTS)

In an effort to provide timely notice to the campus community in the event of a Clery Act crime, that occurs within the ISU Clery Geography (On-Campus, Public Property, and Non-Campus Property) that may pose a serious or continuing threat to members of the community, the ISU Chief of Police or his/her designee issues a “timely warning” under the heading “Campus/Crime Alert”. The University Police will generally issue Campus/Crime Alerts for the following crimes: major incidents of arson; aggravated assault; murder/non-negligent manslaughter; robbery; and sexual assault. Timely warnings can be issued for threats to persons or to property. Cases of aggravated assault and sex offenses are considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts of the case and the information known by the Public Safety Office. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no on-going threat to other ISU community members and a Timely Warning Notice would not be distributed.

In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a “timely” warning notice to the community. Sex offenses will be considered on a case by case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the Public Safety Office. Cases involving property crimes will be assessed on a case by case basis and alerts will typically be sent if there is a discernible pattern of crime.

The ISU Police Chief or designee reviews all reports to determine if there is an on-going threat to the community and if the distribution of a Campus Crime Alert is warranted. Campus Crime Alerts may also be posted for other crime classifications and locations, as deemed necessary. Campus Crime Alerts shall be provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

The decision to issue a Timely Warning/Campus Alert will be considered on a case-by-case basis in light of all the facts surrounding a crime or incident, including factors such as the nature of the crime and or the continuing danger to the campus community. The possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts will also be considered.

The ISU Public Safety Office will post these warnings through a variety of ways, including but not limited to the Indiana State University portal email system, Rave Text messaging System (to those who register), ALERTUS Emergency Messaging System, the ISU Public Safety Office website at: <http://www.indstate.edu/pubsafety/>, the Indiana Statesman (campus newspaper), local media, and posting of crime alerts in visible campus locations as may be deemed appropriate.

The purpose of these Timely Warnings is to notify the campus community of the incident and to provide information that may enable the community to take steps to protect themselves from similar incidents.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the ISU Public Safety Office, by phone 812-237-5555 or in person at the dispatch center within Public Safety, 210 N. 6th Street, next to Pickerl Hall.

Timely Warning Notices are typically written by the Director of Public Safety or his/her designee. The ISU Public Safety Office usually distributes the Timely Warning Notices.

***Note:** The chart below reflects what office or who is responsible for what part of the Timely Warning Notice distribution process.

TYPE OF SYSTEM	PRIMARY MESSAGE CREATOR	BACKUP MESSAGE CREATOR	AUTHORITY FOR APPROVING & SENDING MESSAGES	PRIMARY MESSAGE SENDER	BACKUP MESSAGE SENDER
PRIMARY					
PUBLIC SAFETY WEBSITE	Director of Public Safety	Next Highest Ranking Public Safety Officer	Director of Public Safety Or Next Highest Ranking Public Safety Officer	Director of Public Safety	Next Highest Ranking Public Safety Officer
ISU CONNECT	Associate VP of Communications & Marketing	Director of Media Relations	Associate VP of Communications & Marketing or Director of Media Relations	Associate VP of Communications & Marketing	Director of Media Relations
RAVE TEXT SYSTEM	Director of Public Safety	Next Highest Ranking Public Safety Officer	Director of Public Safety Or Next Highest Ranking Public Safety Officer	Director of Public Safety	Next Highest Ranking Public Safety Officer
ALERTUS	Director of Public Safety	Next Highest Ranking Public Safety Officer	Director of Public Safety Or Next Highest Ranking Public Safety Officer	Director of Public Safety	Next Highest Ranking Public Safety Officer
SECONDARY					
LOCAL MEDIA	Director of Media Relations	Associate VP of Communications & Marketing	Director of Media Relations or Associate VP of Communications & Marketing	Director of Media Relations	Associate VP of Communications & Marketing



3. Emergency Response & Evacuation Procedures

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE PLAN

The Indiana State University Emergency Preparedness/Response Plan has been designed as a contingency plan in order to plan for campus emergencies. The basic emergency procedures are to enhance the protection of lives and property through effective use of University and campus community resources. This plan is reviewed annually to ensure that it remains current and addresses the campus needs. The Indiana State University Emergency Preparedness/Response Plan is located on the ISU Public Safety Office website at: <http://www.indstate.edu/pubsafety/>.

A ready reference publication of the University procedures for emergency situations is located at <http://www.indstate.edu/pubsafety/> under Emergency Information then click on "Safety On Campus". Included in the Safety on Campus Emergency Procedures is basic "how to" information to help the campus community respond to emergencies. While it is impossible to produce a document that is all-inclusive, this publication addresses the most common emergencies.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

A. BUILDINGS & RESIDENCE HALLS:

- All building and Residence Hall evacuations will occur when an alarm sounds and/or upon notification by Public Safety, Building Coordinator, or designee.
- When the fire alarm is activated during an emergency, leave by the nearest marked exit and alert others to do the same. Handicap evacuation will be preplanned for each building at Indiana State University.
- Contingencies for handicapped evacuation shall be included in each building Emergency Response Plan.
- Do not use the elevators in case of fire and/or earthquake.
- Once outside proceed to a clear area that is at least 200 feet away from the affected building. Keep streets, fire lanes, hydrant areas, and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and personnel. Know your evacuation assembly points.
- DO NOT return to an evacuated building unless told to do so by a designated University official.

B. CAMPUS EVACUATION:

- Evacuation of all or part of the campus will be announced by ISU Public Safety Office.
- All persons (students, faculty, and staff) are to immediately vacate the site in question and relocate to another part of the campus or designated location as directed.

TESTING OF THE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE PLAN

Annually, the Emergency Preparedness/Response Plan is reviewed. This comprehensive review includes several departments across campus.

To ensure the University's emergency plans remain current and actionable, the University will conduct at least one test a year and it may be announced or unannounced. The test will meet all of the following criteria: be scheduled; contain drills, exercises, follow-through activities; be designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. The test will address emergency response and evacuation procedures at different campus sites. The University has an emergency plan for each building.

The University tests the emergency notification system monthly, by sending test message to the University community via Rave messaging, email, All Hazards Siren, Alertus, and ISU Live Television. These tests are evaluated for timeliness of message distribution, and effectiveness of All Hazards Siren.

In conjunction with at least one emergency test each year, the University will notify the Indiana State University community of the test and remind the community of the information included in the University's publicly available information regarding emergency response procedures.

Documentation for each test includes a description of the test, the date, time and whether it was announced or unannounced.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

Indiana State University will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. Indiana State University is committed to ensuring the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus or in the local area that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of campus community members. Notification to the campus community will be authorized by the ISU Chief of Police or highest ranking Public Safety officer available using one or more of the following methods (face to face communications may be used as well):

- Rave-Text Messaging and email system notification - register at:
<https://www.getrave.com/login/indstate>
- All Hazards Siren. Please note that all hazards sirens are tested at 11:00 a.m. on the first Tuesday of each month.
- Alertus Emergency Messaging System – full computer screen “pop-up” messages on all properly configured PC's connected to the ISU network.
- Email messages via ISU portal.
- ISU Live television.
- A recorded message on the ISU Information Line : (812) 237-7777
- Emergency message on the University homepage website: www.indstate.edu .
- Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) Telephones in all classrooms
- Local media outlets



A. Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation

Most significant emergencies are reported to ISU Public Safety's dispatch. A Police officer will be dispatched to the scene to **confirm** the emergency or disaster conditions. The confirmation may occur with the assistance of University administrators, local first responders and/or the National Weather Service.

Dispatch will request the appropriate assistance from the fire department of emergency services personnel and will immediately contact the ISU Chief of Police or the next highest-ranking Public Safety official.

The ISU Chief of Police or highest-ranking Public Safety official shall in turn activate the Emergency Notification System.

As soon as the University has confirmed that a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists, the ISU Chief of Police or next highest ranking officer will take into account the safety of the campus community, determine what information to release about the situation, and begin the notification process.

The ISU Public Safety Office, will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system unless doing so, in their professional judgment, would compromise efforts to: assist a victim, contain the emergency, respond to the emergency, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. An example of not compromising efforts to mitigate the emergency might be agreeing to a request of local law enforcement or fire department officials.

As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, the University will issue the emergency notification to the campus community.

B. Determining the Appropriate Segment of the Campus Community to Receive an Emergency Notification

Regardless of the event, whenever the emergency notification system is activated the entire campus of the University will be notified. There will be no segments of the main campus that will be omitted.

C. Determining the Content of the Emergency Notification

Once the University has confirmed that a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists, the Chief of Police or highest ranking Public Safety officer will determine the contents of the notification. The individual authorizing the alert will develop the most succinct message to convey the appropriate information to the community. The goal is to ensure that individuals are aware of the situation and they know the steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety.

D. Initiating the Notification System

In the event of a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the University has various systems in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of emergency notification to all of the campus community. The University will post updates during a critical incident on the ISU Public Safety homepage. If the situation warrants, the University will establish a telephone call-in center. The call center will serve as a means to communicate with the University community during an emergency situation. The Chief of Police or highest ranking Police Officer is responsible for initiating the Emergency Notification System using one or more of the methods described in the Emergency Notification section of this document.

E. Procedures for Disseminating Emergency Information to the Larger Community (i.e. individuals and organizations outside the campus community) and Follow-Up Messages

If the University activates its Emergency Notification System in response to a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the ISU Police Department is responsible for disseminating the Emergency Notification to the larger community. There will be information about the situation and steps the University has taken to address the emergency. Primarily, the Office of Communications & Marketing is responsible for crisis communications and for updating notices on Facebook, Twitter, and other social networking platforms. They will also maintain communications with national, regional, and local news and radio outlets. Follow up information will be distributed using some or all of the identified communication systems (except fire alarms).

To summarize, a University Police Officer will confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation. The Chief of Police or highest ranking Police Officer will determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system.

F. Enrolling in the University's Emergency Notification System

We encourage members of the campus community to enroll in the RAVE Alert system by visiting: <http://www.getrave.com/login/indstate>. We encourage members of the University Community to regularly update their information on this sight. This will ensure that the campus community receives pertinent information in the event of an emergency.



4. Security of and Access to University Facilities



Main Campus

Access to campus buildings and grounds is a privilege extended to students, faculty, staff and guests. The University encourages an open environment with limitations to assure adequate protection of all members of the University community. Except for residence halls, most campus facilities are normally open when classes are in session or by special arrangements. A few University facilities are available to the general community. Building hours are monitored and buildings are secured at the end of the regular academic day.

During non-operational hours, University buildings are locked. Only faculty, staff, and students with proper authorization and identification are permitted into buildings.

Residential Life continually evaluates security procedures for the residence halls and implements many preventive measures. Outside doors are locked at 12:00 a.m., key floor stairwells access, and key floor elevators are open 24/7. For additional information about residence hall security, contact Residential Life at 812-237-3993.

Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

The Department of Facilities Management maintains the university buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. Facilities Management staff inspect campus facilities regularly, promptly make repairs affecting safety and security, and responds to reports of potential safety hazards, such as lights that are out and broken windows and door locks. The ISU Police Department assists Facilities Management by reporting potential safety and security hazards.

Indiana State University ensures security is a priority consideration as we address and schedule routine maintenance and make upgrades to facilities.

Public Safety Officers conduct routine patrols of campus to assess and monitor security related matters for campus buildings and property (these patrols include both academic/administrative facilities as well as residential facilities), routine maintenance and make upgrades to facilities. Landscaping and outdoor lighting on campus is designed for security and to provide pedestrians peace of mind. Similarly, sidewalks and other pathways are designed to provide well-traveled lighted routes from parking areas to buildings and from one building to another.

Under the directions of the ISU Public Safety, annual lighting tours are conducted. Representatives from student organizations and leadership, Facilities Management, Office of Risk Management and the Police Department team together to visually inspect the campus looking for and identifying potentially unsafe areas due to lack of lighting. This tour is conducted in the late fall of each year. Any burned out lighting found is replaced accordingly.

Unsafe facility conditions or those that raise concern for personal safety and property protection, including inoperable locking hardware, exterior lighting, steps, handrails, unsecured equipment, and hazardous conditions, should be reported by calling the Department of Facilities Management at 812-237-8100 during normal business hours and by calling ISU Public Safety Office at 812-237-5555 outside of normal business hours.

ISU Flight Academy



Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

The Department of Facilities Management maintains the university buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. Facilities Management staff inspect campus facilities regularly, promptly make repairs affecting safety and security, and responds to reports of potential safety hazards, such as lights that are out and broken windows and door locks. The Terre Haute International Airport Police is the main entity responsible for handling any potential safety and security hazards located at this particular separate campus.

Indiana State University in collaboration with Terre Haute International Airport Staff ensures that security is a priority consideration as we address and schedule routine maintenance and make upgrades to facilities. Terre Haute International Airport Police conduct routine patrols of campus to assess and monitor security related matters for campus buildings and property, routine maintenance and make upgrades to facilities. Landscaping and outdoor lighting on campus is designed for security and to provide pedestrians peace of mind.

Unsafe facility conditions or those that raise concern for personal safety and property protection, including inoperable locking hardware, exterior lighting, steps, handrails, unsecured equipment, and hazardous conditions, should be reported by calling the Terre Haute International Airport at 812-877-2524.

Landsbaum Center for Health Education



Access to campus buildings and grounds is a privilege extended to students, faculty, staff and guests. The University encourages an open environment with limitations to assure adequate protection of all members of the University community. The Landsbaum Center for Health Education sits north of the Main Campus by Union Hospital. This facility is normally open when classes are in session or by special arrangements. This facility is also open to the general public during normal business hours. Building hours are monitored and buildings are secured at the end of the regular academic day.

During non-operational hours, University buildings are locked. Only faculty, staff, and students with proper authorization and identification are permitted into buildings.

This separate Campus does not contain any residential facilities at this time.

Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

The Department of Facilities Management maintains the university buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. Facilities Management staff inspect campus facilities regularly, promptly make repairs affecting safety and security, and responds to reports of potential safety hazards, such as lights that are out and broken windows and door locks. The ISU Police Department along with Union Hospital Security assists Facilities Management by reporting potential safety and security hazards.

Indiana State University in collaboration with Union Hospital Staff ensures that security is a priority consideration as we address and schedule routine maintenance and make upgrades to facilities.

Indiana State University Officers along with Union Hospital Staff conduct routine patrols of campus to assess and monitor security related matters for campus buildings and property, routine maintenance and make upgrades to facilities. Landscaping and outdoor lighting on campus is designed for security and to provide pedestrians peace of mind.

Unsafe facility conditions or those that raise concern for personal safety and property protection, including inoperable locking hardware, exterior lighting, steps, handrails, unsecured equipment, and hazardous conditions, should be reported by calling the Department of Facilities Management at 812-237-8100 during normal business hours and by calling ISU Public Safety Office at 812-237-5555 outside of normal business hours.

Sycamore Outdoor Center



Access to campus buildings and grounds is a privilege extended to students, faculty, staff and guests. The University encourages an open environment with limitations to assure adequate protection of all members of the University community. This facility is normally open when classes are in session or by special arrangements. This facility is also open to the general public during normal business hours. Building hours are monitored and buildings are secured at the end of the regular academic day.

During non-operational hours, University buildings are locked. Only faculty, staff, and students with proper authorization and identification are permitted into buildings.

This separate Campus does not contain any residential facilities at this time.

Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Indiana State University maintains the buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. The university has assigned a caretaker that inspects the campus facilities regularly, promptly makes repairs affecting safety and security, and responds to reports of potential safety hazards, such as lights that are out and broken windows and door locks. The ISU Police Department along with Union Hospital Security assists Facilities Management by reporting potential safety and security hazards.

Indiana State University in collaboration with the Clay County Sheriff's Department ensures that security is a priority consideration as we address and schedule routine maintenance and make upgrades to facilities.

The Clay County Sheriff's Department conducts patrols of the field campus to assess and monitor security related matters for conduct routine patrols of campus to assess and monitor security related matters for campus buildings and property, routine maintenance and make upgrades to facilities. Landscaping and outdoor lighting on campus is designed for security and to provide pedestrians peace of mind.

Unsafe facility conditions or those that raise concern for personal safety and property protection, including inoperable locking hardware, exterior lighting, steps, handrails, unsecured equipment, and hazardous conditions, should be reported by calling the Sycamore Outdoor Center Care Taker at 812-448-1991 during normal business hours and by calling ISU Public Safety Office at 812-237-5555 outside of normal business hours.

SECTION 2

CAMPUS SECURITY POLICIES

SECURITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS & EMPLOYEES

During the Fall Welcome and throughout the year, students are informed of services offered by the ISU Public Safety Office. Presentations outline ways to maintain personal safety and residence hall security. Students are told about crime on campus and in surrounding neighborhoods. Similar information is presented to new staff and faculty through their respective orientation programs. Crime Prevention Programs and Sexual Assault Prevention Programs are offered on a continual basis and as requested.

Periodically during the academic year the ISU Public Safety Office, in cooperation with other University organizations and departments, present crime prevention awareness sessions on sexual assault (rape and acquaintance rape), drug abuse, theft, and vandalism, as well as educational sessions on personal safety, relationship violence, and residence hall security. Approximately, ninety-five (95) security awareness programs were offered to the ISU community during the 2015-2016 Academic Year.

In addition to these presentations, information is disseminated to students, staff, and faculty through crime prevention awareness materials, posters and displays. Much of this is managed through the Dean of Students Office. Articles and advertisements in University communications and student publications are also used to share awareness information about security.

The ISU Public Safety Office works closely with the University College which has the needs of first year students as a primary focus.

The Office of Student Conduct and Integrity annually educates and notifies the campus community of content and updates to the Indiana State University Code of Student Conduct.

A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students, staff, and faculty to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others.

When time is of the essence, information is released to the University community through Crime Alerts posted prominently throughout campus, through computer memos sent over the University's Email system, and the University's text messaging service.

PARENTAL NOTIFICATION POLICY

It is the goal of Indiana State University to expand the partnership with parents/guardian in encouraging students to make reasonable, responsible, and health decisions about alcohol and other drugs. In addition, we know that there is a strong association between a declining academic performance and the illegal/abuse use of alcohol and other drugs by our students. By notifying parents/guardians of violations of this nature, we have the opportunity to work together to aid in the academic success and health social integration of our students.

If a student under the age of 21 is found responsible of violating the 3.3.3 Drug Related Behavior and/or 3.3.4 Alcohol

Related Behavior of the Code of Student Conduct, ISU Student Conduct and Integrity will notify the student's parents/guardians in writing.

See the following website for the University Code of Conduct and additional information concerning Parental Notification: <https://www.indstate.edu/code-of-student-conduct>

MISSING STUDENT

When it is determined that a student is apparently missing from the University, staff at Indiana State, in collaboration with campus and local law enforcement, will be guided by this Missing Student Policy and standing operating procedures, to locate the student.

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should **immediately** notify the ISU Public Safety Office by calling 9-1-1 from on campus phone or 812-237-5555 from any other phone. Anyone receiving a missing student report should immediately bring it to the attention of ISU Public Safety Office. The ISU Public Safety Office will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

In addition to registering a general emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have an option to confidentially identify an individual to be contacted by the ISU Public Safety Office within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, if the student has been determined missing by the ISU Public Safety Office, or the local law enforcement agency. This option is provided on the application for student housing and a response must be provided in order to make the application complete. This option is provided on an annual basis.

If a student has identified such an individual, ISU Public Safety Office will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing for 24-hours. A student who wishes to identify a confidential contact will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement in the course of the investigation. When students are informed of their option to provide a confidential contact, they are advised that their contact information will be registered confidentially, and that this information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement and that it may not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation. If the student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, ISU Public Safety Office will notify the students' parent or guardian and any other designated contact person within 24 hours.

The ISU Public Safety Office will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not emancipated, ISU Public Safety Office will notify the student's custodial parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18 or is an emancipated minor, ISU Public Safety Office will notify the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the areas within 24 hours that the student is missing.

University Contact for Missing Student

**Indiana State University
ISU Public Safety Office
210 North 6th Street
Terre Haute, IN 47809
812-237-5555**

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS:

Crime Prevention Programs on personal safety and theft prevention are sponsored by various campus organizations throughout the year. Public Safety personnel facilitate programs for students, parents, faculty, new employee orientations, student organizations, community organizations, in addition to programs for Residential Life Resident Assistants and residents providing a variety of educational strategies and tips on how to protect themselves from sexual assault, theft, and other crimes.

Rape Aggression Defense System (RAD) training is also offered for female students and staff. It is a comprehensive course that begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction, and avoidance, while progressing on to the basics of hands-on defense training. Certified RAD instructors will teach the courses provided.

In order to enhance and regularly visit possible emergency preparedness and prevention programs, a Sycamore Cares exists. This is a group made up of upper managers from the Office of Student Conduct and Integrity, Residential Life, Student Affairs, Counseling Center and Public Safety. The objective of Sycamore Cares is to systematically identify, evaluate, and manage potentially threatening situations, including persons of concern, at the University.

Under the directions of the ISU Public Safety Office, annual lighting tours are conducted. Representatives from student organizations and leadership, Facilities Management, Office of Risk Management and Public Safety team together to visually inspect the campus looking for and identifying potentially unsafe areas due to lack of lighting. This tour is conducted in the late fall of each year. If you or your organization would like to request a specific program, please contact the ISU Public Safety Office at 812- 237-5555.

OBTAINING REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION:

In accordance with section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16921), concerning registered sex offenders, Indiana State University is providing a link to the Indiana Sex and Violent Offender Registry. This act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. A list of registered sex offenders in the state of Indiana is available at: <http://www.icrimewatch.net/indiana.php> .



