



WHEATON COLLEGE

(Field Station Campus)

**2025 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY
REPORT & FIRE SAFETY REPORT**

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. It provides students and employees of Wheaton College (“College”) with information on: the College’s security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Clery Compliance Officer in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College’s campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report’s availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Chief Bob Norris, Public Safety, 924 College Ave., Wheaton, IL 630-752-5557. The College is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The Wheaton College Field Station does not have a campus security or police department.

The Rapid City, SD Police Department has law enforcement jurisdiction over the Field Station campus, responding to emergency calls for service and providing other police services. Wheaton College does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies.

Campus Security Authorities

The College has designated certain officials to serve as campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the College's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the College would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Director of Wheaton College Field Station at 630-752-6000
- Chief of Public Safety at 630-752-5911
- Dean of Residence Life at 630-752-5427
- Vice President of Student Development at 630-752-5022
- Director of Student Health Services at 630-752-5072

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the College, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

All emergencies, including all crimes, occurring on or near the Wheaton Field Station campus should be reported immediately to the Rapid City Police Department by dialing 911. If there is no immediate threat to safety or security, and the victim does not wish to file a police report, the incident may be reported to Wheaton Field Station staff at 630-752-6000.

Students, faculty, staff, and visitors may also report crimes to any of the Campus Security Authorities identified above. When doing so, the Campus Security Authority may also encourage the reporter to report the situation to the local police department.

Anonymous incident reports may also be made to the Office of Equity and Title IX online at: <https://www.wheaton.edu/life-at-wheaton/student-development-offices/equity-and-title-ix-at-wheaton-college/reporting-to-the-college/>.

Confidential Reporting

The College will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

Pursuant to the College's sexual misconduct policy, when an employee who is not a confidential resource becomes aware of an alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is required to report that information, including the status of the parties, if known, to the Equity and Title IX Office. A victim of any other type of crime who does not want to pursue action within the College's disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is encouraged to make a confidential report to any campus security authority. Upon the victim's request, a report of the details of the incident can be filed with the College without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the College take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing, and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

The College encourages its pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Students and staff who reside at the campus are responsible for securing buildings when they are unoccupied. Students and on-site staff live in cabins and dormitories, but these do not have regular open hours.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Wheaton Field Station staff are responsible for maintaining campus facilities, and for taking security considerations into account when doing routine maintenance and other repairs. If a staff member notices a maintenance issue that leaves an area unsafe or unsecure, they will communicate with other staff and their supervisor to determine and implement an appropriate remedy, such as trimming overgrown shrubbery or replacing nonworking lights.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The College seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. These programs are discussed below.

The College offers programs throughout each school year to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. At the beginning of each academic year, incoming students are required to view a video presentation from the Chief of Public Safety outlining the ways in which they can keep themselves and their belongings secure by following basic safety strategies. The video also addresses fire safety concerns and elements of the fire code that students are required to follow. The Chief of Public Safety addresses all athletic teams early in the school year to discuss various security-related issues, including how to report crimes, steps that can be taken to prevent victimization, and the role of Public Safety on campus.

The Equity and Title IX department and Student Development provide additional information and resources to students and employees by way of the College website, email blasts, and in-person training. These programs including articles, videos, and procedural information related to sexual violence, stalking, sexual harassment, ALICE training, and a variety of other security-related topics.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The College does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus locations and therefore does not monitor or record criminal conduct occurring at such locations.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the College will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

Wheaton College and all Wheaton College-related functions will be alcohol-free. This means the possession or consumption of alcohol and non-alcohol substitutes in any form and for any purpose (e.g., cooking) will be prohibited in, on, or around all campus properties, owned or leased. The same prohibition applies to all Wheaton College vehicles, whether on or off campus, and to all Wheaton College events or programs, wherever they may be held.

While enrolled in Wheaton College or participating in a program sponsored by or earning credit granted by Wheaton College, undergraduate members of the community will refrain from the consumption of alcohol in all settings, with the sole exception that students are permitted to drink the wine of Holy Communion in local church settings.

The College expects that students will personally uphold their commitment to the Student Handbook guidelines and the Community Covenant by refraining from the use of illegal drugs and alcohol while they are enrolled, and to create living environments that are free from alcohol and illegal drug use. This includes not having cooking wine/liquor or non-alcoholic beer in one's space, as well as displaying drug and alcohol paraphernalia or advertisements. Students who allow alcohol and/or illegal drugs into their living spaces will be held accountable under the Student Conduct Policy. In addition to enforcing Wheaton College policies, the College will comply with the enforcement of applicable laws related to underage drinking and illegal drugs by local law enforcement agencies.

The Student Handbook and Community Covenant prohibit the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of controlled substances, as well as sharing, misusing, or abusing over-the-counter or prescription drugs or any illegal drug while one is a student at Wheaton College in accordance with federal, state, or local law. The College also prohibits the recreational use of cannabis in states where it has become legalized, which effective January 1, 2020, includes the State of Illinois.

Recreational possession and use of cannabis remains illegal under both South Dakota and federal law. Consistent with federal law, including the Controlled Substances Act and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the use and/or possession of cannabis (smoked or edible) continues to be prohibited for all Wheaton students on or off campus. This includes the use of synthetic cannabis (i.e., K2 or Spice or any other synthetic product which, when consumed, mimics the effects of cannabis).

In addition, smoking or vaping cannabidiol (CBD) is not allowed. Medically prescribed CBD oils and creams are legal under federal law (e.g., consist of no more than 0.3% THC) and are also legal in any state or locality where used. Wheaton approves medically prescribed oils and creams that adhere to the 0.3% THC level.

In addition to illegal drugs, students are prohibited from using prescriptions other than their own and substances that are meant to illicit feeling "buzzed", high or intoxicated. The use of any substance to alter one's personality, behavior, physical or emotional state or to enhance academic or athletic performance is prohibited.

Students in violation of this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including suspension or expulsion and referral for prosecution. (Please refer to the Student Conduct

Policy in the Student Handbook for details concerning the conduct process and list of possible sanctions.) In addition to Wheaton College sanctions, violating Illinois and Federal laws may lead to fines and/or imprisonment.