SECTION 3

SEXUAL ASSAULT/ SEXUAL VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & STALKING

OVERVIEW

Indiana State University is committed to fostering an educational environment free from discrimination; including sexual misconduct (including sexual violence and sexual harassment) intimate partner violence (including domestic violence and dating violence) and stalking. ISU does not tolerate any form of sexual misconduct, whether physical, mental, or emotional in nature. Unlawful sex discrimination can interfere with a student's ability to participate in or benefit from university academic and non-academic programs, an employee's ability to function in the workplace, or a campus visitor's ability to utilize university programs and services. The university recognizes its responsibility to increase awareness of sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking, prevent its occurrence, support victims, promptly and equitably investigate reports of misconduct, and deal fairly and firmly with those who are found in violation of the policy.

Indiana State University prohibits the offenses of sexual misconduct (includes sexual assault & sexual violence), intimate partner violence (includes domestic violence and dating violence), and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act) and affirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes inclusiveness and equal opportunity in education and employment for all. Indiana State University issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to prevent sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking, and procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged which will be followed sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking, that will be followed regardless of whether or not the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a University Official.

In June, 2015, the Indiana State University Board of Trustees updated ISU policy related to sexual misconduct when it approved modifications to an existing Sexual Violence policy. Policy 922 - Prohibiting Sexual Misconduct, Intimate Partner Violence, and Stalking is attached to this document as Appendix B.

ISU POLICY DEFINITIONS

ISU's Policy Prohibiting Sexual Misconduct, Intimate Partner Violence, and Stalking set forth the following definitions to assist students, faculty and staff in identifying prohibited behavior. Indiana State University currently does not have a definition for Sexual Assault. The definition of Sexual Violence in the ISU policy encompasses sexual assault definition.

Sexual Misconduct, which includes both sexual harassment and sexual violence, is defined as:

Sexual Harassment- refers to the unwelcome imposition of sexual attention often in the context of a relationship of unequal power. The policy applies to men and women equally and encompasses both heterosexual and same sex harassment. Sexual harassment is any conduct, physical or verbal, that is sexual in nature and which has the effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's or a group's educational or work performance, or which creates an intimidating, hostile, or abusive educational or work environment. It can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature made by someone from or in the workplace or educational setting.

Sexual Violence- is any sexual act that is perpetrated against someone's will. Sexual violence encompasses a range of offenses, including but not limited to a completed or attempted nonconsensual sex act (i.e., rape), abusive sexual contact (i.e., unwanted touching), and non-contact sexual abuse (e.g., threatened sexual violence, exhibitionism, verbal sexual harassment). All types involve victims who do not consent, or who are unable to consent or refuse to allow the act.

Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Consent are defined as:

Intimate Partner Violence- is sometimes referred to as domestic battery or dating violence - describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. This type of violence can occur between individuals of heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy. Intimate partner violence can vary in frequency and severity. It occurs on a continuum, ranging from verbal abuse that may or may not impact the victim to chronic, severe battering. There are four main types of intimate partner violence including but not limited to:

- **Physical Violence-** refers to the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, or injury. Physical violence includes, but is not limited to, scratching; pushing; shoving; throwing; grabbing; biting; choking; shaking; slapping; punching; burning; use of a weapon; and use of restraints or one's body, size, or strength against another person.
- **Sexual Violence-** as defined above
- **Threats of Physical or Sexual Violence-** refers to the use of words, gestures, or weapons to communicate the intent to cause death, disability, or injury.
- **Psychological/Emotional Violence-** involves trauma to the victim caused by acts, threats of acts, or coercive tactics. Psychological/emotional abuse can include, but is not limited to, humiliating the victim, controlling what the victim can and cannot do, withholding information from the victim, deliberately doing something to make the victim feel diminished or embarrassed, isolating the victim from friends and family, and denying the victim access to money or other basic resources. It is also considered psychological/emotional violence when there has

been prior physical or sexual violence or prior threat of physical or sexual violence.

Stalking- refers to engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress. For purposes of determining if stalking has occurred, the Title IX Coordinator will utilize the following definitions:

- **Course of Conduct-** means two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- **Reasonable Person-** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- **Substantial Emotional Distress-** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.



Consent- is a knowing, voluntary, and clear mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity. Consent must be freely and actively given, and communicated by clearly and mutually understandable words or actions to participate in each form of sexual activity. Consent may be withdrawn at any time. Consent to some sexual contact cannot be presumed to be consent for other sexual activity including previous consent or the existence of a current or previous relationship. Silence or the absence of resistance is not the same as consent.

Lack of Consent- refers to one or all of the following:

- The person has not given consent
- The person is incapable of giving consent because of mental, developmental, or physical disability, Force is used or threatened
- The person is incapable of giving consent as a result judgment-inhibiting intoxication without regard to the intoxicant
- The person is not sufficiently conscious to provide consent
- The person is not old enough to give consent.

Note: The age of consent in Indiana is sixteen (16) years of age. Also in Indiana, any person who has reason to believe that a child is a victim of child abuse or neglect has a duty to make a report to Child Protective Services or to the police.



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) CRIME DEFINITIONS:

Domestic Violence- a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by any of the following:

- A. A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- B. A person with whom the victim share a child in common;
- C. A person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- D. A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
- E. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence has occurred.

Sexual Assault- An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim if incapable of giving consent".

- A. Rape-** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without consent of the victim.
- B. Fondling-** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- C. Incest-** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- D. Statutory Rape-** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking- Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to-

- A.** Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- B.** Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition-

- A.** Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, devices, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- B.** Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- C.** Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Dating Violence- Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the

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

- A. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- B. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Explanation of Differences in Policy Definitions & Annual Statistical Reporting

ISU is required to report statistical information about reports of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as defined in the Violence Against Women Act amendments its implementing regulations. A full review of the definitions used for ISU's reporting of the annual crime statistics for sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking are in Section 5 of this report.

Indiana Criminal Law Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking

Indiana State Law does not currently have a definition of consent, however they do indicate that the age of consent as it pertains to sexual activity is sixteen (16) years of age.

ISU's Policy Prohibiting Sexual Misconduct, Intimate Partner Violence, and Stalking consist of conduct that is deemed inappropriate for the ISU campus and community. Indiana criminal law – as set forth in the Indiana Code - often differs from ISU policy prohibitions. Relevant and related definitions from Indiana law for domestic violence, sex-related crimes (including rape and sexual battery), and stalking are provided in Appendix A.

REPORTING & RESPONSE TO VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT/ SEXUAL VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & STALKING

ISU has designed a reporting and response process to assist victims of sexual assault/sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. Individuals involved in the reporting and response process engage in training to assure students and employees that they are receiving information and assistance in a timely and appropriate manner.

Immediate Steps a Victim May Take

- C. **Get to a Safe Place.** Get to a safe place as soon as possible. Your safety is most important.
 - **Seek Medical Attention.** After an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible, even if there are no obvious signs of physical injury. You may wish to consult with medical personnel quickly regarding: prevention of sexual transmitted infections, pregnancy; evidence collection, and toxicology testing if there are signs that drugs or alcohol may have facilitated the assault. Individuals of any gender can be victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. We encourage victims to go to the emergency room of either of the hospitals in Terre Haute, Indiana.

LOCAL HOSPITALS:



Terre Haute Regional Hospital

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) Program

3901 South 7th Street

Terre Haute, IN 47802

<http://regionalhospital.com/>

812-232-0021

Union Hospital

1606 North 7th Street

Terre Haute, IN 47804

<http://www.myunionhospital.org/unionhospital/>

812-238-7000

Regional Hospital has trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) nurses who conduct forensic examinations and collect the evidence for the sexual assault kits. In Indiana, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement.

***Note:** States must certify that they do not “require a victim of sexual assault to participate in the criminal justice system or cooperate with law enforcement in order to be provided with a forensic medical exam, reimbursement for charges incurred on account of such an exam, or both.” *Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005.*

SANE services are provided free of charge to all victims, regardless of your decision to involve law enforcement. Please call 812-232-0021 for more details. The SANE Program is staffed by registered nurses who have advanced education and instruction in medical-forensic examination and in psychological and emotional trauma. SANE’s philosophy of nursing empowers patients to determine their plan of care, including:

- Emotional support
- Physical examination and wellness check
- Collection of medical-forensic evidence
- Assistance with reporting the crime to police, when requested (mandatory reporting for children)
- Assistance with concerns about sexually transmitted infections and pregnancy
- Assistance with safety planning
- Development of a medical follow-up plan

A victim advocate from Indiana State University can also be on-hand for support and advocacy during the SANE exam.

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE SANE EXAM:

- During the exam you can expect to be examined for internal and external injuries, foreign hair samples, and semen/other body fluids.
- If possible bring an extra set of clothes (if you decide to have evidence collected, the police may want the clothes worn during the assault for evidence) and a friend or another supportive person.
- If you think you may want to file a police report in the future, do not shower, drink, eat, douche, or change your clothes prior to the exam. These activities can destroy important physical evidence that is useful should you decide to make a police report. If you've already showered or changed, it's still okay to go to SANE for an exam. Also, document everything you remember happening with as much detail as possible. (This can also help should you decide to take legal action). If you have changed your clothes, please bring the clothes you were wearing to the hospital. (Note that the SANE may ask to keep both sets of clothing).
- You can choose to have forensic evidence collected without immediately filing a police report.

In the event an adult victim chooses not to report the sexual assault incident to law enforcement; evidence obtained from the examination will be securely stored for the period of one year using only a confidential number. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to University adjudicators/investigators or police.

Preserve Evidence- Best practices are to preserve evidence include seeking medical attention shortly after the event.

- **Do not** shower, drink, eat, douche, or change your cloths prior to the exam. Do not bathe, wash your hands, brush your teeth, drink, eat, or even use the restroom – all these things can destroy evidence that may be helpful in a criminal investigation; however if you have done any of these things since the attack, evidence can still be collected.
- **Avoid** changing your clothes. It is recommended that you bring an extra set of clothes with you to the hospital.
- **Do not** clean or remove anything from the location where the attack occurred.
- **Consider** preserving other relevant information such as communications from the perpetrator in the case of stalking such as social media posts, emails, text or other materials.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with ISU Public Safety or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim decides to report the incident to law enforcement or the University at a later date to assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. If you wish to press charges or seek a protective order, it is important to preserve and record evidence including recording a description of the perpetrator (including type of clothing, race, age, height, weight, hair color, eye color, distinguishing marks, etc.), details of events, where events occurred, and the direction of travel of any vehicle involved. Best practices to preserve evidence with respect to sexual offenses include seeking medical attention shortly after the event.

Report the Alleged Offense to Law Enforcement- If the victim of sexual assault/sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking wishes to have the assistance of law enforcement, the victim should contact the ISU Public Safety Office immediately by calling 9-1-1 or 812-237-5555. If the individual is off-campus, immediately call 9-1-1 or contact the appropriate law enforcement agency:

Law Enforcement Agency	Phone Number
Indiana State Police	(317) 232-8241
Terre Haute City Police	812-238-1661
Vigo County Sheriff	812-462-3226

Talk with an Advocate or a Counselor- Talk with an advocate, a counselor or contact someone you trust to be with you and support you. You may ask a Residential Life staff member (such as your RA or Area Coordinator) or University Police officer to contact the victim advocate or counselor on-call. The ISU Victim Advocate is available for confidential consultation in regard to sexual assault/ sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Both can provide assistance with navigating policies and understanding processes pertaining to housing, academics and the filing of student conduct complaints. Please contact:

Victim's Advocate Contact:
Women's Resource Center
Phone: 812-237-3829

Campus & Community Resources for Victims of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking

ISU Resources:

ISU Department of Public Safety (available 24 hours): 812-237-5555 or 911

ISU Victim Advocate:

812-237-3829

Ombudsperson:

812-237-3829 or 812-841-9139

Student Health Center / UAP Clinic:

812-237-3883

Student Counseling Center:

812-237-3939

Title IX Coordinator:

812-237-8954

Dean of Students Office:

812-237-3888

Women's Resource Center

812-237-3829

ISU Sexual Misconduct Prevention Website: <https://www.indstate.edu/equalopportunity-titleix/its-on-blue>

Community Resources:

Terre Haute Police:

812-238-1661 or 911

Union Hospital:

812-238-7000

Terre Haute Regional Hospital:

812-232-0021

The Council on Domestic Abuse (CODA):

812-232-1736 or 800-566-2632

National Sexual Assault Helpline:

800-656-4673

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-799-7233

Reporting Sexual Assault/Sexual Violence, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking to the Equal Opportunity & Title IX Office

Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of ISU policy to law enforcement (including Indiana State University Police and/or local police), it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report. It is important to call the ISU Police Department at or 812-237-5555 (non-Emergency) or 911 if an (emergency) to report the assault. You do not have to press charges, but the

information you give the police can prevent a future assault and be used to learn more about trends, locations and methods of assault. It may also be used to help identify the same assailant if they assault someone else. Furthermore, victims have the right to decline to notify law enforcement. ISU's Campus Security Authorities can assist any victim with notifying law enforcement if the victim so desires. However, Dean of Students Office, Ombudsperson, Victim's Advocate are some Victims of sexual assault / sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, you have the option of reporting the incident to ISU's Associate Vice President for Inclusive Excellence and Title IX Coordinator, Leah Reynolds, Ed.D.

The Title IX Coordinator has the authority to investigate allegations of sex discrimination and misconduct, including sexual assault/sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as prohibited by federal and state law. The Title IX Coordinator may appoint deputy Title IX investigators, as necessary, to fulfill the obligations of the Title IX Coordinator as required by this policy. The Title IX Coordinator is also responsible for providing annual training to members of the ISU community regarding the application and implementation of policies and procedures related to Title IX and the Campus SaVE Act.

Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to ISU Public Safety will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless of if the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges. In addition, individuals around the campus who are designated as "Responsible Employees" will make a report to the Title IX Coordinator when they receive a report of sexual assault/sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking. Resident Assistants, faculty teaching classes, and academic advisors are all considered responsible employees. When the Title IX Coordinator receives a report, he/she will assign the report to either the Sr. Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students, who will meet with the individual, identified as the victim and will make a determination about how to proceed. More information on the procedures utilized by the Title IX Coordinator is listed below.

Title IX Coordinator Contact Info:

Telephone:	(812) 237-8954
Online Reporting:	https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?IndianaStateUniv&layout_id=10
Email:	ISU-equalopportunity-titleix@mail.indstate.edu

Note: Reports made to the Title IX Coordinator will be kept private but they are not confidential. For confidential communications, please contact the ISU counseling center or the ISU Victim Advocate.

Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint, report the matter to the Title IX Coordinator or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the university will assist victims of sexual assault/sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options.

Such written information will include:

- Recommended procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred;
- Information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- Written notification about victim services within the institution and in the community;
- A statement regarding the institution's provisions about options and assistance for, available assistance in, and how to request interim and protective measures; and
- Explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action against those found responsible for violations of ISU policy.
- Recommended procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred;
- Information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- Written notification about victim services within the institution and in the community;
- A statement regarding the institution's provisions about options and assistance for, available assistance in, and how to request interim and protective measures; and
- Explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action against those found responsible for violations of ISU policy.

Indiana State University complies with Indiana law in recognizing Orders of Protection, No Contact Orders Restraining Orders, or other similar lawful orders. If a campus community member or visitor has a valid court order, please inform the Indiana State University Police Department. Bring a copy of the valid order to the Police Department and one to the Office of the Title IX Coordinator; so that we can keep it on file. If you need to file a Petition for an Order of Protection, you can do so at the Vigo County Clerk's Office.

To learn more about protection orders or to get assistance with filing a request for an Order of Protection, please contact any of the following:

The Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV)

1-800-332-7385.

Vigo County Clerk's Office

33 South 3rd Street Court House (1st Floor)Terre Haute, IN 47807
812-462-3211

The Council on Domestic Abuse (CODA): 812-232-1736 or

800-566-2632

Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights

Survivors' Bill of Rights Act of 2016 Retrieved from: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/5578/text>

Victim's Bill of Rights Retrieved from the Indiana Constitution as amended in 2016:

<https://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/const/>

***Note:** Victims are afforded rights by the federal government, the state, and the institution. All students have the right to emotional and physical safety.*

Federal law entitles sexual assault victims to the following rights:

- The accuser and accused have the same opportunity to have others present throughout disciplinary proceedings.
- Both parties shall be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding.
- At no time can a victim be required to keep the outcome confidential.
- Victims shall be informed of their options to notify law enforcement.
- Victims shall be notified of counseling services available on- and off-campus.
- Victims shall be notified of options for changing academic and living situations.
- Victims may obtain a free forensic exam from a Terre Haute Regional Hospital Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner or a Union Hospital Registered Nurse without filing a police report or involving the police in any way. Other hospital charges may apply; please ask.

Indiana State Law outlines the following:

- A victim has the right to be treated with fairness, dignity, and respect throughout the criminal justice process.
- A victim has the right to be informed, upon request, when a person who is accused of committing or convicted of committing a crime perpetrated directly against the victim, is released from custody or has escaped. This includes release or escape from mental health facilities.
- A victim has the right to have the victim's safety considered in determining release from custody of a person accused of committing a crime against the victim.
- A victim has the right to information, upon request, about the disposition of the criminal case involving the victim or the conviction, sentence, and release of a person accused of committing a crime against the victim.
- A victim has the right to be heard at any proceeding involving sentence or a post- conviction release decision. A victim's right to be heard may be exercised, at the victim's discretion, through an oral or written statement, or submission of a statement through audiotape or videotape.
- A victim has the right to make a written or oral statement for use in preparation of the pre-sentence report. The victim also has the right to read pre-sentence reports relating to the crime committed against the victim in order that the victim can respond to the pre-sentence report.
- A victim has the right to confer with a representative of the prosecuting attorney's office after a

crime allegedly committed against the victim has been charged; before the trial of a crime allegedly committed against the victim; and before any disposition of a criminal case involving the victim.

This right applies in the following situations:

- The alleged felony was directly committed against the victim.
- The alleged felony or misdemeanor was an offense against the person, which includes the crimes of:
 - Battery
 - Domestic Battery
 - Aggravated Battery
 - Battery by Body Waste
 - Criminal Recklessness
 - Intimidation
 - Harassment
 - Invasion of Privacy
 - Pointing a Firearm
- The alleged felony or misdemeanor was committed against the victim by a person who:
 - Is or was a spouse of the victim;
 - Is or was living as if a spouse of the victim;
 - Or has a child in common with the victim.

Interim and Protective Measures Available for Complainants:

During the initial meeting, the Investigator will assess the situation, gather preliminary information, and provide information to the complainant about available options, services, and resources. The Investigator will, during this time, discuss possible interim measures with the complainant. This information regarding interim measures is provided to the victim in writing. As set forth in Policy 922, interim measures are intended to provide additional safety of the complainant and the campus community. Interim measures may be imposed regardless of whether the Investigator pursues an investigation. In some cases the University will implement interim measures without request from the complainant. Interim measures may consist of counseling, housing assistance, academic assistance, no contact orders, or other measures deemed appropriate. Determinations about appropriate interim measures will be made on a case-by-case basis by the Investigator.

At the victim's request, and to the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, university officers will work cooperatively to assist the victim in obtaining accommodations. If reasonably available, a victim may be offered changes to academic, living, transportation, protective measures or working situations regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement. Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section, etc. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different room or residence hall. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours. Assistance may also be provided for the student, faculty or staff with a safety escort, etc.

If the victim wishes to receive assistance in requesting these interim modifications, she or he should contact the Title IX Coordinator at: 812-237-8954.

The Title IX Coordinator may also issue an institutional no contact order against a respondent during the course of a sexual assault/ sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. If the University receives a report that such an institutional no contact order has been violated, the University will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and will impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the no contact order. No contact orders such as these; do not have the same “force of law” in Indiana as a court-ordered No Contact Order or Order of Protection.

A complainant may then meet with Campus Police to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for campus police and the victim to reduce the risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, providing temporary cellphone, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home etc. ISU cannot apply for legal order of protection, no contact order or restraining order for a student victim.

On & Off Campus Services for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, Indiana State University will provide written notification to students and employees about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement.

♦ ISU Public Safety Office

812-237-5555

<http://www.indstate.edu/pubsafety/>

ON CAMPUS RESOURCES:

♦ ISU Public Safety Office

812-237-5555

<http://www.indstate.edu/pubsafety/>

♦ Student Counseling Center

812-237-3939

<http://www.indstate.edu/cns/>

♦ Student Health Promotion

812-237-3258

<https://www.indstate.edu/student-affairs/student-health-promotion>

♦ Student Health Center

812-237-3883

<http://www.indstate.edu/shc>

♦ Dean of Students

812-237-8111

<http://www.indstate.edu/studentaffairs/dean>

♦ Office of Equal Opportunity & Title IX Coordinator

812-237-8954

<http://www.indstate.edu/equalopportunity-titleix>

♦ Student Conduct and Integrity

812-237-3800

<https://www.indstate.edu/student-conduct>

♦ Residence Life

812-237-3993

<http://www.indstate.edu/reslife>

♦ Student Affairs

812-237-3888

<http://www2.indstate.edu/studentaffairs/index.htm>

♦ Root Hall Psychology Clinic

812-237-3317

<http://www.indstate.edu/cas/node/597>

♦ **Grosjean Clinic at University Hall**

812-237-2800

<https://www.indstate.edu/education/nawgc/counseling-clinic>

OFF CAMPUS RESOURCES:

♦ **Counsel on Domestic Abuse Courthouse Office**

812-238-9577

♦ **Counsel on Domestic Abuse Shelter**

1-800-566-2632

♦ **Hamilton Center, Inc.**

812-231-8200 or 1-800-742-0787

<http://www.hamiltoncenter.org>

♦ **Vigo County Lifeline**

812-235-8333

♦ **Vigo County Public Library**

(maintains a list of local support groups, clubs, and organizations)

812-232-1113

<http://www.vigo.lib.in.us/>

OTHER RESOURCES:

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

♦ **Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network**

1-800-656-4673

<https://rainn.org/> – Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network

♦ **Department of Justice Office of Violence Against Women**

202-307-6026

<http://www.justice.gov/ovw>

♦ **Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights**

1-800-421-3481

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html>

Privacy and Confidentiality

Students may request that directory information on file with the University be withheld from third parties by contacting the Office of Registration and Records. Regardless of whether a victim has opted-out of allowing the University to share “directory information,” personally identifiable information about the victim and other necessary parties will be treated as private and only shared with persons who have a specific need-to-know, i.e., those who are investigating/adjudicating the report or those involved in providing support services to the victim, including interim measures such as work, living or academic modifications and protective measures. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the institution will maintain as confidential, any modifications or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

ISU PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATION AND RESOLUTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT/SEXUAL VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, OR STALKING

ISU's Policy 922 Prohibiting Sexual Misconduct, Intimate Partner Violence, and Stalking sets forth an outline of the institutional process for investigation and resolution of alleged violations. The policy includes sexual assault/sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. All investigations follow the same procedures. (See Appendix A)

The Title IX Coordinator will assign an investigator to reports of violation of Policy 922. The Investigator will conduct a prompt, adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of complaints, except in cases where a complainant has requested that the investigation not proceed and the Investigator has agreed. During the investigation phase, both

the complainant and respondent will have the opportunity to give a statement, present witnesses and provide evidence.

The Investigator and, in the case of complaints involving student respondents, the Title IX Panel will use the following guiding principles to investigate and resolve each report of a violation of the policy:

1. The investigation and resolution of reports will be conducted in a manner that will protect the rights of all involved, including providing primary participants with timely and equal information and the opportunity to be heard during the investigation.
2. The investigation and resolution of reports will be conducted objectively and impartially. In the event of a conflict of interest, those involved in the investigation or resolution of the complaint will not serve in a decision-making or investigative capacity.
3. The investigation and resolution of reports will be conducted promptly.
4. The investigation and resolution of reports will be conducted with discretion. The dissemination of information will only be done on a need-to-know basis, thus maintaining privacy for the primary participants.
5. The investigation and resolution of reports will be conducted by individuals who have been trained in the investigation and resolution of reports of sexual misconduct, intimate-partner violence, and stalking.

Complaints Involving Student Respondents– Investigation and Determination of Policy Violation

I. Initial Review

- A. The Investigator will meet with the complainant – in person if possible – promptly upon receiving a report that the policy may have been violated. During the initial meeting, the complainant may be accompanied by an advisor of his or her choice (friend, instructor, parent, or attorney). The ISU Victim Advocate will be notified about all initial meetings and will attend upon request by the complainant.
- B. During the initial meeting, the Investigator will assess the situation, gather preliminary information, and provide information to the complainant about available options, services, and resources.
- C. The Investigator will, during this time, discuss possible interim measures with the complainant. As set forth in Policy 922, interim measures are intended to provide additional safety of the complainant and the campus community. Interim measures may be imposed regardless of whether the Investigator pursues an investigation. In some cases the University will implement interim measures without request from the complainant. Interim measures may consist of counseling, housing assistance, academic assistance, no contact orders, or other measures deemed appropriate. Determinations about appropriate interim measures will be made on a case-by-case basis by the Investigator.
- D. The Investigator will also discuss available options with the complainant, including the process

- for investigation by the Investigator, making a police report, and pursuing a civil protective order through the court system. The Investigator will also provide information on privacy and limits on privacy of the investigative materials and conversations.
- E. The Investigator may determine that a report, if taken as true, would not be a violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy. If so, the Investigator will refer the matter to Student Conduct and Integrity, Office of Human Resources, or any other appropriate ISU department.
 - F. During the initial meeting (or at any time during the course of the investigation), the complainant may request that an investigation not be pursued. If the complainant makes such a request, the Investigator will review the severity of the report, the possible safety risks to the campus community, prior reports involving the same respondent, and the specific request by the complainant.
 - G. The Investigator will make the final determination about whether or not to proceed with the investigation. If a determination not to proceed with an investigation is made, the Investigator will document the reasons for the determination. The initial report will be maintained and will be included as part of the Annual Campus Security Report statistics.
 - H. In the event that a complainant will not meet with the Investigator, the Investigator will use the evaluation criteria listed in (Bullet E.) to make a determination about whether or not an investigation will go forward. In situations where the respondent has other serious conduct violations pending and the complainant hasn't come forward, the Investigator may defer to Student Conduct and Integrity without an investigation.

II. Investigation

After the initial report, the Investigator will initiate an investigation, except in cases where the complainant has requested that an investigation not proceed and the Investigator has agreed. The Investigator will notify the complaint (s) and the respondent (s) of the substance of the complaint. The Investigator will conduct a prompt, complete, and impartial investigation of the complaint, which shall including the opportunity for the parties to provide the names and contact information of witnesses and provide other information.

Investigative protocols will include the following:

- A. The Investigator will conduct interviews with both the complainant and respondent and any witnesses that may provide relevant information about the complaint. During the interview, the complainant and respondent may be accompanied by a support person of their choice (friend, instructor, parent, or attorney). In the case of the complainant, the Victim Advocate may attend to offer support if the complainant chooses. In the case of the respondent, the Associate Dean of Students may attend to offer support if the student chooses. The role of any person accompanying the student is to support the student through the investigatory process. The support person will not be allowed to participate in the interview by answering or asking questions, making comments, or discussing the subject of the complaint.
- B. The Title IX Investigator has the responsibility to gather additional evidence as may be

necessary and available to further the investigation.

- C. During an investigation, both the complainant(s) and respondent(s) will have equal rights to:
- Protection under applicable laws;
 - Information about University policy and procedures related to the investigation;
 - Updates regarding the status of the investigation;
 - Ability to name witnesses and evidence relevant to the complaint;
 - Ability to meet with the Investigator prior to the completion of the investigation to review the preliminary report of the investigation.
- D. The Investigator will provide the complainant and the respondent with the opportunity to review the preliminary report of the investigation. The complainant and respondent will have five (5) calendar days in which to respond to the preliminary report.
- E. The Investigator will then prepare a final report of investigation that summarizes the investigation that summarizes the information gathered and identifies the areas of agreement between the parties and any supporting information or accounts. The Coordinator will note the modifications to the report that were requested by the parties during the review period.

III. Determination and Disciplinary Outcomes

- A. The Investigator will notify both the complainant and respondent of four (4) potential Title IX Panel members that have been randomly selected from the Title IX Committee. Both the complainant and the respondent will have one opportunity to remove one of the potential panel members. If none of the potential panel members are removed, the investigator will randomly select three (3) to serve on the Title IX Panel for that case. In the event that one panel member is removed by the complainant and/or the respondent, the remaining three (3) will serve on the panel. In the event that two (2) panel members are removed by the complainant and the respondent, the investigator will randomly select a member of the Title IX Committee to serve on the panel. In the event that a panel member is unavailable to serve on the panel after selection, the Investigator will randomly select a member of the Title IX Committee as a replacement. In all cases, the Investigator will notify the complainant and the respondent of the final panel assignment before the panel meets to review the investigation report and make a determination.
- B. Upon completion of the investigation, the Investigator will present the final report of investigation to the Title IX Panel. The Title IX Panel will be empowered to review the investigative findings and request additional complaint documentation from the Investigator to determine based on preponderance of the evidence whether it is **more likely than not** that the respondent violated Policy 922 Prohibiting Sexual Misconduct, Intimate Partner Violence, and Stalking. If so, the Title IX Panel will determine a disciplinary outcome for the respondent(s). The Title IX Panel has discretion in the type and severity of the disciplinary outcome, which may include a conduct warning, conduct probation, mandated assessments, educational requirements, and /or temporary or permanent separation from Indiana State University in

accordance with the Code of Student Conduct.

- C. Neither the complainant nor the respondent nor any witnesses shall be present at the Title IX Panel meeting; however, the Investigator or her designee and the Director of Student Conduct or his designee shall be present to answer questions from the Title IX Panel. The Title IX Panel may confer with the General Counsel on matters of policy, if necessary.
- D. The determination of the Title IX Panel shall be reached on the basis of a simple majority.
- E. The investigation and determination should result in written findings and recommendations within sixty (60) working days of the date the complaint was received by the Office of Equal Opportunity. With notice to all the complainant(s) and respondent(s), the investigation period may be extended by the Investigator if the investigator believes it is necessary for a reasonable resolution of the complaint.
- F. Notification of the determination and disciplinary outcomes (if any) will be provided by the Investigator and, in the event of a finding of a violation and disciplinary outcome, the Director of Student Conduct and Integrity.
- G. List of possible sanctions/ outcomes for student respondents may include but are not limited to: a conduct warning, conduct probation, mandated assessments, educational sanctions, relocation or loss of campus housing privileges, no contact order issued by the University restricting communication and contact between parties, reassignment of academic courses to avoid contact with the complainant, probation, suspension or expulsion from the university in accordance with the Code of Student Conduct.
- H. Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the accuser and the accused will be simultaneously notified in writing, of the procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding. When an appeal is filed, the accuser and the accused will be simultaneously notified in writing of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final as well as of the final result once the appeal is resolved.

Complaints Involving Faculty, Staff, & Other Respondents

I. Receipt of Complaint

Formal:

When either party wishes to bypass an informal resolution, when informal resolution fails and the complaining party chooses to pursue the matter formally, or for investigations of sexual violence allegations, then the following steps will take place.

- A. Signed Written Complaint- The complaining party must provide to the Equal Opportunity Officer a signed, written complaint that states in detail the basis for the complaint and the relief sought.
- B. A complaining party should file promptly – preferably within 6 months of the alleged discriminatory act, but in no event later than 360 days of the alleged discriminatory act.
- C. Respondents shall be informed of the details of the complaint and receive a copy of the written complaint as soon as possible.

II. Initial Review

- A. Preliminary Review. The Equal Opportunity Officer shall, within five (5) working days of receipt of the formal written complaint, and then begin a preliminary review to determine if there is an apparent basis for the complaint.
- B. This preliminary review may include talking with people other than the disputing parties, but the purpose of the review is not to determine the ultimate facts or the merits of the complaint; instead, its purpose is to determine whether there is a basis for proceeding further.
- C. The Equal Opportunity Officer shall make a written record of all actions taken.
- D. No Valid Basis. If the Equal Opportunity Officer determines that there is no valid basis for the complaint, then he/she shall present the results of the review to the complaining and responding parties.
- E. The Equal Opportunity Officer shall take no further action.
- F. Any documents gathered during the process shall remain in the Office of Equal Opportunity, and will be considered an intra-agency advisory or deliberative material that expresses opinions and is used for decision-making.

III. Investigation

- A. If the Equal Opportunity Officer determines that there is an apparent basis for the complaint, then he/she shall notify, within ten (10) working days of receipt of the formal, written complaint, the complaining and the responding parties and initiate a Formal Investigation.
- B. Prohibited Information Sharing. Non-party witnesses participating in discrimination or harassment investigations are prohibited from sharing information revealed to them during the investigation.
- C. The responding party will be given five (5) working days from the date of notification of a Formal Investigation to provide the investigator a written response to the complaint.
- D. With notice to all parties, the investigation period may be extended by the investigator if the investigator believes it necessary for an equitable resolution of the situation.
- E. The Formal Investigation will result in written findings of fact and recommendations within thirty (30) working days of the date the Formal Complaint was filed with the Office of Equal Opportunity.

IV. Determination and Disciplinary Outcomes

- A. The determination about whether it is more likely than not that a faculty, staff, or visitor committed a violation of this policy will be made by the Title IX Coordinator after a review of all of the evidence presented.
- B. Complainants and Respondents will have the opportunity to have a support person present during the investigation and appeal process, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice. Complainants and respondents shall be given the same opportunities for notice and support during the investigation and appeal.

- C. The standard of review for determination of a violation of this policy shall be a preponderance of the evidence or whether the respondent more likely than not violated the policy. Both the complainant and the respondent will be notified in writing of the determination from the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will recommend sanctions to the Vice President to whom the respondent reports. Sanctions may include reprimand, suspension, educational requirements, or termination. Both the complainant and the respondent will be advised simultaneously in writing of the determination of the Title IX Coordinator and of the sanctions, if any, imposed by the Vice President.
- D. Faculty and Staff. Sanctions imposed for discriminatory behavior, harassing behavior, retaliatory behavior, or for making false charges regarding the same by a faculty or staff member include, but are not limited to, reprimand, suspension, demotion, and loss of tenure and dismissal.

Appeal Rights

The complainant and the respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing, of the procedures for the complainant and respondent to appeal the decision of the panel. When an appeal is filed, the complainant and the respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of any changes to the decision, as well as of the final result once the appeal is resolved. Any party may appeal, within twenty (20) working days, the decision of the Vice President to the President of the University. Such an appeal must be in writing and must be based on either a claim of inadequate due process or the existence of substantial new evidence that was unavailable during the initial investigation; however, sanctions rendered by the Office of Student Conduct and Integrity may not be appealed to the President of the University.

Prohibition on Retaliation

Retaliation against an individual for reporting a violation of this policy, supporting a complainant or respondent, or participating in an investigation is a serious violation of this policy and will be treated as another possible instance of harassment or discrimination. No one at the University may reprimand or discriminate against a person for having initiated in good faith an inquiry or complaint.

Time Frame for Investigation and Resolution

The University's disciplinary process includes a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation and final resolution process. In all instances, the process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution's policy and that is transparent to the complainant and the respondent. Usually, the resolution of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking complaints are completed within 60 days of the report. However, each proceeding allows for extensions of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the delay and the reason for the delay. University officials involved in the investigation or adjudication of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking complaints are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability.

Disclosure to Victims of a Crime of Violence

Indiana State University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. 16), or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the college against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, Indiana State University will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

ISU PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATION AND RESOLUTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT/SEXUAL VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, OR STALKING

Overview

Indiana State University takes the safety of our students seriously, and we strive to create an environment and culture that is safe for all community members and is respectful of all individuals. Sexual misconduct and intimate partner violence prevention and response are crucial to creating a safe, supportive, and healthy environment for students, faculty, and staff. The programming provided at ISU includes such topics as sexual assault/sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The University engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end sexual assault/sexual violence, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking that:

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

Our educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees. Our programming starts with orientation in early summer for incoming students and their parents and extends into the first semester and beyond. It also includes and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for continuing students.

Our educational initiatives do the following:

- A. Make clear that ISU policy prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking;
 - B. Make available the definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking according to Indiana law;
 - C. Define consent and identify what behavior and actions constitute consent in reference to sexual activity and in accordance with ISU Policy and the purposes for which that definition is used.
- Indiana State statutes do not define consent.

D. Provide descriptions and examples of safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognition of situations that may involve potential harm, knowledge of institutional structures and cultural conditions that may facilitate violence, identification of barriers to intervening and safe, effective intervention strategies, and action to intervene;

E. Provide information on risk reduction, including options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander in-action and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that may facilitate violence.

F. Provide information regarding:

- a. Procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking occurs (as described in “Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Occurs” above);
- b. Confidentiality and privacy as it relates to investigation and assistance. (as described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” above);
- c. Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community (described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” above);
- d. Interim modifications to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures and the process for requesting such modifications or measures (described in “Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options” above); and
- e. Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking (as described in “Policy Determinations and Outcomes” above).

It's On Blue- A Campus Wide Initiative

During the 2016-2017 academic year, ISU's efforts to provide primary and continuing education, prevention and awareness programming was focused through the It's On Blue campaign. It's On Blue is ISU's version of the *It's On Us* national sexual assault prevention campaign and is focused on four (4) areas:

- Enhanced in-person training initiatives for employee and student groups
- Programming for student groups to raise awareness
- Campus-wide information efforts
- Online training for the campus community through the online It's On Blue educational program



Our enhanced in-person training initiatives are focused on those individuals participating in the response, investigation and resolution of complaints of sexual misconduct (including sexual assault and sexual violence), dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. In addition, we are utilizing the *Step-Up!* Bystander intervention program as well as the One Love Dating Violence Training Program. Student groups will participate in programming and other efforts through It's On Blue, including production of an ISU "Consent" video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X41AdhHGoBg>

The overarching component of the It's On Blue campaign has been the online prevention and awareness educational program offered through Campus Clarity and Law Room. Specifically, the Indiana State University Board of Trustees mandated training for all employees and students during the 2015-2016 academic years. Employees who fail to complete the training will not be eligible for the annual salary increase. Students who fail to complete the training will not be eligible to register for classes for the following semester.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs for Incoming Students

During New Student Orientation, students and parents are provided with information about campus and community resources for sexual violence prevention and response during the resource fair. The Equal Opportunity and Title IX Office, Dean of Students Office, and Student Counseling Center collaborate in providing this information. During the 2017 orientation sessions, students were asked to take the It's On Blue pledge during the resource fair. The Pledge reads as follows:

We invite you to take the ISU It's On Blue Pledge!

I commit to being informed, educated, and aware of sexual misconduct resources. I will

See Something? Say Something. Step Up!

Take the Pledge

In addition, one segment of orientation with incoming students was specifically designed to introduce the It's On Blue program.

Incoming residential students are also provided with additional information about the resources available on campus. All Residential Life Staff, including professional staff and resident assistants, receive training not only on responding to sexual and interpersonal violence but also on the resources available for prevention, education, risk reduction, and awareness. Residence hall safety begins with the existence of resident advisors (RAs) on duty, electronic door locks, an escort policy, outside doors being alarmed and programmed to sound if they are propped open. The Equal Opportunity and Title IX Office has partnered with the Division of Student Affairs and Residential Life to agree to the following information:

1. All residence life staff, including residential assistants and professional staff, receives information and training on sexual and interpersonal violence awareness, response, and resources, Title IX, and Clery Act reporting obligations. The Behind Closed Doors activity involves a number of scenarios related to these issues.

2. All staff and students receive electronic information that includes information about sexual and interpersonal violence prevention as well as how to file a complaint and what to expect from the university.
3. Resident Assistants speak with students on their residence hall floors at the start of every year about issues of campus safety (e.g., “if you see something, say something”, not walking alone, etc.) and resources availability.
4. Incoming students are encouraged to complete the It’s On Blue online education program as soon as possible.

Ongoing Prevention & Awareness Programs for Students

As part of our ongoing programming, ISU has several ongoing campus wide-initiatives that unify programs, departments and campuses.

Step-Up!

- The Division of Student Affairs, through the Dean of Students Office, Student Conduct and Integrity, and Student Health Promotion, has offered bystander intervention training to student groups including fraternities and sororities to make students aware of the importance of safely and effectively intervening when they see dangerous or unacceptable behavior. This program will now be coordinated through the Equal Opportunity and Title IX Office in partnership with the above departments.
- ISU has had Step Up! as the campus-wide bystander intervention program since 2009. Step-Up! is based on a national program adopted by more than 120 colleges and universities nationwide. It has demonstrated success in helping students feel empowered to act and giving them a specific process and resources to intervene in a safe, early, effective way in situations that could endanger the health and safety of others.
- A Bystander Intervention Program is available by request through the Equal Opportunity and Title IX Office.

No One Left Behind

No One Left Behind is a student-lead program that takes place in April of each year to recognize National Sexual Assault Awareness Month. The event includes a keynote speaker and a rally.



Take Back the Night

Take Back the Night is a march against rape and sexual assault meant to empower the women of ISU. Before the march, students from Gender Studies 450 Class facilitate Speak outs which allow students, faculty, staff, and community members to share their story (if they wish). This event occurs once per academic year and is sponsored by Gender Studies.

Information is also disseminated to students through crime prevention awareness materials, posters and displays. Articles and advertisements in University communications and Student publications are also utilized to share awareness information about security and other things that affect the campus community. Efforts include data collection, policy analysis, bystander intervention, social marketing, and male involvement, presentation for classes and student organizations.

To access information for students and parents, please visit MyStudentBody.com and click Essentials Course Sexual Violence. Student School code is SYCAMORESAM Parent School code is SYCAMOREPARENT.

R.A.D. Classes (Rape Aggression Defense)

The ISU Police provide R.A.D. self-defense class by request for student groups, classes, residence hall floor programs, student organizations, etc. throughout the year.

ISU has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of education materials to new students; participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation.