The College expects that students will personally uphold their commitment to the Student Handbook guidelines and the Community Covenant by refraining from the use of illegal drugs and alcohol while they are enrolled, and to create living environments that are free from alcohol and illegal drug use.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 07.18.2025)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. § 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, “liquid ecstasy”), or flunitrazepam (or, “rohypnol”), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university (**21 U.S.C. § 860**) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/content/drug-scheduling-and-penalties>.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (South Dakota Codified Laws)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess marijuana. S.D.C.L. § 22-42-6. It is a Class 1 misdemeanor to possess two ounces of marijuana or less. <i>Id.</i> A Class 1 misdemeanor is punishable by one year imprisonment in a county jail, a \$2,000 fine, or both. S.D.C.L. § 22-6-2. It is a Class 6 felony to possess more than two ounces but less than one-half pound of marijuana. S.D.C.L. § 22-42-6. A Class 6 felony is punishable by up to two years imprisonment in a state correctional facility, a maximum of a \$4,000 fine, or both. S.D.C.L. § 22-6-1. As the amount of marijuana increases, the penalties increase. S.D.C.L. § 22-42-6.</p> <p>The medicinal use of marijuana to treat certain medical conditions is legal. S.D.C.L. §§ 34-20G-1–34-20G-95. A medical marijuana cardholder, whether a resident or nonresident, is not subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty of any kind if the cardholder possesses three ounces of cannabis or less. S.D.C.L. §§ 34-20G-1–34-20G-3. A patient who is younger than 18 years of age may not be issued a registry identification card unless the patient’s practitioner has explained the potential risks and benefits of the medical use of cannabis to the custodial parent or legal guardian and the custodial parent or legal guardian consents in writing to allow the patient’s medical use of cannabis, serve as the patient’s designated caregiver, and control the acquisition of the cannabis, the dosage, and the frequency of the medical use of cannabis by the patient. S.D.C.L. § 34-20G-33.</p> <p>A medical marijuana cardholder may not be refused enrollment by a school or otherwise be penalized by a school for the person’s status as a cardholder, unless failing to do so would cause the school to lose federal monetary or licensing-related benefits under federal law. S.D.C.L. § 34-20G-19.</p>
Controlled Substances	<p>South Dakota statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to the unauthorized manufacture, distribution, counterfeiting or possession of controlled substances. <i>See</i> S.D.C.L. §§ 22-42-2–22-42-23. No person may manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense a Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substance, a violation of which is a Class 4 felony. S.D.C.L. § 22-42-2. If someone knowingly distributes fentanyl and a person dies as a result of using it,</p>

Category	Summary (South Dakota Codified Laws)
	<p>they are guilty of a Class 1 felony (if decedent is an adult) or Class C felony (if decedent is a minor). <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Penalties vary widely based on the schedule of the controlled substance, the number of offenses previously committed, and other surrounding circumstances. <i>Id.</i> The penalty may include a term of imprisonment of, at minimum, 30 days and, at most, 15 years. <i>Id.</i> The penalty may also include a fine not to exceed \$10,000. <i>Id.</i> The distribution of a Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substance to a minor is a Class 2 felony, and a first conviction is punishable by a mandatory sentence in the state correctional facility of at least one year. <i>Id.</i></p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to purchase, attempt to purchase, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages. S.D.C.L. § 35-9-2. It is also unlawful for any person under the age of 21 years to misrepresent his or her age with the use of any document for the purpose of purchasing or attempting to purchase alcoholic beverages. <i>Id.</i> Both offenses are punishable as a Class 2 misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i> A Class 2 misdemeanor is punishable by up to 30 days imprisonment in a county jail, \$500 fine, or both. S.D.C.L. § 22-6-2.</p> <p>It is a Class 1 misdemeanor for any person 21 years of age or older to purchase or otherwise acquire alcoholic beverages from a retail establishment and to give or resell the alcoholic beverages to any person under the age of 21 years. S.D.C.L. § 35-9-2.3. A Class 1 misdemeanor is punishable by one year imprisonment, \$2,000 fine, or both. S.D.C.L. § 22-6-2.</p> <p>No person may be arrested or prosecuted for any misdemeanor offense related to underage consumption of alcohol if that person contacts any law enforcement or emergency medical services to report that they themselves, or any other person, is in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption and that person remains and cooperates with medical assistance and law enforcement. S.D.C.L. §§ 35-9-2.4–35-9-2.5.</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>It is illegal for a person to drive or be in actual physical control of any vehicle while there is 0.08 percent or more by weight of alcohol in that person’s blood, while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, marijuana, or any controlled drug or substance not obtained pursuant to a valid prescription, under the influence of any controlled drug or substance obtained pursuant to a valid prescription, or while under the influence of any combination of an alcoholic beverage, marijuana or any controlled substance to a degree which renders the person incapable of safely driving. S.D.C.L. § 32-23-1. A person convicted of driving under the influence is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor for a first offense, and the court will revoke the person’s driver’s license for no less than 30 days and may revoke or restrict driving privileges for up to one year. S.D.C.L. § 32-23-2. In addition, a Class 1 misdemeanor is punishable by one year imprisonment, \$2,000 fine, or both. S.D.C.L. § 22-6-2. As the number of</p>

Category	Summary (South Dakota Codified Laws)
	<p>driving under the influence offenses committed increases, the subsequent penalties increase. S.D.C.L. §§ 32-23-3–32-23-4.9.</p> <p>It is a Class 2 misdemeanor for any person under the age of 21 to drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle while there is physical evidence of 0.02 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person’s blood or after consuming marijuana or any controlled drug or substance for as long as physical evidence of the consumption remains present in the person’s body. S.D.C.L. § 32-23-21. A person under the age of 21 who is found guilty of driving under the influence will have their driver’s license suspended for a period of 30 days for a first offense, 180 days for a second offense, and one year for any third or subsequent offense. <i>Id.</i></p>

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

If a student is found to be under the influence and it is not clear if the student will be safe, the College will call an ambulance to have the student properly assessed at the hospital. Students should call (911) or Public Safety at (630-752-5911) for immediate assistance for someone under the influence whose safety is at risk. Under the College’s Medical Amnesty Policy, a student who seeks professional emergency assistance for him/herself, or for another student experiencing an alcohol and/or other drug related emergency, will not be subject to disciplinary action under Wheaton’s Student Conduct Policy.

Students struggling with alcohol and/or drug use may contact the Wheaton College Counseling Center to request help and to learn about drug and alcohol treatment options. The Wheaton College Counseling Center is a free, confidential resource and is not connected to the Wheaton College conduct process. The Counseling Center is located on the first floor of North Harrison Hall, #170 and may be reached at 630-752-5321. Students can also access TAO (Therapy Assistance Online) which is an online resource that has information about substance use and abuse. Students can sign up for TAO using their Wheaton email address. Students are also encouraged to utilize local Celebrate Recovery or Alcoholics Anonymous groups as needed.

The full text of the College’s Alcohol and Drug Free Community Policy can be found here: <https://www.wheaton.edu/media/student-development-related/wheaton-college-student-handbook.pdf>.

Wheaton College fulfills the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act and Regulations through the following:

1. The College maintains an Alcohol and Drug free Community Policy. The Policy can be found in the Student and Employee Handbooks.
2. The College provides annual notice to all employees and students that describes:
 - The College’s policies prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on College property and at College functions;
 - A description of the safety and health risks associated with use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;

- A description applicable legal sanctions under state, local, and federal law;
 - A description of applicable counseling and treatment options;
 - A statement of the disciplinary sanctions the institution can impose on students and employees.
3. The current means of distribution provides reasonable assurance that each staff and faculty member receives the materials annually.
 4. The institution conducts biennial reviews of its drug prevention program to determine its effectiveness, implement necessary changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are enforced through the following means:
 - Assessment of [alcohol and drug] educational programs; and
 - Assessment of Residence Life student conduct processes; and
 - Review of Human Resources policies for employees.
 5. The Dean of Residence Life conducts the biennial reviews and consults with various college offices and employees for this review, including: Human Resources, Legal Affairs & Risk Management, Student Financial Services, Residence Life, Student Health Services, Counseling Center, and Public Safety.
 6. Copies of the biennial review are maintained by the Dean of Residence Life.

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the College prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The College’s policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy: <https://www.wheaton.edu/life-at-wheaton/student-development-offices/equity-and-title-ix-at-wheaton-college/nondiscrimination-policies/title-ix-sexual-harassment-policy/>
- Equity Policy and Procedures: <https://www.wheaton.edu/life-at-wheaton/student-development-offices/equity-and-title-ix-at-wheaton-college/nondiscrimination-policies/-equity-policy-and-procedures/>
- Nondiscrimination Policy: <https://www.wheaton.edu/life-at-wheaton/student-development-offices/equity-and-title-ix-at-wheaton-college/nondiscrimination-policies/nondiscrimination-policy/>

The following sections of this report discuss the College’s educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provides information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses, and advises students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

The College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the College prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (South Dakota Codified Laws)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that South Dakota law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that South Dakota law does not define the term domestic violence.</p> <p>However, South Dakota’s protective order statutes provide the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S.D. Codified Laws § 25-10-1 defines: “Domestic abuse,” as physical harm, bodily injury, or attempts to cause physical harm or bodily injury, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm or bodily injury when occurring between persons in a relationship described in § 25-10-3.1 [persons entitled to apply for a protection

Crime Type (South Dakota Codified Laws)	Definitions
	<p>order]. Any violation of § 25-10-13 [violation of protection or no-contact order] or chapter 22-19A [stalking] or any crime of violence as defined in subdivision 22-1-2(9) constitutes domestic abuse if the underlying criminal act is committed between persons in such a relationship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Crime of violence” is defined in Section 22-1-2(9) as follows: Any of the following crimes or an attempt to commit, or a conspiracy to commit, or a solicitation to commit any of the following crimes: murder, manslaughter, rape, aggravated assault, riot, robbery, burglary in the first degree, arson, kidnapping, felony sexual contact as defined in § 22-22-7, felony child abuse as defined in § 26-10-1, or any other felony in the commission of which the perpetrator used force [defined below], or was armed with a dangerous weapon, or used any explosive or destructive device. ○ “Force” is defined in S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22-1.5 as the use of physical effort sufficient to overcome, restrain, injure, or prevent escape. ○ The relationships described in S.D. Codified Laws § 25-10-3.1 are as follows: (1) Spouse or former spouse; (2) Is in a significant romantic relationship or has been in one during the past twelve months with the abusing party; (3) Has a child or is expecting a child with the abusing party; (4) Parent and child, including a relationship by adoption, guardianship, or marriage; or (5) Siblings, whether of the whole or half blood, including a relationship through adoption or marriage. ○ S.D. Codified Laws § 25-10-3.2 [factors for determining significant romantic relationship] sets forth the following factors that, among others, will be used in determining whether a significant romantic relationship exists: (1) The length of time of the relationship; (2) The frequency of interaction between the parties; (3) The characteristics and the type of the relationship.
Stalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking (S.D. Codified Laws § 22-19A-1): No person may: (1) Willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follow or harass another person; (2) Make a credible threat to another person with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of death or great bodily injury; or (3) Willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly harass another person by means of any verbal, electronic, digital media, mechanical, telegraphic, or written communication. • The following definitions apply to the crime of stalking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ S.D. Codified Laws § 22-19A-4: Harasses means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific

Crime Type (South Dakota Codified Laws)	Definitions
	<p>person which seriously alarms, annoys, or harasses the person, and which serves no legitimate purpose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ S.D. Codified Laws § 22-19A-5: Course of conduct means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of course of conduct. ○ S.D. Codified Laws § 22-19A-6: A credible threat means a threat made with the intent and the apparent ability to carry out the threat. A credible threat need not be expressed verbally.
Sexual Assault	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that South Dakota law does not define the term sexual assault.
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	<p>For purposes of the Clery Act, the term “sexual assault” includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under South Dakota law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape (S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22-1): Rape is an act of sexual penetration accomplished with any person under any of the following circumstances: (1) If the victim is less than thirteen years of age; or (2) Through the use of force, coercion, or threats of immediate and great bodily harm against the victim or other persons within the victim’s presence, accompanied by apparent power of execution; (3) If the victim is incapable, because of physical or mental incapacity [mental and physical incapacity defined below], of giving consent to such act; and the perpetrator knows or reasonably should know of the victim’s incapacity; (4) If the victim is incapable of giving consent because of any intoxicating, narcotic, or anesthetic agent or hypnosis and the perpetrator knows or reasonably should know the victim is incapable of giving consent; (5) If the victim is thirteen years of age, but less than sixteen years of age, and the perpetrator is at least three years older than the victim; or (6) Without the victim’s consent and the perpetrator knows or reasonably should know the victim is not consenting. • Mental Incapacity is defined in Section 22-22-1.5 (3) as a mental or developmental disease or disability that renders a person incapable of appraising the nature of the person’s conduct. • Physical Incapacity is defined in Section 22-22-1.5 (4) as a person’s incapability of resisting because the person is unconscious, asleep, or is subject to another physical condition that prevents the person from giving consent or resisting. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that South Dakota law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22A-2): Any persons, eighteen years of age or older, who knowingly engage in a mutually