Listing of Programs from 2016-2017*

Abbreviations for prohibitive behaviors in the table: SA– Sexual Assault; DoV– Domestic Violence; DaV– Dating Violence; S– Stalking; C– Consent; HR– Healthy Relationships; B-Bystander

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROHIBITIVE BEHAVIOR COVERED</u>	<u>TARGET AUDIENCE</u>
Walk A Mile In Her Shoes	April 23, 2016	Downtown Terre Haute	SA; DoV; DaV; S; HR	Students, Faculty, Staff, & Community
Take Back the Night	November 16, 2016	HMSU Dede I	SA; DoV; DaV; S; C; HR; B	Students, Faculty, Staff & Community
Play: Hers is the Head of a Wolf	April 1, 2017 April 2, 2017	Dreiser Hall Theatre	SA; DoV; DaV	Students, Faculty, Staff and Community

***The above listing is of large events open to the campus community smaller programs with specific target audiences not listed.**

The Office of Student Conduct and Integrity annually educates and notifies the campus community of content and updates to the Indiana State University Student Code of Conduct. These updates range from the implementation of the Indiana Lifeline Law to the implementation of a new policy to deal with issues of dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

The Division of Student Affairs developed “The BLUE FOLDER”. This folder will list a C.A.R.E.S. Guide (Creating Awareness & Readiness for Everyone’s Safety). It will be a compact, yet comprehensive guide to classroom and workplace safety information for faculty and staff at Indiana State University

Finally, more targeted programming is available upon request to student groups, classes, residence hall floors, organizations, classes, and others throughout the year.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs for New Employees

As new employees join ISU, they are instructed about rules and regulations regarding ISU policy as it relates to safety and security – including ISU policies on sexual assault/violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking - through the required new employee or new faculty orientation. The new employee is also provided with an Indiana State University Fact Finder Binder at orientation.

All new employees are also required to complete the employee version of the It’s On Blue online training and prevention program within thirty (30) days of hire. Employees are also enrolled in online training

programs through Skillsoft. These online training programs are required to be completed within one month of the new employee's start date. Included in the required programs are several different modules related to the workplace.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programs for Employees

By mandate of the ISU Board of Trustees, the "It's On Blue" online education and awareness program is required of all employees. In addition the online Skillsoft training modules are still available. Specific employee groups (residential life programming staff, academic advisors, athletic staff and others) may receive more individualized in-person training by the Title IX Coordinator. In addition, Sycamore eLearning (Powered by Skillsoft) is an online training program which offers a multitude of different modules and educational publications. Staff, faculty, and students can take these courses at their leisure voluntarily or can have these courses assigned to them via a supervisor. The courses range in everything from domestic violence awareness to workplace harassment. These courses provide the user the opportunity to partake in an interactive learning experience and allow for the user to learn material via a "hands-on" experience.

Periodically during the academic year the ISU Police, in cooperation with other University organizations and departments, present crime prevention awareness sessions on sexual assault (rape and acquaintance rape), Rohypnol abuse, relationship violence, and residence hall security.

Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) is a free self-defense class offer by ISU Public Safety Office. This is a comprehensive course that begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction, and avoidance, while progressing on to the basics of hands-on defense training. Certified RAD instructors teach each session.

For more information about programs or to request a program for your group or organization, please call the ISU Public Safety Office at 812-237-7829 or the Office of Equal Opportunity/Title IX at 812-237-8954.





Risk Reduction

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org):

1. **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
2. **Try to avoid isolated areas**. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. **Walk with purpose**. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
4. **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
5. **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money.
6. **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
7. **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
8. **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends**. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
9. **Trust your instincts**. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
10. **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
11. **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust**. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself.
12. At parties, **don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers**.
13. **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa**. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.
14. **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.)**. Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
15. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
 - a. **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault**. You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - b. **Be true to yourself**. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
 - c. **Have a code word with your friends or family** so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
 - d. **Lie**. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
16. **Try to think of an escape route**. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
17. If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather **wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later**.

Safe & Positive Options for Bystander Intervention:

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual assault, dating violence and domestic violence. These are people who are not directly involved in the perpetuation of violence yet they recognize the warning signs of such behavior. They also serve as witnesses to the violence. Here at Indiana State University we want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below are some ways to be an active bystander adapted from:

<http://stepupprogram.org/facilitators/strategies-effective-helping/>.

Further information regarding bystander intervention may be found at:

<https://www.indstate.edu/equalopportunity-titleix/its-on-blue>. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

Non –Emergency Situation:

- **Direct:** You speak with the person directly.
- **Indirect:** Talk to another person who you feel could be helpful or give guidance and direction — teammate, counselor, administrator, coach.

Note: If you do not act immediately, don't ignore the situation. Just because you don't act right then and there doesn't mean you can't do it later!

Whatever response you choose, remember the following in a non-emergency situation:

- Consider frequency, duration and intensity/severity when evaluating a situation.
- Determine the barrier for the person if possible — motivation, ability or environment.
- Know your limits as a helper — engage others as necessary.
- Be sensitive, understanding and non-judgmental.
- Challenge misperceptions – Express your true feelings/beliefs.
- Identify the red flags; Anticipate problems.
- Determine the priority goal; Formulate a plan; Prepare/practice what you want to say.
- Interrupt/distract/delay a situation you think might be problematic — before it becomes an emergency!
- Set boundaries — do not make excuses for the person or otherwise enable them.
- Conduct conversations in a safe environment. **Maintain mutual respect and mutual purpose.**
- **Remember the Law of Delivery** — *Who* (person/s), *What* (content), *When* (timing), *Where* (location/privacy), *Why* (reasons) and *How* (tone).

Carefully assess the entire situation/circumstances before making any decisions or taking any action. Choose the most effective ways of helping for that particular situation. Be sure to not make the situation escalate.

Emergency Situation

1. **Direct:** You take responsibility as the primary helper.
2. **Indirect:** You request that someone else take responsibility as the primary helper (e.g., the Police, Emergency Medical Trained or EMT personnel, Athletic Administrators, etc.)

Whatever response you choose, remember the following in an emergency situation:

- Calm the person
- Gather information
- Look at options
- Provide support
- Know appropriate referrals
- Do not become trapped
- Look for the best exit strategies (getting out of the situation) for those involved.
- Be clear and direct with all of your requests.
- Make **safe** choices; consider the level of risk in choosing an action for intervening.
- Understand boundaries and limits — don't be a hero. Remember verbal fights can quickly turn into physical fights. *****It is often better to WALK AWAY.**
- Intervene early — before a problem becomes a crisis or disaster.
- Publicly state your commitment to helping. "I will do X."
- Engage other bystanders — You do "Y."
- Discuss consequences that the person cares about — Encourage VALUE BASED DECISIONS.
- Assess personal exposure/liability when actions you know about are criminal.
- **Call 9-1-1 if it is not safe or prudent for you to help directly.**



SECTION 4

POLICIES GOVERNING ALCOHOL, DRUGS & WEAPONS

Indiana State University is committed to providing students, faculty and staff and visitors a safe and drug-free campus and workplace.

As part of its commitment to creating a campus environment free from drug use and alcohol abuse, ISU annually notifies its students and employees about the components of the ISU Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program to ensure that ISU Community members are aware of ISU standards of conduct, sanctions for violations of university policy, legal ramifications of drug and alcohol abuse, the health risks of alcohol and illicit drug use, and a summary of ISU prevention and education efforts. The current annual notice is located at <http://cms.indstate.edu/daapp>. The Vice President for Student Affairs is responsible for implementation and oversight of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program at ISU.

Alcoholic Beverages

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, sale, possession, or use of alcohol in any part of the University campus is governed by the Drug-Free Workplace Policy, the ISU Code of Student Conduct, and the laws of the State of Indiana. The Indiana Alcohol & Tobacco Commission regulates and limits the manufacture, sale, possession, and use of alcohol and alcoholic beverages. However, the enforcement of alcohol laws on-campus is the primary responsibility of the ISU Public Safety Department. The ISU campus has been designated “**Drug Free**” and consumption of alcohol on campus is only permitted under certain circumstances as set forth by University policy. Legal use of alcohol may be permitted on campus only if approved by the University President or designee. The illegal possession, use, sale manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance is enforced under both state and federal laws. The ISU Public Safety Office proactively enforces these laws and University policies concerning alcohol and drugs on campus, including state underage drinking laws. Violators of alcohol policies are subject to the provisions of applicable state and federal laws as well as University disciplinary actions. It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21 years of age. Organizations or groups violating alcohol/substance policies or laws may be subject to sanctions by the University. In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, you can find information on Indiana State University’s Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs, available at <http://www.indstate.edu/sites/default/files/media/student-affairs/pdfs/biennial-report-2015-16-final-indiana-state-university.pdf>.

Illegal Drug Use

Indiana State University policy prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, sale, possession, or use of controlled substances. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the ISU Public Safety Office. Violators are subject to University disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and

imprisonment.

Employee Policies

ISU's [Drug-Free Workplace Policy](#) prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances or alcohol in any part of the University or at any University activity. The goals of the Drug Free Workplace Policy are to create a safer environment for students, faculty, staff and campus visitors and to educate ISU employees about the following:

- a. the symptoms and health risks of dependency on drugs and alcohol,
- b. the assistance available to ISU employees for dependency-related problems,
- c. the disciplinary sanctions associated conduct and consequences of engaging in prohibited conduct on campus,
- d. ISU's inspection and testing policy when an individual exhibits symptoms of drug or alcohol use on campus.

Some positions require drug screenings prior to work on campus. Examples of such positions include ISU Police Officers and individuals in positions that require a Commercial Driver's License. ISU has also developed procedures:

<http://www.indstate.edu/sites/default/files/media/Documents/PDF/adminaff-Drug%20Free%20Workplace.pdf>

for evaluation and resolution of suspected violations of the Drug Free Workplace Policy, which include workplace inspections and controlled substance and alcohol testing. A determination that an employee violated ISU policies will result in sanctions or disciplinary outcomes that may include:

- a. required participation in an approved drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program
- b. reprimand
- c. suspension
- d. termination of employment.

All employees (faculty, staff and student) are required to acknowledge and agree to the Drug Free Workplace Policy acknowledgement as a condition of employment. Full-time employees receive additional information via New Employee / New Faculty Orientation.

Employees are encouraged to use the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) to address issues of addiction to drugs or alcohol. Participation in EAP allows employees to participate in six (6) free counseling sessions at the ISU Psychology Clinic or other approved local provider. Employee use of EAP is kept private from supervisors and other ISU staff. In addition, ISU employees are entitled to time off as required by the Family and Medical Leave Act and may seek permission to take an unpaid personal leave of absence for up to 90 days to address issues of addiction.

Within the past year, the University has added clarity to the procedures to determine violations of the Drug Free Workplace policy's prohibition on alcohol and illicit drug possession and use during work hours. These changes involve workplace inspections for alcohol, controlled substances, or paraphernalia related to alcohol or drugs. The procedural modifications allow the Office of Human Resources to consider an individual's position, whether the individual's behavior was violent, whether a sanction or correction action is permissible under law including, without limitation, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and any other relevant factors. Employees who are determined to have violated the Drug Free Workplace Act may utilize grievance procedures either through the staff grievance process or the faculty grievance process. Both are found in the ISU Handbook.

Student Policies

ISU also has policies in place to ensure a safe environment for students. ISU's Office of Student Conduct and Integrity makes determinations about violations of ISU policy and ensures consistent application of the sanctions against ISU students. In 2013, the Code of Student Conduct language related to Drug and Alcohol use was the following:

2013 – Code of Student Conduct Language related to Drugs and Alcohol

2.3.3 Use, possession, sale, or transfer of any unlawful drug or narcotic.

2.3.4 Violation of the University Alcoholic Beverage Policy (See Web reference on inside back cover), includes:

- a. Sale, purchase, consumption, or possession of alcoholic beverages by persons who are younger than lawful age.
- b. Sale, purchase, consumption, or possession of alcoholic beverages by persons of legal age in a manner inconsistent with University policy.
- c. Furnishing alcoholic beverages to persons younger than 21 years of age.
- d. Misuse or abuse of alcoholic beverages.

In May 2014, the ISU Board of Trustees approved a revised Student Code of Conduct. One of the primary sections modified was that related to Drug- and Alcohol-Related Behaviors. The purpose of the change was to provide more clarity to students by giving specific definition to prohibited behaviors. In addition, the new policy provides additional reporting information that will assist in addressing particular behaviors. The 2014 policy language is listed below.

Relevant Excerpts from the Student Code of Conduct

3.3.3 Drug Related Behavior refers to drug violations, including, but is not limited to being in the presence of, under the influence of, possessing, manufacturing, exchanging, distributing, purchasing, using, or selling unlawful drugs or any controlled substance/narcotic, such as, but not limited to, marijuana, synthetic cannabinoids, inhalants and intoxicants, misuse of over-the-counter drugs and/or prescription drugs, or

possessing paraphernalia for drug related use on University premises.

3.3.3a In the Presence of/Failure to Report

3.3.3b Possession of unlawful drug or controlled substance(s);

3.3.3c Possession of drug paraphernalia

3.3.3d Use of unlawful drug or controlled substance(s);

3.3.3e Purchase of unlawful drug or controlled substance(s);

3.3.3f Misuse of over-the-counter drugs or prescription drugs;

3.3.3g Manufacture of unlawful drug or controlled substance(s);

3.3.3h Distribution and/or sale and/or delivery of unlawful drug or controlled substance(s);

3.3.3i Reasonable suspicion of unlawful drug use (odor); and/or

3.3.3j Behavior while under the influence of any item covered under this section.

3.3.4 Alcohol Related Behavior refers to any violation of the University Alcoholic Beverage Policy:

3.3.4a Sale, purchase, consumption, or possession of alcoholic beverages by persons who are younger than 21 years of age;

3.3.4b Sale, purchase, consumption, or possession of alcoholic beverages by persons of legal age in a manner inconsistent with University policy;

3.3.4c Furnishing alcoholic beverages to persons younger than 21 years of age; and/or

3.3.4d Behavior while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage.

Policy Listings

University and campus policies pertaining to the possession, use, and sale of alcohol and other drugs are outlined in:

- Indiana State University Handbook:
 - 950 Drug-Free Workplace Policy: <https://www.indstate.edu/administration/ogc/policy-index/950>
 - 955 Campus Tobacco Policy: <https://www.indstate.edu/administration/ogc/policy-index/955>
 - 435 Alcohol Policy for Student-Related Events: <https://www.indstate.edu/administration/ogc/policy-index/435>
- Indiana State University Code of Student Conduct: <https://www.indstate.edu/sites/default/files/media/documents/pdf/code-of-student-conduct.pdf>

HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL & OTHER DRUGS

ALCOHOL (Beer, Wine, Ethanol, Distilled Liquor) - Loss of concentration; impaired judgment and vision; slowed reflexes; disorientation leading to higher risk of accidents and problem behavior; lowered inhibition; risk of liver and heart damage, malnutrition, toxic psychosis; cancer and other illnesses; can be highly addictive to some persons. Over consumption can lead to coma and possible death.

STIMULANTS (Amphetamine, Cocaine, Crack, Ecstasy, MDMA, Methylphenidate, Phenmetrazine, Ritalin, Methamphetamine) - Can cause rushed, careless behavior – pushing beyond your physical capacity, leading to exhaustion; tolerance increases rapidly; causes physical and psychological dependence; withdrawal can result in depression and suicide; continued high doses can cause heart problems, infections, malnutrition. Over consumption can lead to loss of brain function and sudden death.

DEPRESSANTS (Barbiturates, GHB, Benzodiazepine, Date rape drug, Xanax, Liquid ecstasy, Methaqualone, Flunitrazepam, Ketamine, Special K) - Tolerance increases rapidly; produces physical and psychological dependence; causes reduced reaction time, and confusion; overdoses can cause coma, respiratory arrest, convulsions, and death; withdrawal can be dangerous; in combination with other controlled substances can quickly cause coma and death.

HALLUCINOGENS (PCP, LSD, Ecstasy, Acid, Angel Dust, LSD, MDA, PCP, Mushrooms, Peyote, Mescaline, Psilocybin, Phencyclidine) - Causes extreme distortions of what's seen and heard; induces sudden changes in behavior; loss of concentration and memory; increases risk of birth defects in user's children; overdose can cause psychosis; convulsions; coma, and death. Frequent use can cause permanent loss of mental function.

INHALANTS (aerosol sprays, gases, solvents, nitrites, whippets, poppers, snappers) – Causes confusion; nausea; slurred speech; euphoria; delusions; headaches; heart failure; seizures; coma; death.

NARCOTICS (Heroin, Morphine, Opium, Codeine, Oxycodone, Methadone, Fentanyl, Vicodine, Carfentanil) - Tolerance increases rapidly; causes physical and psychological dependence; overdose can cause coma; convulsions; respiratory arrest; and death; leads to malnutrition; infection and hepatitis; sharing needles is a leading cause of the spread of HIV and Hepatitis; highly addictive.

CANNABIS (Hash Oil, Hashish, Grass, Marijuana, Pot, Weed) - Causes permanent damage to lungs; reproductive organs and brain function; slows reflexes; increases forgetfulness; alters judgment of space and distance.

SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS (K2, Spice, Smacked, Kush, Kronik, Black Mamba) – Causes delusions, elevated mood; relaxation; altered perception; extreme anxiety; confusion; paranoia; hallucinations; rapid heart rate; suicidal thoughts; brain damage which may result in death.

SYNTHETIC CATHINONES (Bath Salts, Flakka, Bloom, Cloud Nine, White Lightning, Lunar Wave, Vanilla Sky, Scarface) – Causes paranoia; hallucinations; increased sociability; panic attacks; excited delirium (agitation & violent behavior); dehydration; kidney failure; brain damage; and death.

TOBACCO (Chewing/Smokeless Tobacco, Cigarettes, Cigars, Nicotine, E-Cigs) – Causes lung cancer; chronic bronchitis; emphysema; heart disease; stroke.

Notes:

- Alcohol and other drug use during pregnancy increases risk of physical harm to fetus.
- Additional risks of harm may occur from toxic impurities present in street drugs.
- Additional risks of harm may occur from the use of prescription drugs in ways other than prescribed.

For more information, visit:
www.drugabuse.gov
www.samhsa.gov

-Drugs taken by injection can increase the risk of infection (e.g., HIV, hepatitis, etc.) through needle contamination

Medical Amnesty Policy

In 2013, the Indiana State University Student Government Association took the lead in creating a student approved response to the 2012 Indiana Lifeline Law (IC7.1-5-1-6.5). In summary of the Indiana State University Medical Amnesty, a student who seeks for another and the student in need of medical assistance may be exempt from a University conduct process on the following conditions: 1) the student cooperates and provides detailed information regarding the incident and 2) the student successfully completes an alcohol education/ awareness program. Repeat offenders are likely not eligible for this exemption. This exemption does not apply to any criminal charges that may be incurred as a result of an offense.

Indiana State University's Drug & Alcohol Prevention Efforts

The primary focus of ISU's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program over the last two (2) years has been on prevention and enforcement efforts related to the student population. With the growth in the residential nature of ISU's campus over the last several years, Student Affairs has implemented a series of programming and prevention efforts to address alcohol and drug use and to consistently enforce the ISU Code of Student Conduct.

Prevention & Education Programs

In general, prevention efforts during the biennial review period were managed by the Student Health Promotion Office. Student Health Promotion offered alcohol prevention programs for students, including a website dedicated to Alcohol Awareness- Party Smart SycamoRRRes. In 2016, ISU participated in the Indiana Collegiate Substance Use Survey (ICSUS), which is coordinated by the Indiana Collegiate Action Network. The survey provides annual needs assessment data which has been used to design the programming efforts.

Student Health Promotion has developed a series of in-person alcohol awareness and drug abuse prevention and education programs for students. A list of these programs is provided below:

Party Smart SycamoRRRes- Program designed to address how students can attend parties reasonably, responsibly, and respectfully. This program addresses how students who choose not to drink can continue that behavior and how those students who are legal and choose to drink can do it in ways that are reasonable, responsible, and respectful. There is also a website dedicated to Party Smart SycamoRRRes.

Party on the Patio – An event provided by Residential Life held the weekend of move-in. SHP partners with Residential Life to provide information to students about the Code of Student Conduct, how to party without the use of alcohol and other drugs, and how to stay safe (bystander intervention).

The Wellness Bash – Student Health Promotion has a table set up at the *Wellness Bash* where students can learn about alcohol and other drugs and can use the impairment goggles to get an idea of what it's like to be intoxicated at various levels.

Ben Cort, Marijuana in the 21st Century – Keynote speaker from Colorado addressing what the realities are when marijuana becomes legal. Mr. Cort did a series of workshops the day after the keynote for faculty, staff, and students. The keynote address was held at ISU, and was also open to the public.

Catch Only the Waves on Spring Break – An annual program that targets student behavior during Spring Break. Information is provided about bystander intervention, ISU Code of Student Conduct, safer sex, serving sizes of alcohol and the dangers of leaving your drink alone, and utilizes impairment goggles to show how alcohol affects your body.

Motivational Mondays – Educational sessions held in HMSU every Monday where students learn about various wellness issues, including drug and alcohol abuse prevention.

Wellness Wednesdays – Interactive program held in the Sycamore Dining Hall for students to learn about alcohol & other drugs as well as other wellness issues.

Alcohol & Other Drugs Classroom Presentations – Classroom presentations were conducted in University 101 classes regarding alcohol & other drugs. There were approximately 13 classes with approximately 333 students in attendance.

Wheel of Misfortune – Students learn about substance abuse through an interactive game of “Wheel of Misfortune”. Students take turns spinning the wheel to land on a topic (depressants, methamphetamine, alcohol, narcotics, inhalants, steroids, hallucinogens, cocaine, stimulants and marijuana) and answer the corresponding question as it pertains to drugs and alcohol.

Designated Walker & Sober Ride

One particular program that has been very successful over the last two years is the Designated Walker program. Now in its eighth year of operation, Designated Walker was created in an effort to make an unofficial homecoming tradition called “The Walk”, in which participants walk down Wabash Avenue stopping at bars and restaurants along the way, safer for students and homecoming visitors. As part of Designated Walker, ISU students walk to keep other Sycamores safe. Student Health Promotion has spearheaded this effort, even gaining program sponsorship by Pepsi. In 2016, 212 were trained as Designated Walkers and 177 students participated as walkers on the day of Homecoming.

ISU also promotes campus and community partnerships through sponsorship of the Sober Ride program and the Campus Community Alcohol Coalition. The mission of the Sober Ride program is to save lives and to prevent injuries and damage to property by offering students a safe alternative to drunk driving and other threatening situations. Sober Ride provides ISU students a safe ride from the stadium to a residence within a designated perimeter of campus. The Campus Community Alcohol Coalition meets bi-weekly prior to Homecoming. The coalition has garnered participation from various campus and community entities which include: ISU Student Health Promotion, Pepsi, Union Hospital, Terre Haute bar owners, Indiana State Police, Vigo County Sheriff, Terre Haute City Police, ISU Police, ISU Fraternity and Sorority Life, ISU New Student Transitions Programs, and individual students, faculty, and staff. The goal of the Campus Community Alcohol Coalition is to address high risk alcohol behavior, establish effective communication between the university and the community, and provide opportunities for collaboration.

In addition, the Student Counseling Center and the UAP Clinic provide counseling and certain levels of treatment and rehabilitation. These departments are also able to refer students to specialized treatment and rehabilitation programs when needed. Student Health Promotion and the Student Counseling Center maintain a referral resource list for all counties in Indiana. The Student Counseling Center provides a 3-session assessment process for all student violators of the drug and alcohol regulations contained in the Code of Student Conduct.

Human Resources provide information to all employees about the services and assistance offered by the Employee Assistance Program. All services are provided under strict confidentiality. Employees may access The Hartford, where assistance includes confidential face to face sessions and the ISU Psychology Clinic, where therapy is available for a variety of situations including alcohol or drug abuse. The Employee Assistance Program will pay the first six (6) visits per year (with prior approval). In addition, treatment resources are available in the community that can be accessed without intervention of the Employee Assistance Program. Any employee or supervisor with additional questions related to alcohol and other drug problems may contact: Office of Human Resources at 812-237-4114

Other Local Health Care Providers:

- Union Hospital
- Hamilton Center
- Regional Hospital



Indiana State University's Weapons Policy

ISU has set forth in Policy 725 Firearms and Other Dangerous Instruments it states the follow:

The ISU Board of Trustees is charged by statutes of the State of Indiana to govern the "use of the property owned, used or occupied by the institution, including the governance of travel over and assembly on such property" and the "conduct of students, faculty, staff or others while upon the property owned by or used or occupied by the institution." The Board is required "to protect the academic community from unlawful conduct or conduct which presents a serious threat to person or property of the academic community."

725.1.1 Prohibition: In furtherance of this responsibility, the transfer, use, or possession of explosives, fireworks, firearms, dangerous chemicals, or any lethal weapon on University property or in any fraternity or sorority house under circumstances except as part of a University authorized activity, instructional session, event, or duty is prohibited.

725.1.2 University Police Officers: Pursuant to Indiana Code 21-39-34.4 and 21-39-4-5-2, the Indiana State University police officers are authorized to possess and use firearms under such procedures as are currently in force or may hereafter be amended.

The Code of Student Conduct also prohibits weapons on University owned property. Failure to comply with the University weapons policy under the Code of Student Conduct will result in disciplinary action against violators.

SECTION 5

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, 20 USC § 1092(f)) et.seq., and its implementing regulations require colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. This section includes information on ISU crime statistics during the 2016 calendar year and includes comparison data for a three year period.

Definitions

In order to fully understand the context of the crime statistics disclosed in this section, it's important to understand the definitions used for reporting. Below are the definitions that are required to be used for reporting. Of note, these definitions are not necessarily the same definitions that might be used for the same or similar crimes in the state of Indiana and they may differ from the definitions of prohibited conduct as set forth by ISU Policy.

- **On Campus** – the total number of crimes that occurred on campus, including crimes that occurred in student housing facilities.
- **On-Campus Student Housing Facility** – the total number of crimes that occurred in on-campus student housing facilities as a subset of the total.
- **Public Property** – All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
- **Noncampus** – Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Hate Crimes

A **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. **Bias** is a performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation or ethnicity/national origin. Under the proposed regulations they define "hate crime" to mean a crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.



Reported Hate Crimes

2014-2016

2016: None reported in 2016

2015: None reported in 2015

2014: One report of a hate crime that involved intimidation and an aggravated assault characterized by sexual orientation that occurred on the Main Campus and in On-Campus Student Housing Facility.

Unfounded Crimes

If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded” and should not be included in the institution’s statistics. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime.

Note: the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution or the failure to make an arrest does not “unfound” a legitimate offense. A reported crime can’t be designated “unfounded” if there wasn’t an investigation or the investigation was incomplete.

Reported Unfounded Crimes

2016: The University reported 3 unfounded crimes. One was a report of a burglary that occurred on-campus. The second one was a report of a burglary that occurred on-campus & in an on-campus student housing facility. The third one was a report of a rape that occurred on-campus.

2015: The University reported 1 unfounded crime that was a rape reported on-campus and in a residence hall.

2014: The University reported 1 unfounded crime. One resulted from a report of an aggravated assault.

A Note Regarding the 2014, 2015 & 2016 Crime Statistics

The crime statistics contained in this report for the 2014 reporting year reflects the reporting guidelines that were enforce in the 2011 Handbook on Campus Safety. The crime statistics contained in this report for 2015 & 2016 reflect the reporting guidelines that were enforce in the 2016 Handbook on Campus Safety and Security Reporting. There have been some definitional changes as it pertains to reported crimes and how crimes are to be counted and classified that differ from the 2011 Handbook, reflected in the 2016 Handbook. For example: The definition of a Noncampus includes: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. Also included in this definition are:

- Repeated use of a location for school-sponsored trips (Athletic Tournaments, Alternative Breaks, etc.)
- Short-stay “away” trips: (sponsored trip where students stayed for more than one night)
- Study abroad programs (rented or leased space in a hotel /student housing facility abroad)

CLERY CRIMES REPORTED TO INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT 2014-2016

MAIN CAMPUS

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITY	NONCAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
MURDER/ NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
RAPE	2016	5	5	2	0
	2015	7	5	2	0
	2014	3	3	0	0
FONDLING	2016	3	3	3	0
	2015	5	3	0	0
	2014	3	3	0	0
INCEST	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2016	3	0	0	0
	2015	2	0	2	1
	2014	2	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2016	9	4	6	0
	2015	7	6	0	0
	2014	9	8	3	1
BURGLARY	2016	15	9	3	0
	2015	8	8	3	0
	2014	17	14	1	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2016	2	0	0	0
	2015	4	0	1	0
	2014	0	0	1	1
ARSON	2016	0	0	1	0
	2015	1	1	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0

MAIN CAMPUS VAWA CRIME STATISTICS FOR 2014– 2016

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2016	1	1	4	1
	2015	4	2	5	0
	2014	9	5	3	1
DATING VIOLENCE	2016	14	11	4	1
	2015	10	10	0	0
	2014	0	0	1	0
STALKING	2016	14	5	1	0
	2015	16	4	1	0
	2014	4	2	0	0



ARRESTS & REFERRALS FOR VIOLATIONS OF WEAPONS, DRUG ABUSE AND LIQUOR LAWS

Statistics disclosed for violations of the law resulting in arrests or persons being referred for disciplinary action for the following law violations:

1. Weapons (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
2. Drug Abuse Violations
3. Liquor Law Violations

ARRESTS & REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION STATISTICS FOR 2014-2016 MAIN CAMPUS					
REPORTED CRIMES	YEAR	ON- CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2016	99	97	2	0
	2015	99	96	13	0
	2014	111	108	0	2
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2016	28	22	9	1
	2015	41	24	2	6
	2014	73	46	0	4
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	2016	73	46	26	1
	2015	154	123	10	0
	2014	55	46	2	0
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	2016	12	8	3	8
	2015	11	2	2	3
	2014	25	13	0	1
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapon Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapon Law Violations	2016	1	0	0	0
	2015	1	0	0	1
	2014	0	0	0	0

CLERY CRIMES REPORTED TO INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT 2014-2016

ISU FLIGHT ACADEMY CAMPUS

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITY	NONCAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
MURDER/ NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
RAPE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
FONDLING	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
INCEST	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
ARSON	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0

**ISU FLIGHT ACADEMY CAMPUS VAWA CRIME STATISTICS FOR
2014– 2016**

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
STALKING	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0



ARRESTS & REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION STATISTICS FOR 2014-2016
ISU FLIGHT ACADEMY CAMPUS

REPORTED CRIMES	YEAR	ON- CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapon Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapon Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0

CLERY CRIMES REPORTED TO INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT 2014-2016

LANDSBAUM CENTER CAMPUS

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITY	NONCAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
MURDER/ NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
RAPE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
FONDLING	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
INCEST	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
ARSON	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0

LANDSBAUM CENTER CAMPUS VAWA CRIME STATISTICS FOR 2014– 2016					
OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
STALKING	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0



ARRESTS & REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION STATISTICS FOR 2014-2016
LANDSBAUM CENTER CAMPUS

REPORTED CRIMES	YEAR	ON- CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapon Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapon Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0

CLERY CRIMES REPORTED TO INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT 2014-2016

SYCAMORE OUTDOOR CENTER CAMPUS

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITY	NONCAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
MURDER/ NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2015	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
RAPE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
FONDLING	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
INCEST	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
ARSON	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0

**SYCAMORE OUTDOOR CENTER CAMPUS VAWA CRIME STATISTICS FOR
2014– 2016**

OFFENSE	YEAR	ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
STALKING	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0



ARRESTS & REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION STATISTICS FOR 2014-2016
SYCAMORE OUTDOOR CENTER CAMPUS

REPORTED CRIMES	YEAR	ON- CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES	NONCAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapon Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Weapon Law Violations	2016	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0

SECTION 6

2017 ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT FOR ISU'S MAIN CAMPUS

OVERVIEW

The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 requires institutions that maintain on-campus housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution. The following report details all information required by this act relating to Indiana State University.

The following terms are used within this report. Definitions have been obtained from the Higher Education Opportunity Act:

- **On-Campus Student Housing** – Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus.
- **Fire** – Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Indiana State University takes fire safety very seriously and continues to enhance its programs for the University through training and education.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM

Fire Safety Education and Training programs and efforts at Indiana State University include scheduled and structured activities as well as spontaneous, unplanned but routine communication of the need for fire safety awareness and sound fire safety practices.

During student orientation, the Fire Safety Specialist conducts fire and building safety education and training with R.A.'s and Residential Life staff. Policies, procedures, and responsibilities are discussed as part of this training to encourage awareness and promote proactive fire safety behavior. Additionally, the Fire Safety Specialist monitors fire evacuation drills in each residence hall twice each semester making recommendations to improve response times and protocols as needed.

The Fire Safety Specialist addresses groups of new employees during their orientation. He/she also meets with department supervisors annually, reviewing fire and building safety practices as well as related emergency preparedness issues specific to their areas of responsibilities.

Fire Drill and other fire safety information is provided to students at the start of each semester and reviewed in October and again in March.

The Fire Safety Specialist conducts quarterly building inspections and reports fire safety deficiencies; to responsible faculty and administrative staff, and reviews the need for regulatory compliance and the

importance of fire safety awareness.

Upon request, the Fire Safety Specialist conducts fire extinguisher training both for employees whose responsibilities routinely expose them to increased incidence of fire; and by request of Health and Safety department faculty, for students as needed.

The student employees in the Office of Environmental Safety whose tenure generally extends over a period of several years receive sustained comprehensive fire safety training and education experientially as their work-related duties and responsibilities expose them daily to the myriad of issues generated by the campus community that impact fire safety at the University.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY DIAL 9-1-1 ON ANY PHONE

**For non-emergencies you can reach the University Police by dialing
(812) 237-5555**



DESCRIPTION OF ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITY FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS:

On-Campus Student Housing Facilities Fire Safety Systems								
Building:	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done by ISUPD	Partial Sprinkler System <i>Sprinklers in common areas only</i>	Full Sprinkler System <i>Sprinklers in common areas & individual rooms</i>	Fire Department Standpipes All Floors	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans/ Placards Posted	Number of Supervised Evacuation (Fire) Drills Each Year
500 Wabash 9 N 5th St	X		X	X	X	X	X	4
Blumberg Hall 410 Mulberry St	X		X	X	X	X	X	4
Burford Hall 200 N 6th St	X		X	X	X	X	X	4
Cromwell Hall 400 Mulberry St	X		X	X	X	X	X	Building was closed for 2016
Erickson Hall 218 N 6th St	X		X	X	X	X	X	4
Hines Hall 456 N 6th St	X		X	X	X	X	X	4
Jones Hall 455 N 5th St	X		X	X	X	X	X	4
Lincoln Quad 650 N 6th St	X	X		X	X	X	X	4
Mills Hall 411 Chestnut St	X		X	X	X	X	X	4
Pickert Hall 220 N 6th St	X		X	X	X	X	X	4
Reeve Hall East 555 N 6th St	X		X	X	X	X	X	4
Reeve Hall West 550 N 6th St	X		X	X	X	X	X	4
Rhoads Hall 401 N 6th St	X	X		X	X	X	X	4
Sandison Hall 440 N 6th St	X		X	X	X	X	X	4

FIRE STATISTICS FOR ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES:

Statistics & Information Regarding Fires in ISU Residential Facilities for 2016						
On-Campus Student Housing Facility:	Total Fires in Each Building	Number of Fires	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries Treated at Medical Facilities	Number of Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property
500 Wabash 9 N 5th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Blumberg Hall 410 Mulberry St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Burford Hall 200 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Cromwell Hall 400 Mulberry St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Erickson Hall 218 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Hines Hall 456 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Jones Hall 455 N 5th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Lincoln Quad 650 N 6th St	1	1	Unintentional Debris in Dryer Vent	0	0	\$0-99
Mills Hall 411 Chestnut St	1	1	Unintentional Grease Fire on portable burner	0	0	\$0-99
Pickert Hall 220 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Reeve Hall East 555 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Reeve Hall West 550 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Rhoads Hall 401 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Sandison Hall 440 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A

Statistics & Information Regarding Fires in ISU Residential Facilities for 2015

On-Campus Student Housing Facility:	Total Fires in Each Building	Number of Fires	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries Treated at Medical Facilities	Number of Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property
500 Wabash 9 N 5th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Blumberg Hall 410 Mulberry St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Burford Hall 200 N 6th St	1	1	Intentional Candy cane set on fire	0	0	\$0-99
Cromwell Hall 400 Mulberry St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Erickson Hall 218 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Hines Hall 456 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Jones Hall 455 N 5th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Lincoln Quad 650 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Mills Hall 411 Chestnut St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Pickert Hall 220 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Reeve Hall East 555 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Reeve Hall West 550 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Rhoads Hall 401 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Sandison Hall 440 N 6th St	1	1	Unintentional Debris in oven caught fire	0	0	\$100-999

Statistics & Information Regarding Fires in ISU Residential Facilities for 2014

On-Campus Student Housing Facility:	Total Fires in Each Building	Number of Fires	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries Treated at Medical Facilities	Number of Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property
500 Wabash 9 N 5th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Blumberg Hall 410 Mulberry St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Burford Hall 200 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Cromwell Hall 400 Mulberry St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Erickson Hall 218 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Hines Hall 456 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Jones Hall 455 N 5th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Lincoln Quad 650 N 6th St	1	1	Unintentional Grease caught on fire in oven	0	0	\$0-99
Mills Hall 411 Chestnut St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Pickert Hall 220 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Reeve Hall East 555 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Reeve Hall West 550 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Rhoads Hall 401 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Sandison Hall 440 N 6th St	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A

Prohibitions on Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

The University has taken many precautions to limit the danger of fire in the residence halls but the main responsibility falls to the residents. Below are policies students need to follow:

Portable Electrical Appliances

Any appliance that may create a fire or safety hazard should not be used in student rooms or in any area of the suites. Hot surface appliances, such as hot plates, space heaters, irons, popcorn poppers, etc., are not to be used in student rooms and may be impounded if improperly used. The use of portable hair dryers, compact refrigerators, razors, radios, portable television sets, and C.D. players is permitted in student rooms. Exterior TV or radio aerials from student rooms are not permitted. Resistance coil or gas appliances of any kind such as hot plates immersion coils, grills, skillets, toasters, irons, or any appliance with an exposed heating element or heating surface are prohibited. These may be used in floor lounge areas only.

Smoking is prohibited in all University owned, operated, or leased properties. The University smoking policy can be seen at:

<https://www.indstate.edu/administration/ogc/policy-index/955>

Lighted candles, oil lamps, fireworks, sparklers and smoke bombs may not be used anywhere in the residence halls. Highly flammable products must not be brought into the hall. Lighter and cleaning fluids should be kept tightly closed. The use of kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, benzene, propane, or any appliance with an exposed heating element or heating surface is prohibited.

To prevent the rapid spread of room fires, residents should not remove ceiling tiles (suspended or interlocked) at any time. Tampering or removing ceiling tiles will result in conduct action and replacement charges of a minimum of \$10 even if no damage results. Additional costs for damage to grid, tile, and wires in the ceiling will be added.

Fire Drills

Regular fire drills are a part of the safety program of Indiana State University and its residence hall system. By holding fire drills, residents become familiar with building alarm systems and practice their evacuation skills. Everyone inside the residence hall during the drill is required to evacuate the building.

In order to fulfill our responsibilities in this area, the following guidelines have been established:

There will be two (2) fire drills each semester in each Residence Hall.

The first fire drill for the semester should be done within the first two weeks of September and the first fire drill for the second semester should be done before the end of January. The second fire drill of both semesters is up to the Director/Area Director.

Student Housing Evacuation in Case of a Fire

Indiana State University provides residents with fire evacuation procedures and conducts fire drills during each semester. Residents are informed of the following procedures:

- If a fire exists, activate the fire alarm and evacuate all rooms, closing all doors to confine the fire and reduce oxygen.
- Call 9-1-1, or the University Police at (812) 237-5555 from a safe location.

Evacuation from the building

- Upon activation of the alarm system, everyone shall immediately leave the building.
- Never use elevators during a fire evacuation.
- Smoke is the greatest danger in a fire; so stay near the floor where the air will be less toxic.
- Once outside move to the building's designated evacuation assembly point. Stay there until an accurate headcount is taken. The Building Safety Officer will take attendance and assist in accounting for all building occupants.

In the case of fire, the residence hall staff's primary responsibility is to make sure that the building is evacuated and that residents stay away from the building until it is safe to re-enter. Fire and police personnel should be advised of any occupants whose safety or accountability is in doubt.

If you become trapped in a building:

- Stay calm and take steps to protect yourself
- If a window is available, place an article (towel, blanket, shirt, jacket, etc.) outside the window as a marker for responding emergency personnel.
- If there is not a window, stay near the floor where the air will be less toxic. Shout at regular intervals to alert emergency personnel of your location.
- Call 9-1-1 or University Police at (812) 237-5555 and report your location.
- Stuff clothing, towels, or blankets around the cracks in the door to help keep smoke out of your refuge.

Fire Log

A Fire Log is published Monday-Friday, except for days when the institution is closed, and is available at the Department of Public Safety. Any reported on-campus student housing facility fire must be included in the University fire log and statistics. The fire log includes the date the fire was reported, the nature of the fire, the date and time the fire occurred, and the general location of the fire. The fire log for the most recent 60-day period is open to public inspection, upon request, during normal business hours. Any portion of the log older than 60 days available within two business days of a request for public inspection. All Fire Log information shall be kept for three years following the publication of the last annual fire safety report to which the log applies (in effect, 7 years).

Incident Reporting

Students, faculty, and staff are instructed to call 9-1-1 or the ISU Police at (812) 237-5555 to report a fire emergency.

Per federal law, Indiana State University is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that are recorded in the fire log (fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities) to the campus community. There may be fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities that you are not sure if the ISU Police have been made aware of. If you find evidence of such a fire, or if you hear about such a fire, please contact the ISU Police at: (812) 237-5555.

When calling, please provide as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire.

Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety

Cromwell Hall was remodeled and improvements were made to the sprinkler systems and integrated fire alarms and the hall reopened in the summer of 2017. Anticipated improvements included upgrading the sprinkler systems and integrated fire alarms Rhoads Hall. Rhoads Hall construction will start in the summer of 2017 with an anticipated completion date of summer of 2018.



Appendix A

INDIANA CRIMINAL OFFENSES RELATED TO SEXUAL ASSAULT/SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND STALKING

Current Legal definitions as of July 1, 2017

Dating Violence- Indiana law does not provide a separate legal definition for dating violence.

Domestic Violence- Indiana law prohibits domestic battery as found in IC 35-42-2-1.3

IC 35-42-2-1.3

Domestic Battery

Sec. 1.3. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) through (f), a person who knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) touches a family or household member in a rude, insolent, or angry manner; or
- (2) in a rude, insolent, or angry manner places any bodily fluid or waste on a family or household member;

Commits domestic battery, a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) The offense under subsection (a) (1) or (a) (2) is a Level 6 felony if one (1) or more of the following apply:

- (1) The person who committed the offense has a previous, unrelated conviction:
 - (A) for a battery offense included in this chapter; or
 - (B) in any other jurisdiction, including a military court, in which the elements of the crime for which the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements of a battery offense included in this chapter.