Crime Type (South Dakota Codified Laws)	Definitions
	<p>consensual act of sexual penetration with each other: (1) Who are not legally married; and (2) Who are within degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are, by the laws of this state, declared void pursuant to § 25-1-6; are guilty of incest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated incest – Related Child (S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22A-3): Any person who knowingly engages in an act of sexual penetration with a person who is less than eighteen years of age and is either: (1) The child of the perpetrator or the child of a spouse or former spouse of the perpetrator; or (2) Related to the perpetrator within degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are, by the laws of this state, declared void pursuant to § 25-1-6; is guilty of aggravated incest. • Aggravated incest – Foster Child (S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22A-3.1): Any person eighteen years of age or older, who knowingly engages in an act of sexual penetration with a person who is less than eighteen years of age and who, at the time of the offense, has been placed, and resides, in a licensed foster home is guilty of aggravated incest if the perpetrator is: (1) The licensed foster care provider; or (2) A resident of the licensed foster care provider’s home and related to the licensed foster care provider by blood or marriage. • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that South Dakota law does not define the term statutory rape, but rape is defined to include sexual penetration accomplished with any person under any of the following circumstances: If the victim is thirteen years of age, but less than sixteen years of age, and the perpetrator is at least three years older than the victim. (S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22-1; § 22-24b-19(1)(a).
Other “sexual assault” crimes	<p>Other crimes under South Dakota law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual contact with child under sixteen (S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22-7): Any person, sixteen years of age or older, who knowingly engages in sexual contact with another person, other than that person’s spouse if the other person is under the age of sixteen years is guilty of a Class 3 felony. If the victim is at least thirteen years of age and the actor is less than five years older than the victim, the actor is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. • Sexual contact with person incapable of consenting (S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22-7.2): Any person, fifteen years of age or older, who knowingly engages in sexual contact with another person if the other person is sixteen years of age or older and the other person is incapable, because of physical or mental incapacity, of consenting to sexual contact, is guilty of a Class 4 felony. • Sexual contact without consent with person capable of consenting (S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22-7.4): No person fifteen years of age

Crime Type (South Dakota Codified Laws)	Definitions
	<p>or older may knowingly engage in sexual contact with another person other than his or her spouse who, although capable of consenting, has not consented to such contact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual contact with a child under eighteen – Position of authority (S.D. Codified Laws § 22-22-7.8): A person is guilty of a Class 6 felony if the person: (1)(a) Is at least eighteen years of age; and (b) Is at least five years older than the victim; (2) Is in a position of authority, as defined in this section; and (3) Knowingly engages in sexual contact, or touches the buttocks or upper inner thighs with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of either party, with another who is: (a) Less than eighteen years of age; and (b) Not the person’s spouse. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For purposes of this section, a person is in a position of authority if the person, at the time of the sexual contact, or within the one-hundred-twenty-day period immediately preceding the sexual contact, interacts, no matter how briefly, with the victim as a coach, child care provider, disability services provider, guardian ad litem, health care provider, law enforcement officer, mental health counselor, probation officer, religious leader, school administrator, social worker, teacher, therapist, or youth leader.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	Consent is defined in S.D. Codified Laws § Section 22-22-1.5 as “a person’s positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to the person’s exercise of free will.”

College Definition of Consent

The College uses the following definition of consent in its sexual misconduct policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

Consent means voluntary, informed, and mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity, and may be withdrawn at any time. Refusal to consent does not have to be verbal; it can be expressed with gestures, body language, or attitude. However, a lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use or threat of force, coercion, manipulation, or intimidation does not constitute consent. Likewise, a person’s manner of dress, consent to prior sexual activity, consent to sexual activity with a different person, or relationship status with the person does not constitute consent. It is the responsibility of the initiator of any sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the other person’s consent before engaging in sexual activity.

A person cannot consent to sexual activity if that person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent. Sexual contact with anyone who is under the legal age of consent, is asleep or unconscious, or who the person knows or reasonably should know is incapacitated due to consumption of alcohol, drugs, medication, or a mental or physical impairment is a violation of this Policy. People who are unconscious or physically unable to communicate are incapable of giving consent for purposes of this Policy. Therefore, a

Respondent's belief that the Complainant consented to the sexual activity due to the Respondent's intoxication or recklessness is not a defense.

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Be clear and assertive. Communicate your expectations and desires clearly and assertively.
 - Inform your friends. Use your friends as accountability as you begin and continue to date.
 - Trust your gut. If you feel uncomfortable, leave.
 - Pay attention to what you hear. A person may have a bad reputation for a reason.
 - Be aware of your surroundings, and take precautions. For example, if you'd like to jog at night, go with friends or take advantage of Public Safety's shuttle service.
 - Educate yourself. Learn about gender inequality and sexual violence and work to be proactive to speak against it.
 - Don't objectify people. Refuse to view/purchase any apps, social media, images, magazines, videos, or music that portray women or men in a degrading or violent manner.
 - Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged.
- Alcohol and Parties
- Avoid alcohol and/or partying. The College does not permit undergraduate students to drink alcohol and expects graduate students to abstain or drink alcohol in moderation.
 - Avoid being alone. 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.
 - Step in and help. If you see someone in trouble step in and offer assistance. Note: Before stepping in, make sure to evaluate the risk. If it means putting yourself in danger, call Public Safety (630-752-5911) instead.
 - Do not drive with someone who has been drinking. Make sure you always have a safe ride home or a plan to walk home with a friend or roommate.
 - If you happen to be in a setting where people are drinking, do not accept a beverage that you did not get yourself or leave a drink unattended. Date-rape drugs can leave you unable to protect yourself, or even know what is happening to you.