(2) The person who committed the offense is at least eighteen (18) years of age and committed the offense against a family or household member in the physical presence of a child less than sixteen (16) years of age, knowing that the child was present and might be able to see or hear the offense.

(3) The offense results in moderate bodily injury to a family or household member.

(4) The offense is committed against a family or household member who is less than fourteen (14) years of age and is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(5) The offense is committed against a family or household member of any age who has a mental or physical disability and is committed by a person having the care of the family or household member with the mental or physical disability, whether the care is assumed voluntarily or because of a legal obligation.

(6) The offense is committed against a family or household member who is an endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

(c) The offense described in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a Level 5 felony if one (1) or more of the following apply:

(1) The offense results in serious bodily injury to a family or household member.

- (2) The offense is committed with a deadly weapon against a family or household member.
- (3) The offense results in bodily injury to a pregnant family or household member if the person knew of the pregnancy.
- (4) The person has a previous conviction for a battery offense:

- (A) included in this chapter against the same family or household member; or
- (B) against the same family or household member in any jurisdiction, including a military court, in which the elements of the crime for which the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements of a battery offense included in this chapter.

- (5) The offense results in bodily injury to one (1) or more of the following:

- (A) A family or household member who is less than fourteen (14) years of age if the offense is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.
- (B) A family or household member who has a mental or physical disability if the offense is committed by an individual having care is assumed voluntarily or because of a legal obligation.
- (C) A family or household member who is an endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

- (d) The offense described in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a Level 4 felony if it results in serious bodily injury to a family or household member who is an endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

- (e) The offense described in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a Level 3 felony if it results in serious bodily injury to a family or household member who is less than fourteen (14) years of age if the offense is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.

- (f) The offense described in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a Level 2 felony if it results in the death of one (1) or more of the following:

- (1) A family or household member who is less than fourteen (14) years of age if the offense is committed by a person at least eighteen (18) years of age.
- (2) A family or household member who is an endangered adult (as defined in IC 12-10-3-2).

Sexual Assault- Indiana law does not contain a definition of sexual assault, but does contain more specific prohibitions on criminal sexual misconduct.

IC 35-42-4-1

Rape

Sec.1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person who knowingly or intentionally has sexual intercourse with another person or knowingly or intentionally causes another person to perform or

submit to other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) when:

- (1) the other person is compelled by force or imminent threat of force;
 - (2) the other person is unaware that the sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) is occurring; or
 - (3) the other person is so mentally disabled or deficient that consent to sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) cannot be given;
- (b) An offense described in subsection (a) is a Level 1 felony if:
- (1) it is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force;
 - (2) it is committed while armed with a deadly weapon;
 - (3) it results in serious bodily injury to a person other than the defendant; or
 - (4) the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge.

IC 35-42-4-3

Child Molesting

Sec. 3. (a) A person who, with a child under fourteen (14) years of age, knowingly or intentionally performs or submits to sexual intercourse or other sexual contact (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) commits child molesting, a

Level 3 felony. However, the offense is a Level 1 felony if:

- (1) it is committed by a person at least twenty-one (21) years of age;
- (2) it is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force or while armed with a deadly weapon;
- (3) it results in serious bodily injury;
- (4) the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge; or
- (5) it results in the transmission of a dangerous sexually transmitted disease and the person knew that the person was infected with the disease.

(b) A person who, with a child under fourteen (14) years of age, performs or submits to any fondling or touching, of either the child or the older person, with intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the older person, commits child molesting, a Level 4 felony. However, the offense is a Level 2 felony if:

- (1) it is committed by using or

threatening the use of deadly force;
(2) the offense results in serious bodily injury; or
(3) the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge.

(c) A person may be convicted of attempted child molesting of an individual at least fourteen (14) years of age if the person believed the individual to be a child under fourteen (14) years of age at the time the person attempted to commit the offense.

(d) It is a defense to a prosecution under this section that the accused person reasonably believed that the child was sixteen (16) years of age or older at the time of the conduct, unless:

(1) the offense is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force or while armed with a deadly weapon;
(2) the offense results in serious bodily injury; or
(3) the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as

defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge.

IC 35-42-4-4

Child Exploitation; Possession of Child Pornography

Sec. 4. (a) The following definitions apply throughout this section:

(1) "Disseminate" means to transfer possession for free or for a consideration.

(2) "Matter" has the same meaning as in IC 35-49-1-3.

(3) "Performance" has the same meaning as in IC 35-49-1-7.

(4) "Sexual conduct" means:

(A) sexual intercourse;

(B) other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5);

(C) exhibition of the:

(i) uncovered genitals;

or

(ii) female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any part of the nipple; intended to satisfy or arouse the sexual desires of any person;

(D) sadomasochistic abuse;

(E) sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) with an animal; or

(F) any fondling or touching of a child by another person or of another person by a child intended to arouse or satisfy the

sexual desires of either the child or the other person.

(b) A person who:

- (1) knowingly or intentionally manages, produces, sponsors, presents, exhibits, photographs, films, videotapes, or creates a digitized image of any performance or incident that includes sexual conduct by a child under eighteen (18) years of age;
- (2) knowingly or intentionally disseminates, exhibits to another person, offers to disseminate or exhibit to another person, or sends or brings into Indiana for dissemination or exhibition matter that depicts or describes sexual conduct by a child under eighteen (18) years of age;
- (3) knowingly or intentionally makes available to another person a computer, knowing that the computer's fixed drive or peripheral device contains matter that depicts or describes sexual conduct by a child less than eighteen (18) years of age; or
- 4) with the intent to satisfy or arouse the sexual desires of any

person:

(A) knowingly or intentionally:

- (i) manages;
- (ii) produces;
- (iii) sponsors;
- (iv) presents;
- (v) exhibits;
- (vi) photographs;
- (vii) films;
- (viii) videotapes; or
- (ix) creates a digitized image of;

any performance or incident that includes the uncovered genitals of a child less than eighteen (18) years of age or the exhibition of the female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any part of the nipple by a child less than eighteen (18) years of age;

(B) knowingly or intentionally:

- (i) disseminates to another person;
- (ii) exhibits to another person;
- (iii) offers to disseminate or exhibit to another person; or
- (iv) sends or brings into Indiana for dissemination or exhibition; matter that depicts the uncovered genitals of a child less than eighteen (18) years of age or the exhibition of the female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any part of the nipple by

- a child less than eighteen (18) years of age; or
- (C) makes available to another person a computer, knowing that the computer's fixed drive or peripheral device contains matter that depicts the uncovered genitals of a child less than eighteen (18) years of age or the exhibition of the female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any part of the nipple by a child less than eighteen (18) years of age; commits child exploitation, a Level 5 felony.
- (c) However, the offense of child exploitation described in subsection (b) is a Level 4 felony if:
- (1) the sexual conduct, matter, performance, or incident depicts or describes a child less than eighteen (18) years of age who:
 - (A) engages in bestiality (as described in IC 35-46-3-14);
 - (B) is mentally disabled or deficient;
 - (C) participates in the sexual conduct, matter, performance, or incident by use of force or the threat of force;
 - (D) physically or verbally resists participating in the sexual conduct, matter, performance, or incident;
 - (E) receives a bodily injury while participating in the sexual conduct, matter, performance, or incident; or
 - (F) is less than twelve (12) years of age;
 - or
 - (2) the child less than eighteen (18) years of age:
 - (A) engages in bestiality (as described in IC 35-46-3-14);
 - (B) is mentally disabled or deficient;
 - (C) participates in the sexual conduct, matter, performance, or incident by use

- of force or the threat of force;
- (D) physically or verbally resists participating in the sexual conduct, matter, performance, or incident;
- (E) receives a bodily injury while participating in the sexual conduct, matter, performance, or incident; or
- (F) is less than twelve (12) years of age.
- (d) A person who knowingly or intentionally possesses or accesses with intent to view:
- (1) a picture;
 - (2) a drawing;
 - (3) a photograph;
 - (4) a negative image;
 - (5) undeveloped film;
 - (6) a motion picture;
 - (7) a videotape;
 - (8) a digitized image; or
 - (9) any pictorial representation;
- that depicts or describes sexual conduct by a child who the person knows is less than eighteen (18) years of age or who appears to be less than eighteen (18) years of age, and that lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value commits possession of child pornography, a Level 6 felony.
- (e) However, the offense of possession of child pornography described in subsection (d) is a Level 5 felony if:
- (1) the item described in subsection (d)(1) through (d)(9) depicts or describes sexual conduct by a child who the person knows is less than eighteen (18) years of age, or who appears to be less than eighteen (18) years of age, who:
 - (A) engages in bestiality (as described in IC 35-46-3-14);
 - (B) is mentally disabled or deficient;
 - (C) participates in the sexual conduct,

- matter, performance, or incident by use of force or the threat of force;
- (D) physically or verbally resists participating in the sexual conduct, matter, performance, or incident;
- (E) receives a bodily injury while participating in the sexual conduct, matter, performance, or incident; or
- (F) is less than twelve (12) years of age; or
- (2) the child whose sexual conduct is depicted or described in an item described in subsection (d)(1) through (d)(9):
- (A) engages in bestiality (as described in IC 35-46-3-14);
- (B) is mentally disabled or deficient;
- (C) participates in the sexual conduct, matter, performance, or incident by use of force or the threat of force;
- (D) physically or verbally resists participating in the sexual conduct, matter, performance, or incident;
- (E) receives a bodily injury while participating in the sexual conduct, matter, performance, or incident; or
- (F) is less than twelve (12) years of age.
- (f) Subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) do not apply to a bona fide school, museum, or public library that qualifies for certain property tax exemptions under IC 6-1.1-10, or to an employee of such a school, museum, or public library acting within the scope of the employee's employment when the possession of the listed materials is for legitimate scientific or educational purposes.
- (g) It is a defense to a prosecution under this section that:
- (1) the person is a school employee; and
 - (2) the acts constituting the elements of the offense were performed solely within the scope of the person's employment as a school employee.
- (h) Except as provided in subsection (i), it is a defense to a prosecution under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) if all of the following apply:
- (1) A cellular telephone, another wireless or cellular communications device, or a social networking web site was used to possess, produce, or disseminate the image.
 - (2) The defendant is not more than four (4) years older or younger than the person who is depicted in the image or who received the image.
 - (3) The relationship between the defendant and the person who received the image or who is depicted in the image was a dating relationship or an ongoing personal relationship. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "ongoing personal relationship" does not include a family relationship.
 - (4) The crime was committed by a person less than twenty-two (22) years of age.
 - (5) The person receiving the image or who is depicted in the image acquiesced in the defendant's conduct.
 - (i) The defense to a prosecution described in subsection (h) does not apply if:
 - (1) the person who receives the image disseminates it to a person other than the person:
 - (A) who sent the image; or
 - (B) who is depicted in the image;
 - (2) the image is of a person other than the person who sent the image or received the image; or
 - (3) the dissemination of the image violates:
 - (A) a protective order to prevent domestic or family violence issued under IC 34-26-5 (or, if the order involved a

family or household member, under IC 34-26-2 or IC 34-4-5.1-5 before their repeal);

(B) an ex parte protective order issued under IC 34-26-5 (or, if the order involved a family or household member, an emergency order issued under IC 34-26-2 or IC 34-4-5.1 before their repeal);

(C) a workplace violence restraining order issued under IC 34-26-6;

(D) a no contact order in a dispositional decree issued under IC 31-34-20-1, IC 31-37-19-1, or IC 31-37-5-6 (or IC 31-6-4-15.4 or IC 31-6-4-15.9 before their repeal) or an order issued under IC 31-32-13 (or IC 31-6-7-14 before its repeal) that orders the person to refrain from direct or indirect contact with a child in need of services or a delinquent child;

(E) a no contact order issued as a condition of pretrial release, including release on bail or personal recognizance, or pretrial diversion, and including a no contact order issued under IC 35-33-8-3.6;

(F) a no contact order issued as a condition of probation;

(G) a protective order to prevent domestic or family violence issued under IC 31-15-5 (or IC 31-16-5 or IC 31-1-11.5-8.2 before their repeal);

(H) a protective order to prevent domestic or family violence issued under IC 31-14-16-1 in a paternity action;

(I) a no contact order issued under IC 31-34-25 in a child in need of services proceeding or under IC 31-37-25 in a juvenile delinquency proceeding;

(J) an order issued in another state that

is substantially similar to an order described in clauses (A) through (I);

(K) an order that is substantially similar to an order described in clauses (A) through (I) and is issued by an Indian:

- (i) tribe;
- (ii) band;
- (iii) pueblo;
- (iv) nation; or
- (v) organized group or community, including an Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their special status as Indians;

(L) an order issued under IC 35-33-8-3.2;

or

(M) an order issued under IC 35-38-1-30.

(j) It is a defense to a prosecution under this section that:

- (1) the person was less than eighteen (18) years of age at the time the alleged offense was committed; and
- (2) the circumstances described in IC 35-45-4-6(a)(2) through IC 35-45-4-6(a)(4) apply.

(k) A person is entitled to present the defense described in subsection (j) in a pretrial hearing. If a person proves by a preponderance of the evidence in a pretrial hearing that the defense described in subsection (j) applies, the court shall dismiss the charges under this section with prejudice.

IC 35-42-4-5

Vicarious Sexual Gratification; Sexual Misconduct in the Presence of a Minor

Sec. 5. (a) A person eighteen (18) years of age or older who knowingly or intentionally directs, aids, induces, or causes a child under the age of sixteen (16) to touch or fondle himself or herself or another child under the age of sixteen (16) with intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of a child or the older person commits vicarious sexual gratification, a Level 5 felony. However, the offense is:

- (1) a Level 4 felony if a child involved in the offense is under the age of fourteen (14); and
- (2) a Level 3 felony if:
 - (A) the offense is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force or while armed with a deadly weapon;
 - (B) the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge; or
 - (C) the commission of the offense results in serious bodily injury.

(b) A person eighteen (18) years of age or older who knowingly or intentionally directs, aids, induces, or causes a child under the age of sixteen (16) to:

- (1) engage in sexual intercourse with another child under sixteen (16) years of age;
- (2) engage in sexual conduct with an animal other than a human being; or
- (3) engage in other sexual conduct (as defined

in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) with another person; with intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual a desire of a child or the older person commits vicarious sexual gratification, a Level 4 felony. However, the offense is a Level 3 felony if any child involved in the offense is less than fourteen (14) years of age, and the offense is a Level 2 felony if the offense is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force, if the offense is committed while armed with a deadly weapon, if the offense results in serious bodily injury, or if the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge.

(c) A person eighteen (18) years of age or older who knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) engages in sexual intercourse;
- (2) engages in other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5); or
- (3) touches or fondles the person's own body; in the presence of a child less than fourteen (14) years of age with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child or the older person commits performing sexual conduct in the presence of a minor, a Level 6 felony.

IC 35-42-4-6

Child Solicitation

Sec. 6. (a) As used in this section, "solicit" means to command, authorize, urge, incite, request, or advise an individual:

- (1) in person;
- (2) by telephone or wireless device;
- (3) in writing;
- (4) by using a computer network (as defined in IC 35-43-2-3(a));
- (5) by advertisement of any kind; or
- (6) by any other means;

to perform an act described in subsection (b) or (c).

(b) A person eighteen (18) years of age or older who knowingly or intentionally solicits a child under fourteen (14) years of age, or an individual the person believes to be a child under fourteen (14) years of age, to engage in sexual intercourse, other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5), or any fondling or touching intended to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the older person, commits child solicitation, a Level 5 felony. However, the offense is a Level 4 felony if the person solicits the child or individual the person believes to be a child under fourteen (14) years of age to engage in sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) and:

(1) commits the offense by using a computer network (as defined in IC 35-43-2-3(a)) and travels to meet the child or individual the person believes to be a child; or

(2) has a previous unrelated conviction for committing an offense under this section.

(c) A person at least twenty-one (21) years of age who knowingly or intentionally solicits a child at least fourteen (14) years of age but less than sixteen (16) years of age, or an individual the person believes to be a child at least fourteen (14) years of age but less than sixteen (16) years of age, to engage in sexual intercourse, other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5), or any fondling or touching intended to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the older person, commits child solicitation, a Level 5 felony. However, the offense is a Level 4 felony if the person solicits the child or individual the person believes to be a child at least fourteen (14) but less than sixteen (16) years of age to engage in sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5), and:

(1) commits the offense by using a computer network (as defined in IC 35-43-2-3(a)) and

travels to meet the child or individual the person believes to be a child; or

(2) has a previous unrelated conviction for committing an offense under this section.

(d) In a prosecution under this section, including a prosecution for attempted solicitation, the state is not required to prove that the person solicited the child to engage in an act described in subsection (b) or (c) at some immediate time.

IC 35-42-4-7

Child Seduction

Sec. 7. (a) As used in this section, "adoptive parent" has the meaning set forth in IC 31-9-2-6.

(b) As used in this section, "adoptive grandparent" means the parent of an adoptive parent.

(c) As used in this section, "charter school" has the meaning set forth in IC 20-18-2-2.5.

(d) As used in this section, "child care worker" means a person who:

(1) provides care, supervision, or instruction to a child within the scope of the person's employment in a shelter care facility;

(2) is employed by a:

(A) school corporation;

(B) charter school;

(C) nonpublic school; or

(D) special education cooperative;

attended by a child who is the victim of a crime under this chapter; or

(3) is:

(A) affiliated with a:

(i) school corporation;

(ii) charter school;

(iii) nonpublic school; or

(iv) special education cooperative;

attended by a child who is the victim of a crime under this chapter, regardless of how or whether the person is compensated;

- (B) in a position of trust in relation to a child who attends the school; or cooperative;
- (C) engaged in the provision of care or supervision to a child who attends the school; or cooperative; and
- (D) at least four (4) years older than the child who is the victim of a crime under this chapter.

The term does not include a student who attends the school or cooperative.

- (e) As used in this section, "custodian" means any person who resides with a child and is responsible for the child's welfare.
- (f) As used in this section, "mental health professional" means:
 - (1) a mental health counselor licensed under IC 25-23.6-8.5;
 - (2) a psychologist; or
 - (3) a psychiatrist.
- (g) As used in this section, "military recruiter" means a member of:
 - (1) the United States Air Force;
 - (2) the United States Army;
 - (3) the United States Coast Guard;
 - (4) the United States Marine Corps;
 - (5) the United States Navy;
 - (6) any reserve components of the military forces listed in subdivisions (1) through (5); or
 - (7) the Indiana National Guard; whose primary job function, classification, or specialty is recruiting individuals to enlist with an entity listed in subdivisions (1) through (7).
- (h) As used in this section, "nonpublic school" has the meaning set forth in IC 20-18-2-12.
- (i) For purposes of this section, a person has a "professional relationship" with a child if:
 - (1) the person:

- (A) has a license issued by the state or a political subdivision on the basis of the person's training and experience that authorizes the person to carry out a particular occupation; or
- (B) is employed in a position in which counseling, supervising, instructing, or recruiting children forms a significant part of the employment; and

- (2) the person has a relationship with a child that is based on the person's employment or licensed status as described in subdivision (1).

The term includes a relationship between a child and a mental health professional or military recruiter. The term does not include a coworker relationship between a child and a person described in subdivision (1) (B).

- (j) As used in this section, "school corporation" has the meaning set forth in IC 20-18-2-16.
 - (k) As used in this section, "special education cooperative" has the meaning set forth in IC 20-35-5-1.
 - (l) As used in this section, "stepparent" means an individual who is married to a child's custodial or noncustodial parent and is not the child's adoptive parent.
 - (m) If a person who:
 - (1) is at least eighteen (18) years of age; and
 - (2) is the:
 - (A) guardian, adoptive parent, adoptive grandparent, custodian, or stepparent of; or
 - (B) child care worker for;
- a child at least sixteen (16) years of age but less than eighteen (18) years of age;
- engages with the child in sexual intercourse, other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5), or any fondling or touching with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of either

the child or the adult, the person commits child seduction.

(n) A person who:

- (1) has or had a professional relationship with a child at least sixteen (16) years of age but less than eighteen (18) years of age whom the person knows to be at least sixteen (16) years of age but less than eighteen (18) years of age;
- (2) may exert undue influence on the child because of the person's current or previous professional relationship with the child; and
- (3) uses or exerts the person's professional relationship to engage in sexual intercourse, other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5), or any fondling or touching with the child with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child or the person;

commits child seduction.

(o) A law enforcement officer who:

- (1) is at least five (5) years older than a child who is:

- (A) at least sixteen (16) years of age;
 - and

- (B) less than eighteen (18) years of age;

- (2) has contact with the child while acting within the scope of the law enforcement officer's official duties with respect to the child; and
- (3) uses or exerts the law enforcement officer's professional relationship with the child to engage with the child in:

- (A) sexual intercourse;

- (B) other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5); or

- (C) any fondling or touching with the child with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child or the law enforcement officer;

commits child seduction.

(p) In determining whether a person used or exerted the person's professional relationship

with the child to engage in sexual intercourse, other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5), or any fondling or touching with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child or the person under this section, the trier of fact may consider one (1) or more of the following:

- (1) The age difference between the person and the child.

- (2) Whether the person was in a position of trust with respect to the child.

- (3) Whether the person's conduct with the child violated any ethical obligations of the person's profession or occupation.

- (4) The authority that the person had over the child.

- (5) Whether the person exploited any particular vulnerability of the child.

- (6) Any other evidence relevant to the person's ability to exert undue influence over the child.

(q) Child seduction under this section is:

- (1) a Level 6 felony if the person or law enforcement officer engaged in any fondling or touching with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of:

- (A) the child; or

- (B) the person or law enforcement officer; and

- (2) a Level 5 felony if the person or law enforcement officer engaged in sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) with the child.