Bystander Intervention

Bystander video (scroll down to third video after linking)

<https://www.wheaton.edu/life-at-wheaton/student-development-offices/equity-and-title-ix-at-wheaton-college/resource-videos/>

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.

- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.
- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Discerning When and How to Engage:

The Four D's

1. **Delegate** - Ask for help from someone with authority (manager, supervisor, human resources, public safety etc.) Ask those around you to get help as you monitor the situation.
2. **Distract** - Interrupt – Start a conversation with the perpetrator to allow the victim to leave or friends to intervene, or engage directly with the victim. Ask for directions or the time or something else to disrupt the encounter
3. **Direct** - Before intervening, assess your safety. Will direct confrontation make the situation better or worse? Directly respond to the harasser and call out negative behavior.
Ask the other person if he or she needs help. Be polite, remain calm, and do not aggravate the situation. Do it as a group, say together: “Leave them alone. That is disrespectful and inappropriate.” Ask the other person if he or she needs help.
4. **Delay** - If the situation is too volatile or potentially dangerous, walk away and check on the victim later
 - Ask the victim if they are okay
 - Offer support and resources
 - Report the encounter

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

The College also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

The College provides annual primary prevention and awareness programs for all students and employees that include the following:

- A statement that the College prohibits sexual misconduct and a description of the College's policies;
- The definition of consent, in reference to sexual activity, as defined under Illinois law and this Policy;
- The definition of sexual misconduct under Illinois law and this Policy;
- A description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual misconduct against a person other than such individual;
- Information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks; and proactive prevention education on how to build healthy relationships;
- The procedures that individuals should follow if sexual misconduct has occurred;
- The possible sanctions or protective measures that the College may impose following a final determination of a violation of the Policy;
- The Complaint Resolution Procedures used for disciplinary action in cases of misconduct described in this Policy, including the standard of proof that is used;
- Information about how the College will protect the confidentiality of complainants, including how publicly available recordkeeping will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the Complainant, to the extent permissible by law;
- Information about how the College will maintain as confidential any accommodation or protective measures provided to the Complainant, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the College to provide the accommodations or protective measures;
- Written and verbal notification about counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for complainants both on-campus and in the community;
- Written and verbal notification about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if so, requested by the Complainant and if such accommodations are reasonably available, regardless of whether the Complainant chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement;
- Written and verbal explanation of rights and options available to an individual reporting sexual misconduct, regardless of whether the offense occurred on or off campus; and
- Written and verbal explanation of rights and options available to complainants and respondents in the formal investigation process.

Wheaton College has implemented an annual educational campaign consisting of an online training that is required for all students and employees. The training link with an explanation of the program is sent to all new students, all returning students, and all faculty and staff. The online training provides information on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

As part of its primary campaigns, the College uses a variety of strategies, including the following:

Employee:

Department	2024 Date Completed	Attendance	Nature of Training
Staff and Faculty	Spring 2024	500+	SafeColleges - Online Harassment, Discrimination, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking training for Faculty & Staff, Personalized module re: Duty to Report
Public Safety	8/13/24	20+	Title IX Policy and Procedure review provided by Title IX Coordinator, Duty to report training
Title IX Team	9/6/24	13	8 hours Annual training on Title IX Policies, and complete compliance requirements
Residence Life - RA/ARD	8/23/24	39	ETIX Policy, Procedure, Duty to Report training
Residence Life - GRA/RD/GA	8/5/24	20+	ETIX Policy, Procedure, Duty to Report training
Student Chapel Leaders - Student Employees	08/19/24	40	ETIX Policy, Procedure, Duty to Report training
Counseling Center (Confidential Resources)	08/29/24	7	Annual training on Title IX Policies & Procedures for Confidential Advisors
Student Health Services (Confidential Resources)	8/8/24	15	Annual training on Title IX Policies & Procedures for Confidential Advisors
President's Advisory Council on Sexuality	10/16/24	8	Overview of Prevention Training: Healthy Relationships
Student Development Faculty Resource Document	September 2024	350	ETIX Resources and reminder Duty to Report

Student:

Date	Campus Recipients	Training Details	Approximate Number in Attendance
8/14/24, 8/16/24, 8/24/24	Passage Freshman	ETIX Policy and Procedures and Healthy Relationship (preventative training)	671
Sept-Oct 2024	New and grad students	ETIX Policy and Procedures	874 total (671 Freshman 122 Grad, 53 transfer, 25 special)
08/19/24	Men's Soccer	ETIX Policy and Procedure	33
09/12/24	Women's Soccer	ETIX Policy and Procedure	30
08/14/24	Football	ETIX Policy and Procedure	110
09/12/24	Women's basketball	ETIX Policy and Procedures	12
08/29/24	Men's Basketball	ETIX Policy and Procedure	25
09/17/24	Women's Softball	ETIX Policy and Procedures	20
09/13/24	Men's Baseball	ETIX Policy and Procedure	25
09/10/24	Track/XC	ETIX Policy and Procedures	75
09/25/24	Men/Women Swim	ETIX Policy and Procedure	50
10/23/24	Men's Wrestling	ETIX Policy and Procedure	30
10/17/24	Men's Tennis	ETIX Policy and Procedure	8
08/20/24	Women's Volleyball	ETIX Policy and Procedure	20
08/23/24	Refuge Cabinet	ETIX processes, presence and supportive options	3
08/19/24	Student Chaplains	ETIX Policy and Procedure	30
04/17/24	Passage Leadership	ETIX Policy and Procedure	50
03/22/24	Where the Women	ETIX and Healthy Relationships	15
04/2024	HUNGR	ETIX Policy and Procedures	15
08/26/24	Discipleship Ministries	ETIX Policy and Procedures and Healthy Relationships	100
05/24	GPS	ETIX Policy and Procedures	60

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or Campus Public Safety at (630) 752-5911. You may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator(s) at:

- Director of Equity & Title IX Coordinator Beth Maas
Student Services Building #211
beth.maas@wheaton.edu
Phone: (630) 752-7515
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator & Equity Officer for Students Dr. Carrie Williams
Student Services Building #214
carrie.williams@wheaton.edu
Phone: (630) 752-5797
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator and Equity Officer for Employees Karen Tucker
Blanchard Hall #154
karen.tucker@wheaton.edu
Phone: (630) 752-5060

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at:

- Monument Health Rapid City Hospital Emergency Department:
353 Fairmont Boulevard, SD 57701, (605) 755-1000

Monument Health employs a trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner ("SANE") to assist individuals and collect physical evidence necessary for law enforcement. Even if an individual has not been physically hurt, a timely medical examination is recommended so that forensic evidence can be collected and preserved.