IC 35-42-4-8

Sexual Battery

Sec. 8. (a) A person who, with intent to arouse or satisfy the person's own sexual desires or the sexual desires of another person:

- (1) touches another person when that person is:

- (A) compelled to submit to the touching by force or the imminent threat of force; or
- (B) so mentally disabled or deficient that consent to the touching cannot be given; or

(2) touches another person's genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or female breast when that person is unaware that the touching is occurring;

commits sexual battery, a Level 6 felony.

(b) An offense described in subsection (a) is a Level 4 felony if:

- (1) it is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force;
- (2) it is committed while armed with a deadly weapon; or
- (3) the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge.

IC 35-42-4-9

Sexual Misconduct with a Minor

Sec. 9. (a) A person at least eighteen (18) years of age who, with a child at least fourteen (14) years of age but less than sixteen (16) years of age, performs or submits to sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5) commits sexual misconduct with a minor, a Level 5 felony. However, the offense is:

- (1) a Level 4 felony if it is committed by a person at least twenty-one (21) years of age; and
- (2) a Level 1 felony if it is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force, if it is

committed while armed with a deadly weapon, if it results in serious bodily injury, or if the commission of the offense is facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance without the victim's knowledge.

(b) A person at least eighteen (18) years of age who, with a child at least fourteen (14) years of age but less than sixteen (16) years of age, performs or submits to any fondling or touching, of either the child or the older person, with intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the older person, commits sexual misconduct with a minor, a Level 6 felony. However, the offense is:

- (1) a Level 5 felony if it is committed by a person at least twenty-one (21) years of age; and
- (2) a Level 2 felony if it is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force, while armed without the victim's knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim's knowledge.

(c) It is a defense that the accused person reasonably believed that the child was at least sixteen (16) years of age at the time of the conduct. However, this subsection does not apply to an offense described in subsection (a)(2) or (b)(2).

(d) It is a defense that the child is or has ever been married. However, this subsection does not apply to an offense described in subsection (a)(2) or (b)(2).

(e) It is a defense to a prosecution under this

section if all of the following apply:

- (1) The person is not more than four (4) years older than the victim.
- (2) The relationship between the person and the victim was a dating relationship or an ongoing personal relationship. The term “ongoing personal relationship” does not include a family relationship.
- (3) The crime:
 - (A) was not committed by a person who is at least twenty-one (21) years of age;
 - (B) was not committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force;
 - (C) was not committed while armed with a deadly weapon;
 - (D) did not result in serious bodily injury;
 - (E) was not facilitated by furnishing the victim, without the victim’s knowledge, with a drug (as defined in IC 16-42-19-2(1)) or a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9) or knowing that the victim was furnished with the drug or controlled substance without the victim’s knowledge; and
 - (F) was not committed by a person having a position of authority or substantial influence over the victim.
- (4) The person has not committed another sex offense (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5.2) (including a delinquent act that would be a sex offense if committed by an adult) against any other person.

IC 35-42-4-10

Unlawful Employment Near Children

Sec.10. (a) As used in this section, “offender against children” means a person who is an offender against children under IC 35-42-4-11.

(b) As used in this section, “sexually violent

predator” means a person who is a sexually violent predator under IC 35-38-1-7.5.

(c) A sexually violent predator or an offender against children who knowingly or intentionally works for compensation or as a volunteer:

- (1) on school property;
- (2) at a youth program center; or
- (3) at a public park;

commits unlawful employment near children by a sexual predator, a Level 6 felony. However, the offense is a Level 5 felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction based on the person’s failure to comply with any requirement imposed on an offender under IC 11-8-8.

IC 35-42-4-11

Sex Offender Residency Restrictions

Sec. 11.(a) As used in this section, and except as provided in subsection (d), “offender against children” means a person required to register as a sex or violent offender under IC 11-8-8 who has been:

- (1) found to be a sexually violent predator under IC 35-38-1-7.5; or
- (2) convicted of one (1) or more of the following offenses:
 - (A) Child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3).
 - (B) Child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4(b) or IC 35-42-4-4(c)).
 - (C) Child solicitation (IC 35-42-4-6).
 - (D) Child seduction (IC 35-42-4-7).
 - (E) Kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2), if the victim is less than eighteen (18) years of age, and the person is the child’s parent or guardian.
 - (F) Attempt to commit or conspiracy to commit an offense listed in clauses (A) through (E).

- (G) An offense in another jurisdiction that is substantially similar to an offense described in clauses (A) through (F).

A person is an offender against children by operation of law if the person meets the conditions described in subdivision (1) or (2) at any time.

(c) An offender against children who knowingly or intentionally:

(1) resides within one thousand (1,000) feet of:

(A) school property, not including property of an institution providing post-secondary education;

(B) a youth program center; or

(C) a public park; or

(2) establishes a residence within one (1) mile of the residence of the victim of the offender's sex offense;

commits a sex offender residency offense, a Level 6 felony.

(d) This subsection does not apply to an offender against children who has two (2) or more unrelated convictions for an offense described in subsection (a). A person who is an offender against children may petition the court to consider whether the person should no longer be considered an offender against children. The person may file a petition under this subsection not earlier than ten (10) years after the person is released from incarceration or parole, whichever occurs last (or, if the person is not incarcerated, not earlier than ten (10) years after the person is released from probation). A person may file a petition under this subsection not more than one (1) time per year. A court may dismiss a petition filed under this subsection or conduct a hearing to determine if the person should no longer be considered an offender against children. If the court conducts a hearing, the court shall appoint

two (2) psychologists or psychiatrists who have expertise in criminal behavioral disorders to evaluate the person and testify at the hearing. After conducting the hearing and considering the testimony of the two (2) psychologists or psychiatrists, the court shall determine whether the person should no longer be considered an offender against children. If a court finds that the person should no longer be considered an offender against children, the court shall send notice to the department of correction that the person is no longer considered an offender against children.

IC 35-42-4-12

Sex Offender Internet Offense

Sec. 12. (a) This section applies only to a sex offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-4.5).

(b) A sex offender who knowingly or intentionally violates a:

(1) condition of probation;

(2) condition of parole;

(3) rule of a community transition program; that prohibits the offender from using a social networking website or an instant messaging or chat room program to communicate, directly or through an intermediary, with a child less than sixteen (16) years of age commits a sex offender internet offense, a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction under this section.

(c) It is a defense to a prosecution under subsection (b) that the person reasonably believed that the child was at least sixteen (16) years of age.

IC 35-42-4-12.5

Sex Offender Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Offense

Sec 12.5. (a) This section applies only to a sex offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-4.5).

(b) A sex offender who:

(1) knowingly or intentionally operates an unmanned aerial vehicle for the purpose of:

(A) following;

(B) contacting; or

(C) capturing images or recordings of;

one (1) or more other individuals; and

(2) is subject to a:

(A) condition of probation;

(B) condition of parole;

(C) condition or rule of a community corrections program; or

(D) rule of a community transition program;

that prohibits the sex offender from following, contacting, or capturing images or recordings of one (1) or more other individuals, regardless of whether the means of engaging in any of those activities is specified in the condition or rule, commits a sex offender unmanned aerial vehicle offense, a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction under this section.

IC 35-42-4-13

Inappropriate Communication with a Child

Sec. 13. (a) this section does not apply to the following:

(1) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a child

(2) A person who acts with the permission of a child's parent, guardian, or custodian.

(3) A person to whom a child makes a report of abuse or neglect.

(4) A person to whom a child reports medical symptoms that relate to or may relate to sexual activity.

(b) As used in this section, "sexual activity" means sexual intercourse, other sexual conduct (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-221.5), or the fondling or touching of the buttocks, genitals, or female breasts.

(c) A person at least eighteen (18) years of age who knowingly or intentionally communicates with an individual whom the person believes to be a child less than fourteen (14) years of age concerning sexual activity with the intent to gratify the sexual desires of the person or the individual commits inappropriate communication with a child, a Class B misdemeanor. However, the offense is:

- (1) a Class A misdemeanor if the person commits the offense by using a computer network (as defined in IC 35-43-2-3(a)); and
- (2) a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction for a sex offense (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5.2).

IC 35-42-4-14

Unlawful Entry of School Property by a Serious Sex Offender

Sec. 14. (a) As used in this section, "serious sex offender" means a person required to register as a sex offender under IC 11-8-8 who is:

(1) Found to be a sexually violent predator under IC 35-38-1-7.5; or

(2) Conviction of one (1) or more of the following offenses:

(A) Child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3).

(B) Child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4(b) or IC 35-42-4-4(c)).

(C) Possession of child pornography (IC 35-42-4-4(d) or IC 35-42-4-4(e)).

- (D) Vicarious sexual gratification (IC 35-42-4-5(a) and IC 35-42-4-5(b)).
 - (E) Performing sexual conduct in the presence of a minor (IC 35-42-4-5(c)).
 - (F) Child solicitation (IC 35-42-4-6).
 - (G) Child seduction (IC 35-42-4-7).
 - (H) Sexual misconduct with a minor (IC 35-42-4-9).
 - (I) A conspiracy or an attempt to commit an offense described in clauses (A) through (H).
 - (J) An offense in another jurisdiction that is substantially similar to an offense described in clauses (A) through (I).
- (b) A serious sex offender who knowingly or intentionally enters school property commits unlawful entry by a serious sex offender, a Level 6 felony.

Stalking- Indiana law prohibits stalking as found in IC 35-45-10-5.

IC 35-45-10-1

“Stalk” defined

Sec. 1. As used in in this chapter, “stalk” means a knowing or an intentional course of conduct involving repeated or continuing impermissible contact that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened. The term does not include statutorily or constitutionally protected activity.

IC 35-45-10-2

“Harassment” defined

Sec.2. As used in this chapter, “harassment” means conduct directed toward a victim that includes but is not limited to repeated or

continuing impermissible contact that would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress and that actually causes the victim to suffer emotional distress. Harassment does not include statutorily or constitutionally protected activity, such as lawful picketing pursuant to labor disputes or lawful employer-related activities pursuant to labor disputes.

IC 35-42-10-3

“Impermissible contact” defined

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, “Impermissible contact” includes but is not limited to knowingly or intentionally following or pursuing the victim.

IC 35-45-10-4

“Victim” defined

Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, “victim” means a person who is the object of stalking.

IC 35-45-10-5

Criminal Stalking

Sec. 5. (a) A person who stalks another person commits stalking, a Level 6 felony.

(b) The offense is a Level 5 felony if at least one (1) of the following applies:

(1) A person:

(A) stalks a victim; and

(B) makes an explicit or an implicit threat with the intent to place the victim in reasonable fear of:

(i) sexual battery (as defined in IC 35-42-4-8);

(ii) serious bodily injury; or

(iii) death.

(3) A protective order to prevent domestic or family violence, a no contact order, or other judicial order under any of the following statutes has been issued by the court order,

or other judicial order under any of the following statutes has been issued by the court to protect the same victim or victims from the person and the person has been given actual notice of the order:

- (A) IC 31-15 and IC 34-26-5 or IC 31-1-11.5 before its repeal (dissolution of marriage and legal separation).
- (B) IC 31-34, IC 31-37, or IC 31-6-4 before its repeal (delinquent children and children in need of services).
- (C) IC 31-32 or IC 31-6-7 before its repeal (procedure in juvenile court).
- (D) IC 34-26-5 or IC 34-26-2 and IC 34-4-5.1 before their repeal (protective order to prevent abuse).
- (E) IC 34-26-6 (workplace violence restraining orders).

(3) The person's stalking of another person violates an order issued as a condition of pretrial release, including release on bail or personal recognizance, or pretrial diversion if the person has been given actual notice of the order.

(4) The person's stalking of another person violates a no contact order issued as a condition of probation if the person has been given actual notice of the order.

(5) The person's stalking of another person violates a protective order issued under IC 31-14-16-1 and IC 34-26-5 in a paternity action if the person has been given actual notice of the order.

(6) The person's stalking of another person violates an order issued in another state that is substantially similar to an order described in

subdivisions (2) through (5) if the person has been given actual notice of the order.

(7) The person's stalking of another person violates an order that is substantially similar to an order described in subdivisions (2) through (5) and is issued by an Indiana:

- (A) tribe;
- (B) band;
- (C) pueblo;
- (D) nation; or
- (E) organized group or community, including an Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C.1601 et seq.);

that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their special status as Indians if the person has been given actual notice of the order.

(8) A criminal complaint of stalking that concerns an act by the person against the same victim or victims is pending in a court and the person has been given actual notice of the complaint.

(c) The offense is a Level 4 felony if:

- (1) the act or acts were committed while the person was armed with a deadly weapon; or
- (2) the person has an unrelated conviction for an offense under this section against the same victim or victims.

Consent- Indiana law does not define consent in reference to sexual activity.

Appendix B

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY POLICY PROHIBITING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND STALKING

Intimate partner violence includes dating violence and domestic violence

922.1 General Statement of Policy and Notice of Non-Discrimination

Indiana State University (ISU) is committed to fostering an educational environment free from discrimination, including sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking. ISU does not tolerate any form of sexual misconduct, whether physical, mental, or emotional in nature. Unlawful sex discrimination can interfere with a student's ability to participate in or benefit from university academic and non-academic programs, an employee's ability to function in the workplace, or a campus visitor's ability to utilize university programs and services. The university recognizes its responsibility to increase awareness of sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking, prevent its occurrence, support victims, promptly and equitably investigate reports of misconduct, and deal fairly and firmly with those who are found in violation of the policy. The University recognizes that Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities receiving Federal Financial Assistance. Sexual violence and sexual harassment constitute forms of discrimination and will not be tolerated within the ISU community.

922.2 Scope of the Policy

This Policy sets forth how the University defines and addresses sexual misconduct, intimate-partner violence, and stalking. It applies to all applicants, students, faculty, staff, independent contractors, guests, visitors, ISU departments and programs, and recognized student organizations. It applies to all incidents occurring on the ISU campus, at ISU events off campus, and to any incidents occurring off campus that affect the educational environment for students.

922.3 Options for Assistance

Indiana State University has an obligation to address sexual misconduct, intimate-partner violence, and stalking when it knows or should have known about such instances. Any applicant, student, faculty member, staff member, independent contractor, guest or visitor is strongly encouraged to report a violation of this policy to the Title IX Director. In addition, many ISU employees are considered Responsible Employees who are required to share information with the Title IX Director. Any individual or group of individuals found to have violated this policy will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment or suspension from the University.

922.4 Title IX Director

ISU has designated a Title IX Director who has the authority to investigate allegations of sex discrimination and misconduct, including violence and harassment, intimate partner violence, and stalking as prohibited by federal and state law. The Title IX Director may appoint deputy Title IX investigators, as necessary, to fulfill the obligations of the Title IX Director as required by this policy. The Title IX Director is also responsible for providing annual training to members of the ISU community regarding the application and implementation of policies and procedures related to Title IX and the Campus SAVE Act. Further information about this policy and the procedures for reporting and investigation can be found on the Equal Opportunity and Title IX Office website: <https://cms.indstate.edu/equalopportunity-titleix>

The designated Title IX Director is:

Assistant Vice President of Equal Opportunity and Title IX Director
Equal Opportunity and Title IX Office
Rankin Hall, Room 426
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana 47809
(812) 237-8954
Email: equalopportunity-titleIX@indstate.edu

922.5 Prohibited Conduct and Definitions

As required by federal law, Indiana State University has developed the following definitions to provide guidance in the investigation and adjudication of cases reported under this policy.

922.5.1 Sexual Misconduct. Sexual misconduct includes both sexual harassment and sexual violence, as defined below

922.5.1.1 Sexual Harassment

refers to the unwelcome imposition of sexual attention often in the context of a relationship of unequal power. The policy applies to men and women equally and encompasses both heterosexual and same sex harassment. Sexual harassment is any conduct, physical or verbal, that is sexual in nature and which has the effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's or a group's educational or work performance, or which creates an intimidating, hostile, or abusive educational or work environment. It can include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature made by

someone from or in the workplace or educational setting.

922.5.1.2 Sexual Violence

is any sexual act that is perpetrated against someone's will. Sexual violence encompasses a range of offenses, including but not limited to a completed or attempted nonconsensual sex act (i.e., rape), abusive sexual contact (i.e., unwanted touching), and non-contact sexual abuse (e.g., threatened sexual violence, exhibitionism, verbal sexual harassment). All types involve victims who do not consent, or who are unable to consent or refuse to allow the act.

922.5.3 Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence – sometimes referred to as domestic battery or dating violence - describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. This type of violence can occur between individuals of heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy. Intimate partner violence can vary in frequency and severity. It occurs on a continuum, ranging from verbal abuse that may or may not impact the victim to chronic, severe battering. There are four main types of intimate partner violence including but not limited to:

922.5.3.1 Physical Violence

Physical violence is the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, or injury. Physical violence includes, but is not limited to, scratching; pushing; shoving; throwing;

grabbing; biting; choking; shaking; slapping; punching; burning; use of a weapon; and use of restraints or one's body, size, or strength against another person.

922.5.3.2 Sexual Violence
is defined in Section 922.5.3.

922.5.3.3 Threats of Physical or Sexual Violence

The use of words, gestures, or weapons to communicate the intent to cause death, disability, or injury.

922.5.3.4 Psychological/Emotional Violence

involves trauma to the victim caused by acts, threats of acts, or coercive tactics. Psychological/emotional abuse can include, but is not limited to, humiliating the victim, controlling what the victim can and cannot do, withholding information from the victim, deliberately doing something to make the victim feel diminished or embarrassed, isolating the victim from friends and family, and denying the victim access to money or other basic resources. It is also considered psychological/emotional violence when there has been prior physical or sexual violence or prior threat of physical or sexual violence.

922.5.4 Stalking

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) fear for the person's safety or the safety

of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress. For purposes of determining if stalking has occurred, the Title IX Director will utilize the following definitions.

922.5.4.1 Course of Conduct

The term "course of conduct" means two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

922.5.4.2 Reasonable Person

The term "reasonable person" means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

922.5.4.3 Substantial Emotional Distress

The term "substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

922.5.5 Consent

Consent is a knowing, voluntary, and clear mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity. Consent must be freely and actively given, and communicated by clearly and mutually understandable words or actions to participate in each form of sexual activity. Consent may be withdrawn at any time. Consent to some sexual contact cannot be presumed to be consent for other sexual activity

including previous consent or the existence of a current or previous relationship. Silence or the absence of resistance is not the same as consent.

922.5.5.1 Lack of Consent

Lack of Consent means:

- a. The person has not given consent; or
- b. The person is incapable of giving consent because of mental, developmental, or physical disability; or
- c. Force is used or threatened; or
- d. The person is incapable of giving consent as a result judgment-inhibiting intoxication without regard to the intoxicant; or
- e. The person is not sufficiently conscious to provide consent.
- f. The person is not old enough to give consent. In Indiana, any person who has reason to believe that a child is a victim of child abuse or neglect has a duty to make a report to Child Protective Services or to the police.

922.5.6 Responsible Employee. A

Responsible Employee is defined as any employee who has the authority to take action to address sexual misconduct, intimate-partner violence, or stalking; an employee who has been asked to report incidents of sexual misconduct, intimate-partner violence, or stalking; or any employee whom a student believes has

the authority or duty to report sexual misconduct, intimate-partner violence, or stalking. University officers, directors, faculty, advisors, and resident assistants will generally be considered Responsible Employees. The Title IX Director will annually notify those who are considered Responsible Employees under this policy. All Responsible Employees receiving reports of a potential violation of this policy must promptly contact the Title IX Director.

922.5.7 Retaliation

Retaliation is defined as any adverse employment or educational action or creation of a hostile environment for individuals who report or participate in the investigation of violations of this policy.

922.6 Confidential Reporting.

922.6.1 Confidential Reporting for Students

If a student would like the details of an incident to be kept confidential, the student may speak with on-campus counselors, campus health service providers, a victim advocate, off-campus local rape crisis counselors, domestic violence resources, or members of the clergy/chaplains who will maintain confidentiality except in extreme cases of immediacy of threat or danger, abuse of a minor, or as otherwise required by law. Students may access a Victim Advocate and/or campus counselors in the ISU Student Counseling Center, the Psychology Clinic, or the Grosjean Counseling Clinic. Contact information for confidential resources may be found at

<https://cms.indstate.edu/equalopportunity-titleix>.

922.6.2 Confidential Reporting for Employees. If an employee would like the details of an incident to be kept confidential, the employee may discuss the matter confidentially with the Employee Assistance Program, the Psychology Clinic, the Grosjean Counseling Clinic, off-campus local rape crisis counselors, domestic violence resources, or members of the clergy / chaplains who will maintain confidentiality except in extreme cases of immediate threat or danger, abuse of a minor, or as otherwise required by law. Employees may also access the Employee Assistance Program. Contact information for confidential resources may be found at <https://cms.indstate.edu/equalopportunity-titleix>.

922.7 Non-Confidential Reporting

Individuals who experience sexual misconduct, intimate-partner violence or stalking are encouraged to report to Title IX Director and/or University Police. Complainants have the right, and can expect, to have complaints taken seriously by the University when reported and to have those incidents investigated and properly resolved with as much privacy as possible under the circumstances of each individual situation. The ISU Chief of Police, with cooperation from the Title IX Director, will make the decision about notification to the campus about health and safety emergencies that might arise as a result of a report.

922.7.1 Obligation to report by Responsible Employees

Responsible Employees, as defined in 922.5.6, have an obligation to promptly report sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking to the Title IX Director.