- Jo Zanoni, BSN, SANE, SANE Coordinator - mzanoni@monument.health.

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Public Safety
Phone: (630) 752-5911
Email: public.safety@wheaton.edu
In Person: 924 College Ave, Wheaton, IL 60187
- Rapid City Police Department
Phone: (605) 394-9300
In-Person: 300 6th Street Rapid City, SD 57701
Web: <https://www.rcgov.org/departments/police-department.html>
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the Rapid City Police Department either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and the details of what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

Orders of Protection, No Contact Orders, and Restraining Orders

Victims/survivors of sexual misconduct may seek a judicial no-contact order, restraining order, protective order, or similar lawful order issued by criminal or civil courts.

Assistance in filing protective orders in South Dakota can be found in the link below:

<https://ujs.sd.gov/self-help/civil-law-help/protection-orders/>.

Survivors may contact local domestic violence and sexual assault advocates for assistance in obtaining a protection order. When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

The College will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the University will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The College does not issue legal orders of protection. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the University may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate

circumstances. The College may also issue a “no trespass warning” if information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community. A person found to be in violation of a No Trespass Warning may be arrested and criminally charged.

Available Victim Services:

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the College and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

Campus Resources:

- Student Health Services is available to assist victims of sexual assault with medical care and treatment. They can be reached at 630-752-5072.
- Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The College’s financial aid website can be found at:
<https://www.wheaton.edu/admissions-and-aid/cost-and-financial-aid/student-financial-services/financial-aid/>.

Confidential Advisors for Survivors of Sexual Misconduct

Victims/survivors of sexual misconduct may speak with the College’s designated Confidential Advisor who provide emergency and ongoing support to individuals who experienced sexual misconduct. Our Confidential Advisors are:

Marie Morrison, Ph.D - On Campus
Wheaton College Staff Therapist
Contact number: 1-630-752-5319
Business hours: M, Tu, thu, Fr 8-1pm Wed 8-12pm

Raven Fisher, MA, LCPC – Off Campus
Owner and Therapist
Nave Wellness Center, PLLC
Contact phone number: 1-877-929-6283
Business hours: M-T 10am-5pm
After hours: 8am-10am, 5pm-7pm, and Fridays 10am-5pm

Additional resource for students:

Student Wellness is available to offer equitable follow-up care and relevant resources to all students who find themselves going through an investigation process, including Respondents. Assistance is available to ensure students’ overall wellness and academic success. Please

contact our office at 630-752-5491 to schedule an appointment to learn of ways in which the Student Wellness team supports students in an Equity and Title IX Process.

Additional resource for full-time employees:

Employee Assistance Program (“EAP”): (888) 293-6948

Additional Confidential Resources

The College has designated the Counseling Center, Student Health Services, and the Chaplain’s Office as additional confidential resources on campus. Students may contact these resources as follows:

- Wheaton College Counseling Center: (630) 752-5321
- Wheaton College Student Health Services: (630) 752-5072
- Wheaton College Chaplain’s Office (Ordained Staff) : (630) 752-5087

Medical Resources:

- **Monument Health Rapid City Hospital Emergency Department:**
353 Fairmont Boulevard, SD 57701, (605) 755-1000

Local Sexual misconduct resources:

- *National Sexual Assault Hotline:* 1-800-656-HOPE (4673)
Information and referrals for rape, sexual assault, dating, and domestic violence.

Legal assistance resources:

- South Dakota Legal Aid
How to get an order of protection – <https://www.ujs.sd.gov>

Visa and immigration assistance:

- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
Provides resources to [Find Help in your Community](#) and [Find Legal Services](#).
- Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA)
Provides a [state-by-state listing of attorneys](#) who provide free and reduced cost immigration services.
- American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA)
[immigration lawyer referral service](#)

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

The College will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available the College is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the:

Title IX Coordinator and Director of Equity Investigations at 630-752-7885
Deputy Title IX Coordinator/Equity Officer for Students at 630-752-5797
Deputy Title IX Coordinator/Equity Officer for Employees at 630-752-5060.

The Title IX Coordinator and Director of Equity Investigations is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the College may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the College in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the College will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the College's Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy or, if the alleged conduct falls outside of the scope College's Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, through the Equity Policy and Procedures.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made by email, on-line, in-person, video-conference, or by telephone to the following individuals:

Director of Equity and Title IX Coordinator

Beth Maas
Student Services Building #211
(630) 752-7885,
beth.maas@wheaton.edu

Associate Dean of Student Wellness & Deputy Title IX Coordinator & Equity Officer for Students

Dr. Carrie Williams
Student Services Building #214
carrie.williams@wheaton.edu
(630) 752-5797

Director of Human Resources & Deputy Title IX Coordinator & Equity Officer for Employees

Karen Tucker
Blanchard #154
karen.tucker@wheaton.edu
(630) 752-5060

An electronic form available at www.wheaton.edu/titleixandequity can also be used to file a report.

Pursuant to the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, once a report is made, the Title IX Coordinator(s) will promptly contact the complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures and explain the process for filing a formal complaint. Once a formal complaint has been filed, and if it is not dismissed under the Policy, the College will provide written notice to the parties. An assigned investigator will gather the relevant facts. Both parties will be provided an equal opportunity to inspect and review the directly-related evidence and have at least ten days to submit a written response, which the investigator will consider prior to completion of the investigative report. At least ten days prior to a hearing or other time of determination or responsibility, the investigator will prepare a written report and provide it to the parties and their advisors.