922.7.2 Relationship between University Police and Title IX Director
ISU Police will promptly report allegations of sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking to the Title IX Director. The Title IX Director will comply with law enforcement requests for cooperation. Such cooperation may require the Title IX Director to temporarily suspend the fact-finding aspect of an investigation while the law enforcement agency is in the process of gathering evidence. If so, the Title IX Director will promptly provide notice of the suspension of the investigation to the parties involved. The Title IX Director will promptly resume investigation as soon as it is notified by the law enforcement agency that it has completed the evidence gathering process.

922.7.3 Privacy and Confidentiality

All initial contacts between the Title IX Director and the complainant will be treated with the maximum possible privacy. In all cases, the University will give consideration to the complainant with respect to how the complaint is pursued, but reserves the right, when necessary to protect the community, to investigate and pursue a resolution when an alleged victim chooses not to initiate or participate in a formal complaint.

922.7.4 Reports of Crimes in Progress

All university community members should contact University Police to report all crimes-in-progress.

922.7.5 Reports Involving Minors

In Indiana, any person who has reason to believe that a child is a victim of child abuse or neglect has a duty to make a report to Child Protective Services or to the police.^[1]

922.8 Investigation

The Title IX Director will conduct a prompt, adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of all complaints, except in cases where a complainant has requested that the investigation not proceed and the Title IX Director has agreed. During the investigation phase, both the complainant and respondent will have the opportunity to give a statement, present witnesses and provide evidence. The Title IX Director will publish investigative procedures, approved by the President, on the Equal Opportunity Website, which will guide investigations. Investigation procedures may differ based on the role of the respondent as a student, employee, or visitor to campus.

922.8.1 Interim Measures

Following a report of sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, or stalking involving students, ISU will implement appropriate interim measures during the investigation period to provide for the safety of complainant and the campus community and the avoidance of retaliation. In some cases the University will initiate the interim measures without request. The Title IX Director will work with appropriate officials in Residential Life, Academic Affairs, Human Resources, or others to ensure the implementation of appropriate interim measures. If appropriate interim measures are not provided, in the Title IX Director's reasoned opinion, the Title IX Director will report this information to the President or Provost for a further determination.

922.8.1.1 Interim Measures for Student Complainants. Interim measures for students may be imposed regardless of whether formal disciplinary action is sought by the complainant or the University in order to ensure the preservation of the

complainant's educational experience and the overall university environment. Interim measures for students may consist of counseling, housing assistance, academic assistance, no contact orders, or other assistance that the Title IX Director deems appropriate.

922.8.1.2 Interim Measures for Employee Complainants

The Title IX Director may implement interim support measures for employee complainants, which may include referrals for counseling, development of safety plans, or other assistance that the Title IX Director deems appropriate.

922.8.2 Support During the Investigation

Complainants and Respondents will have the opportunity to have a support person present during the investigation and appeal process. Student Complainants may utilize the ISU Victim Advocate as support during the investigation and appeal. Student Respondents may utilize the Associate Dean of Students during the investigation and appeal. The Title IX Director will issue annual guidance on the appropriate role of the support person.

922.8.3 Investigative Report

The Title IX Director will prepare an investigative report. The complainant and respondent will have the opportunity to review and provide a written response to the report before a determination is made.

922.8.4 Equal Rights During Investigation and Appeal

Complainants and respondents shall be given the same opportunities for notice and support during the investigation and appeal.

922.9 Determinations and Disciplinary Outcomes for Students.

A three-member Title IX panel will determine if a student respondent has violated the policy and will impose disciplinary outcomes, if necessary. The members of the panel will be chosen from a Title IX Committee, consisting of twelve (12) regular faculty or full-time employees. The Title IX Director will coordinate an open, campus-wide nomination process for members of the Title IX Committee and the President will make the final decision on its composition. Members will serve rolling three-year terms and may be removed at the will of the President.

922.9.1 Standard of Review

The standard of review for determination of a violation of this policy shall be a preponderance of the evidence or whether the respondent more likely than not violated the policy.

922.9.2 Review and Determination

Upon completion of the investigation, the Title IX Director will present the investigative report to the Panel. The Panel will review the investigative report of the Title IX Director and will have the opportunity to request additional information from the Title IX Director, if necessary. The Panel will then make a determination about whether or not it is more likely than not that the respondent violated the policy.

922.9.2.1 Outcome for Policy Violation

The Panel has discretion in the type and severity of the disciplinary outcome, which may

include a conduct warning, conduct probation, mandated assessments, educational requirements, and/or temporary or permanent separation from Indiana State University in accordance with the Code of Student Conduct.

922.9.3 Notification to Complainant and Respondent

Both the complainant and the respondent will be notified in writing of the determination made by the Panel.

922.9.4 Appeal

In cases involving student respondents, both the complainant and the respondent will have the opportunity to appeal the decision of the Panel to the President within ten (10) calendar days of notification of the Panel's decision. The only basis for appeal is the lack of procedural due process, which is defined as a notice of the investigation and the right to be heard.

922.10 Determinations and Disciplinary Outcomes for Faculty, Staff, and Other Respondents

The determination about whether it is more likely than not that a faculty, staff, or visitor committed a violation of this policy will be made by the Title IX Director in accordance with the published procedures. The Title IX Director will recommend sanctions to the Vice President to whom the respondent reports.

922.10.1 Standard of Review

The standard of review for determination of a violation of this policy shall be a preponderance of the evidence or whether the respondent more likely than not violated the policy.

922.10.2 Appeal

ISU faculty, staff, and visitors will have the opportunity to appeal the Title IX Director's decision within 20 days. The appeals process will follow the published procedures available on the Equal Opportunity website.

922.11 No Retaliation

Retaliation against an individual for reporting a violation of this policy, supporting a complainant or respondent, or participating in an investigation is a serious violation of this policy and will be treated as another possible instance of harassment or discrimination.

922.12 Prevention, Education, and Training

922.12.1 Training for Individuals Involved in Investigation

The Title IX Director will provide or coordinate periodic, comprehensive training to ISU employees who will be directly involved in processing, investigating and/or resolving complaints related to this policy.

922.12.2 Training and Prevention for Students

The Title IX Director, in collaboration with the Division of Student Affairs, will direct mandatory training and prevention program for students.

922.12.3 Training for Employees

The Title IX Director, in conjunction with the Division of Student Affairs, Academic Affairs, and Human Resources will direct mandatory training to university employees. Employees will be expected to complete training every two years.

Policy 922 was amended by the ISU Board of Trustees on October 14, 2011; amended on June 11, 2015; amended on October 16, 2015. A

minor change to correct an error was made to 922.9 on August 9, 2016, as approved by the University President and Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate. Policy 922.4 was amended on December 16, 2016 and all references to Title IX Coordinator were changed to Title IX Director.

[1](#) IC 31-33-5-1

Appendix C

RESOURCES AT INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY & WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

ON CAMPUS RESOURCES			
RESOURCE	Service Provider	Type of Services Available	Contact Information
Counseling	ISU Counseling Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual Counseling • Group Counseling • Drug and Marijuana Counseling • Couples Counseling • Veterans Services • Alcohol and other drug programs 	812-237-3939
Health	UAP Clinic- ISU Health Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute injuries, including possible broken bones • Problems with asthma or COPD • Fever, flu-like symptoms • Seasonal allergies • Sports physicals • Other health needs or conditions that a patient or family member deems urgent 	812-237-3883
	Physical Therapy and Sports Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical therapy 	812-237-9613
Mental Health	Psychology Clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychotherapy • Psychological Evaluation 	812-237-3317
	Grosjean Clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides counseling to children, adolescents, adults and families • Psychological and educational services for children and adults • Diagnostic testing for anyone age 2 to adult 	812-237-2800
Victim Advocacy	Women's Resource Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Prevention • Secondary Prevention • Tertiary Prevention 	812-237-3829 Or 812-243-7272 Or

			740-590-0249
Legal Assistance	Office of General Counsel	• Provides legal advice to the university	812-237-4141
Visa and Immigration Assistance	Center for Global Engagement	• Visa Assistance (including B-1 Visas, J-1 Visas and B-2 Visas) • Visa waver program information	812-237-2440
Student Financial Aid	ISU Office of Financial Aid	• Offers aid (scholarships, grants, loans) to all eligible students	812-237-2215 Or 800-841-4744
OFF CAMPUS RESOURCES			
	Service Provider	Type of Services Available	Contact Information
Counseling	Hamilton Center	• Adult therapy • Services adults with serious mental illness, PTSD and Veterans	812-231-8323
	FSA Counseling Center	• Counseling • Victim Services • Intervention Programs • Co-parenting/ Supervised visitation	812-232-4349
Health	Sycamore Nursing Center At Landsbaum Center for Health and Education	• Comprehensive health assessments • Histories and physical examinations to all ages	812-237-2320 Or 812-237-3696
Mental Health	Union Hospital Behavioral Healthcare	• Inpatient consultations • Suicide Assessments • Competency Assessments	812-238-7384
Victim Advocacy	Council on Domestic Abuse (CODA)	• 24 hour crisis line • Emergency shelter • Support services • Legal Advocacy	800-566-CODA (2632)
Legal Assistance	Vigo County Prosecutors Office	• Criminal • Child Support • Domestic violence	812-462-3305
Visa and Immigration Assistance	U.S. Department of State	• Passports • International travel • Visas	Passports: 1-877-487-2778 Visas: 603-334-0700 Emergency: 1-888-407-4747

Important Phone Numbers

FEEL SAFE AT INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Safety is a community issue. All members of the University community must take an active role in their safety and the safety of others. One way to achieve this is to participate in the many programs offered throughout campus. Resources for the University community in the areas of crime prevention and personal safety education are available from a variety of sources. For more information, contact any of the following departments:

- Dean of Students Office (812) 237- 3829
- Equal Opportunity & Title IX Office (812) 237- 8954
- Human Resources (812) 237- 4114
- Ombudsperson (812) 237- 3829
- Public Safety (812) 237- 5555
- Residential Life (812) 237- 3993
- Student Counseling Center (812) 237- 3939
- Student Health Promotion (812) 237- 3258
- Student Conduct & Integrity (812) 237- 3800
- Women's Resource Center (812) 237- 3829



WHAT IS SEXUAL MISCONDUCT?

Indiana University does not tolerate sexual misconduct in any form, including sexual harassment, sexual violence, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and stalking.

UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

The University disciplinary process includes a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process, which, absent any appeal, is generally completed within 60 days. This includes the following rights to all parties.

- To be conducted by officials who are properly trained annually on issues related to sexual misconduct and how to conduct an investigation and/or hearing process.
- To have an advisor of their choice present during a University sexual misconduct proceeding, investigation meeting, or related meeting. The role of any advisor is limited to being present only.
- Each party will be simultaneously notified in writing of the outcome and results of any disciplinary proceedings, as well as the equal right to appeal the outcome of any disciplinary proceedings.

The University procedures used are determined by the status of the accused. Procedures for complaints against a student, as well as procedures for complaints against University faculty or staff, can be found in the University's Sexual Misconduct Policy, and online at StopSexualViolence.iu.edu.

Individuals found responsible by a preponderance of the evidence through the University's disciplinary process for engaging in sexual misconduct will be sanctioned. Sanctions for sexual misconduct violations may include, but are not limited to, separation from the university, including suspension, expulsion or termination. Other protective measures may include separating the parties, placing limitations on contact between the parties, or making alternative living, class-placement, or workplace arrangements.

Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking may also be found to be criminal acts following a law enforcement investigation, which may also subject the respondent to criminal penalties under federal and state law.

RETALIATION

Retaliation against anyone who has reported an incident of sexual misconduct, provided information, or participated in procedures or an investigation into a report of sexual misconduct, is prohibited by the University and will not be tolerated. Concerns about potential retaliation in connection with a report of sexual misconduct should be reported to a Deputy Title IX Coordinator.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

In addition to the interim and remedial measures available through the University (see Resources), IUPUI recognizes all valid orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders. If you have a valid order, please inform IUPD so the order can be enforced on campus, if necessary. To learn more about protection orders contact the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) hotline at **1-800-332-7385**.

ABOUT CONSENT

Consent is about communication and respect. Sexual activity without consent is sexual misconduct.

University Definition of Consent:

Consent is an agreement expressed through affirmative, voluntary words or actions, and mutually understandable to all parties involved, to engage in a specific sexual act at a specific time:

- **Consent** can be withdrawn at any time, as long as it is clearly communicated.
- **Consent** cannot be coerced or compelled by force, threat, deception or intimidation.
- **Consent** cannot be given by someone who is incapacitated, as defined below.
- **Consent** cannot be assumed based on silence, the absence of "no" or "stop", the existence of a prior or current relationship, or prior sexual activity.

Incapacitated

A person is incapable of consent if they are unable to *understand the fact, nature, extent, or implications* of the situation due to drugs, alcohol, a mental disability, being asleep or unconscious, or based on their age (pursuant to Indiana law).

Consent does not exist when the individual initiating sexual activity *knew or should have known* of the other person's incapacitation.

CONFIDENTIALITY & PRIVACY

Information Confidentiality

The University is committed to protecting your privacy by sharing information with only those who need to know. Your information may need to be shared with those involved in investigating the incident, those responsible for providing necessary resources and remedies and those responsible for ensuring the public's safety. You should discuss your desires regarding confidentiality with any University employee with whom you speak, to ensure you understand their reporting obligations and what information they may be required to share. As a note, the University completes publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting, *without* including personally identifying information.

Responsible Employees

Most employees are considered Responsible Employees, which means they have to share any information they know about an incident of sexual misconduct with the University or Deputy Title IX Coordinator. Responsible Employees include all supervisors, all employees that interact directly with students, and all employees that students might reasonably believe have some authority to take action or a duty to report. Though not exhaustive, this includes faculty and other instructors, academic advisors, coaches and athletic staff, student affairs administrators and residential hall staff, and employees in University offices that serve students.

Confidential Employees

There are employees that you can talk to confidentially, who do not have the same reporting obligations as a Responsible Employee. Confidential Employees include those designated on your campus to be confidential, such as health center staff, a victim advocate, as well as any licensed, professional counselors (e.g. mental health counselors, psychologists).

INDIANA STATE RIGHTS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

Alleged victims of domestic and family violence are provided the additional rights under Indiana IC-35-40-5, if they choose to proceed with criminal prosecution.

1. You have the right to be:
 - (a) treated with fairness, dignity and respect; and
 - (b) free from intimidation, harassment and abuse;
2. You have the right to be informed, upon request, when a person who is:
 - (a) accused of committing; or
 - (b) convicted of committing; a crime perpetrated directly against you is released from custody or has escaped.
3. You have the right to confer with a representative of the prosecuting attorney's office:
 - (a) after a crime allegedly committed has been charged;
 - (b) before the trial of a crime allegedly committed; and
 - (c) before any disposition of a criminal case.This right does not include the authority to direct the prosecution of a criminal case.
4. You have the right to have your safety considered when decisions are made concerning pre-trial release from custody of a person accused of committing a crime against you.
5. You have the right to be heard at any proceeding involving sentencing, a post-conviction release decision, or a pre-conviction release decision under a forensic diversion program.
6. If the accused criminal is convicted, you have the right to make a written or oral statement to be used in a pre-sentence report.
 - (a) You have a right to read a Victim's Pre-sentence Report
 - (b) You have a right to respond to the material included in the pre-sentence report.
7. You have a right to pursue restitution and other civil remedies against the perpetrator.
8. You have a right to information, upon request, about the disposition of a case, the conviction or sentence on a case, and release of a perpetrator from custody.
9. You have a right to be informed of your constitutional and statutory rights.

If you wish to exercise these rights, you must provide a current address and telephone number to your local County Prosecutor's Office. If charges are filed in your case, it is likely that the Judge will have a hearing on the defendant's bond within days of the arrest. It is important to stay in contact with the prosecutor's office to determine when this hearing, and other hearings will be held.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY- PURDUE UNIVERSITY INDIANAPOLIS



SEXUAL MISCONDUCT: RIGHTS, OPTIONS, AND RESOURCE GUIDE

For Emergencies Dial 9-1-1
<http://stopsexualviolence.iu.edu/>

RESOURCES

For additional information on available resources on your campus and in the community, as well as a link to the University Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures, please visit the Stop Sexual Violence website: <http://stopsexualviolence.iu.edu/>

WHERE TO REPORT

Law Enforcement

Indiana University Police Department (IUPD)
Responds to incidents on campus

317-274-7911 or 911

Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department
Responds to incidents in the Indianapolis metropolitan area

317-327-3811 or 911

IUPUI Office of Student Conduct

The IUPUI disciplinary process is a fair and educational process designed to promote a safe educational environment and develop students who are productive members of both the local and global communities. Responds to reports of student misconduct.

317-274-4431

Title IX Coordination

Under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, sexual violence is considered a form of sexual discrimination. You may file a Title IX sex discrimination complaint using one of the resources below:

University Title IX Coordinator

Emily Springston
Chief Student Welfare and Title IX Officer
812-855-4889

Deputy Title IX Coordinators

Brian Tomlinson
Associate Dean and Director of Student Conduct
317-274-4431

Anne Mitchell
Interim Director of the Office of Equal Opportunity
317-278-9230

CONFIDENTIAL COUNSELING SERVICES

IUPUI Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS)

CAPS provides professional psychological services for IUPUI students at minimal charge.

719 Indiana Avenue, Walker Plaza 220
317-274-2548

<http://caps.iupui.edu>

24 Hour Crisis & Suicide Hotline
317-251-7575

Community Health Network Behavioral Care Services

<http://www.ecommunity.com/behavioralcare>

Employee Assistance Program

Provides professional and confidential counseling to full time employees, medical residents, and graduate appointees and their household members.

888-234-8327

MEDICAL SERVICES

Infection and injury evaluation, treatment, and evidence collections are available at the following locations (*locations closest to campus are listed, however additional centers exist in most Indianapolis hospitals*):

IU Health Methodist Hospital Center of Hope

1701 N Senate
317-963-3394 (available 24/7)

Eskenazi Health Center of Hope

720 Eskenazi Avenue (near Ball Residence)
317-880-8006

IUPUI Student Health

The IUPUI Student Health Center offers services for general medical needs, such as annual exams, birth control, acute illnesses and injuries in two locations.

Campus Center Student Health
Campus Center, Suite 213
420 University Blvd
317-274-2274

Campus Health
Coleman Hall, Room 100
1140 West Michigan Street
317-274-8214

OTHER CAMPUS RESOURCES

Confidential Assistance

Confidential resources are available to provide support and advocacy for victims of sexual assault and relationship violence. In addition, they can inform you of your rights related to University policies and procedures and according to state and federal laws. Contact these resources directly at:

Assistant Director of Interpersonal Violence
Prevention and Response
saadv@iupui.edu
317-274-2503

Sexual Assault Prevention, Intervention, and Response Task Force (SAPIR)

The task force coordinates sexual assault prevention and education efforts for students, faculty and staff.

<http://sapis.iupui.edu>

Interim & Remedial Measures

Upon request, interim and remedial measures may be provided if appropriate and reasonable. These measures could include no contact orders; assistance in changing academic, living, transportation, and/or work situations; counseling services; victim advocacy services; financial aid information; and assistance in obtaining protective orders. Other advocate services may be available. For more information contact:

saadv@iupui.edu (317-274-2503) or
Office of Equal Opportunity (317-274-2306)

Office of International Affairs

The Office of International Affairs can assist students with visa and immigration advising and other support services for international students.

317-274-7000 or oia@iupui.edu

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Legal Services

For assistance with legal options, contact:

Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence:
800-332-7385

Julian Center: 317-920-9320

Legacy House: 317-554-5272

Center for Victim and Human Rights:
<http://www.cvhr.org/>

Protection Orders

If you need to file a Petition for an Order of Protection, you can do so at the City-County Building.

200 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

HELP IS AVAILABLE: RIGHTS & OPTIONS

Below is important information to consider. Please see contact options under the “Resources” section.

Find a safe place

Most importantly, call 911 if you or anyone else is in immediate danger and try to get to a safe place. Once you are safe, contact someone you trust to be with you for support. This could be a friend, family member, a resident assistant or even a trained sexual assault advocate.

Seek medical attention

Medical attention should be sought as soon as possible. This is necessary to mitigate the risk of sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy and to treat any physical injury.

Preserve evidence of the incident(s)

If you have experienced any form of sexual misconduct, it is important to preserve any evidence that may be helpful should you decide to pursue a university or criminal complaint, or obtain a protective order. Physical evidence is best collected as soon as possible or at least within 96 hours of the assault. Do **not** do any of the following things until you’ve gotten medical attention and/or contacted the police.

- Bathe or shower
- Use the restroom
- Change clothes or comb hair
- Clean up the crime scene
- Move anything the offender may have touched

It is best not to try to collect this physical evidence yourself, but to seek assistance from medical and/or law enforcement personnel. Consider also preserving any electronic and other types of physical evidence (e.g., text messages, social media posts, receipts, photos).

Counseling support is available

Counseling is recommended during this difficult time. Whether services are sought on campus or in the community, remember that self-care is an important part in coping with the event. Confidential employees are available on your campus (see “Confidentiality & Privacy”).

Consider reporting the incident

There are several reporting options including reporting to campus or local law enforcement, reporting to a campus Deputy Title IX Coordinator, going through the student conduct system, and/or reporting online at **StopSexualViolence.iu.edu**. Campus authorities can assist in notifying law enforcement if requested, however, you may also decline to notify law enforcement.