Following the hearing, the College shall conduct a live hearing for the purposes of determining responsibility within a reasonably prompt timeframe unless unusual or complex circumstances exist. After the hearing, the adjudicator(s) shall issue a decision regarding responsibility and issue it to the parties within seven days of the decision being reached. The determination becomes final either on the date at which an appeal is no longer allowed or, if an appeal is filed, the date the College provides the parties of the written determination that is the result of an appeal.

Within five business days of receiving the written determination, either party may appeal on the grounds of procedural irregularity, new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination that would affect the outcome, or conflict of interest. Upon receipt of an appeal, the Title IX Coordinator will share the appeal with the non-appealing party. The non-appealing party will be provided the opportunity to submit a written response within five days of receiving the appeal.

Appeals will be heard by a member of the College's Senior Administrative Cabinet or designee or, in cases involving tenured faculty members, the Provost or designee. The appellate officer(s) shall issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and rational for the result to both parties no later than seven days after reaching a final decision.

After a formal complaint is filed, at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the College may facilitate a voluntary informal resolution process that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication. Informal resolution requires voluntary, written consent from the parties and must be completed within 60 days of receiving the formal complaint unless unusual or complex circumstances exist.

If an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking does not fall within the scope of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy, the College's Equity Policy and Procedures will be used. The reporting process is the same as that set forth in the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy.

When an equity officer receives a report, he or she will contact the person who may have experienced the prohibited conduct to provide information about resources and extend an invitation to meet. The equity officer will conduct an initial review and assessment and if there is reasonable cause to believe a violation of the policy may have occurred, the College will proceed, in consultation with the individual, as appropriate based on the facts and circumstances.

Informal resolution, such as a facilitated conversation, mediation, supportive measures, a restorative justice conversation or circle, training, educational programming, or other measures may be used to address unwelcomed behavior. An informal resolution may be initiated if the reporting individual requests an informal resolution, and the equity officers concur that informal resolution is appropriate. The College will not compel a reporting or responding individual to engage in informal resolutions. Participation is voluntary and the parties can request to end their participation at any time. However, even if the Informal Resolution option ends, the Director of Equity and Title IX Coordinator may determine that additional remedies-based steps (e.g., community remedies involving targeted training, coaching, corrective action, etc.) are appropriate without the participation of the parties. These remedies are intended to provide awareness and prevention education to the broader community to deter similar incidents of harassment, discrimination and retaliation from occurring within the campus community.

The equity officers may determine that the appropriate responsive action will be to gather information. If so, the College will gather information regarding the potential policy violation as it deems appropriate. All information gathering will be conducted impartially, and promptly. No outcome will be determined until the College has gathered all relevant facts.

The Director of Equity and Title IX Coordinator or designated individual(s) will notify the responding individual of the alleged misconduct and the responding individual will be given the opportunity to respond. The Director of Equity and Title IX Coordinator or a designated individual(s) will gather information about the allegations.

The equity officers or designated individual(s) will determine the outcome after reviewing the information gathered. An equity officer will communicate the outcome and sanctions, if applicable, to the individuals.

The responding individual must be notified of the allegation and offered the opportunity to respond before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other corrective actions that are not supportive measures, against the responding individual. Responding parties who are found by a preponderance of evidence to have engaged in behavior prohibited by this Policy will be subject to corrective action.

A responding individual may appeal an outcome involving termination, expulsion, or suspension in writing to the Director of Equity and Title IX Coordinator within five business days. If the responding individual does not appeal, the outcome will be considered final. Upon receipt of an appeal, the Director of Equity and Title IX Coordinator will notify the reporting individual and that person will be provided the opportunity to submit a written response. A member of the Senior Administrative Cabinet or his/her designee will serve as the appellate officer. The appellate officer will review relevant documentation and may meet with the parties or others. The appellate officer will make a final decision and provide it to the parties within seven days after the conclusion of the appellate officer's review.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - Training addresses topics such as the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the College's education programs and activities; how to conduct investigations, hearings, and appeals and informal resolutions (as applicable); relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding; proper techniques for questioning witnesses; basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding; and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest.

The following 2024 training programs have been used to train the College's officials responsible for conducting investigations:

3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the College May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include:

- Written or verbal apology;
- Mandatory training, educational programming, or counseling;
- Verbal or written warning;
- Community service;
- Probation;
- Removal from housing or other campus programs, activities, or leadership positions;
- Temporary or permanent restrictions regarding entering certain buildings, areas of campus, or access to campus more generally (e.g., a “No Trespass Order,” which prohibits individuals from being present on any College property);
- Issuing a “no contact” order or other contact restrictions or boundaries between the parties or others, including potential alteration of classes or class schedules;
- Performance improvement/management process (employees only);
- Suspension from school or employment (for employees, with or without pay);
- Demotion (employees only);
- Termination of contract with the College;
- Revocation of an honorary degree, award, or associated honorific naming;
- In circumstances indicating particularly egregious behavior during enrollment, revocation of an academic degree;
- Dismissal, expulsion, or other separation from the College.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include: forbidding the accused from entering the victim’s residence hall and from communicating with the victim, other institutional no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

The College will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the College to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

When a student or employee reports to the College that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Director of Equity and Title IX Coordinator, Beth Maas at 630-752-7885. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: <https://www.nsopw.gov/>.

Timely Warnings & Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Incident Management Team (IMT) constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- Wheaton College Field Station staff, 630-752-6000
- Public Safety, 630-752-5911
- Student Development, 630-752-5022

The College has communicated with local law enforcement asking them to notify the College if it receives reports or information warranting a timely warning.

Emergency Response

The College has an emergency management plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Wheaton College Field Station Staff at 630-752-6000 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The Director of Wheaton College Field Station will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating the institution’s response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other College departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Field Station staff will consult with other appropriate College officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the College community to be notified.

The Field Station staff will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, collaborate with other appropriate personnel to determine the content of the notification and who should be notified. Issuance of an emergency notification may be delayed or withheld only if it is the judgement of the responsible authorities that issuing a

notification will compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also, as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

The Field Station administrative staff will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

At the direction of the Director of Wheaton College Field Station, Field Station staff will notify local law enforcement of the emergency, if they are not already aware of it, and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the College issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign Up Instructions
In-Person Meetings	On-site, as needed
Text Message Blasts (for Field Station only)	Register with Field Station on-site administrator upon enrollment
Website (wheaton.edu/emergency)	No sign-up needed

Testing & Documentation

The College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times the Emergency Management Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the College's emergency response plan.

The Field Station staff maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Stop Campus Hazing Policy and Programming

Wheaton College will not tolerate hazing. Participation or failure to intervene in hazing activities may lead to appropriate disciplinary action with individuals or organizations.

Hazing Definition

Hazing is defined as any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons, regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that (1) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and (2) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the College or organization, of physical or psychological injury.

For the purposes of this policy, a student organization means any organization at Wheaton College in which two or more members who are students enrolled at Wheaton College, regardless of whether or not the organization is officially recognized or established by Wheaton College. Examples include but are not limited to clubs, societies, athletic teams (varsity, club, or intramural), music groups, organizations or living areas (halls, floors, etc.). The College's Hazing Policy applies to all members of the Wheaton College community, including without limitation all students, faculty, staff, applicants for admission and employment, and third parties affiliated with College student organizations or educational programs or activities, including but not limited to coaches, advisors, volunteers, alumni, visitors, contractors and guests.

If a member of the Wheaton College community is aware that a person is being hazed, is planning or directed to haze someone, witnesses an act of hazing, or is made aware of hazing at or within the Wheaton College community, they are required to report it to the College.

If the hazing is life-threatening, dangerous, violent, or otherwise requires immediate attention, contact Wheaton College Public Safety at 630-752-5911, or call 911 if off campus. The reporter should follow with non-emergency notification to the College through one of the following channels.

Hazing incidents or occurrences may be reported to any of the following:

- **Wheaton College Public Safety:**
 - Chase Service Center – Public Safety Office
 - 630-752-5911
 - public.safety@wheaton.edu
- **Dean of Residence Life:**
 - Student Services Building – Student Development Office Suite
 - 630-752-5427
 - reslife@wheaton.edu
- **Director of Equity & Title IX Coordinator:**
 - Student Services Building – Student Development Office Suite
 - 630-752-7885
 - equityandtitleix@wheaton.edu

- **Chief Human Resources Officer:**
 - Blanchard Hall – Human Resources Office
 - 630-752-5060
 - hr@wheaton.edu
- **Local Police Department:**
 - 9-1-1
- **Online:**
 - www.wheaton.edu/ethicscomplaints (click “Make an online report”).
 - The Equity & Title IX Office at https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?WheatonCollegeIL&layout_id=5.

While reports may be made anonymously, it is important to include, at a minimum, the name of the organization and the exact activity being reported as hazing to ensure a prompt and thorough investigation.

Investigation and Conduct Resolution Process

Reported complaints of hazing involving students will be investigated and resolved promptly as described in the Student Conduct Policy. Hazing incidents involving employees will be investigated and resolved promptly, involving the Provost or designee as needed for faculty members. The investigation will include interviews with any complainants and witnesses and will provide an opportunity for the accused to share relevant information and evidence.

Wheaton requires that members of the Wheaton College community comply with a spirit of cooperation, honesty, and integrity when asked to participate in investigations and conduct meetings about alleged violations of College policy. Students found to have lied, deceived, or obstructed the truth in an investigation or conduct meeting will be considered in violation of the Noncompliance Policy and may be subject to disciplinary action.

Wheaton strictly prohibits retaliation against any person who in good faith reports a hazing incident or in good faith participates in a hazing investigation or report resolution process. Encouraging or assisting others to engage in retaliation also violates this policy. Retaliatory acts may include, but are not limited to: acts or comments that are intended to discourage a person from engaging in activity protected under this policy (e.g., self-reporting) or that would discourage a reasonable person from engaging in activity protected under this policy; adverse changes in employment status or opportunities; adverse academic action; adverse changes to academic, educational, and co-curricular opportunities; harassment; intimidation; acts or comments intended to embarrass the individual; and seeking to influence the participation or statements of parties or witnesses. Retaliatory conduct is prohibited regardless of whether it occurs on or off campus, in person, or through social media, email, or other form of communication, or whether it is committed by parties to the investigation, their friends, their representatives, or any other person. Retaliation may be present against a person even when the person’s allegations of hazing are not substantiated. Any concerns of student retaliation should be reported to the Dean of Residence Life. Any concerns of employee retaliation should be reported to the Chief Human Resource Officer. An individual that engages in retaliation will be subject to disciplinary action.

Disciplinary Action

Following the completion of the conduct review process as described in the Student Conduct Policy, individual students and/or student organizations found to be organizers of or participants in hazing will be subject to disciplinary action. The Dean of Residence Life, the Vice President of Student Development, or a Hearing Panel for a “sensitive matter” has authority to impose sanctions, which are described in the Student Conduct Policy section VI on Sanctions in Response to Student Misconduct. Following the outcome of the conduct review process, students may appeal the decision and any sanctions as described in the Student Conduct Policy. In addition, employees who are found in violation of the hazing policy will be subject to disciplinary action. Incidents of hazing that involve possible criminal conduct will be referred to appropriate law enforcement agencies.

In determining the appropriate discipline for an individual or student organization, Wheaton will consider the following factors:

- The seriousness of the alleged offense;
- The individual’s or student organization’s response when confronted; and
- The individual’s or student organization’s conduct history.

Although not outcome determinative, Wheaton will also consider the impact of the incident on the participating students as well as on the larger community.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Program

The College provides campus-wide hazing prevention and awareness programs that

- are research informed;
- are designed to reach students, staff, and faculty; and
- include primary prevention strategies intended to stop hazing before hazing occurs (e.g., skill building for bystander intervention, information about ethical leadership, the promotion of strategies for building group cohesion without hazing).

Student organizations should organize positive and affirming activities that are consistent with Wheaton’s Christ-centered expectations of its community. In planning activities, the following questions should be considered:

- What purpose does the activity serve?
- How does the activity contribute to Wheaton’s mission to educate whole people to serve Christ, church, and society as well as benefit the participating students?
- Is there a risk of physical harm or emotional distress?
- Has anyone ever been injured by this activity or a similar activity?
- Will the activity affect anyone outside of the organization, including on social media?
- How could the activity be interpreted by individuals outside the organization?
- If rituals and/or symbols are used in the activity, how could they be interpreted by individuals outside the organization?

Consultation Process for Activities

Recognizing that some traditions can be positive and affirming, but also that others have the potential for perverting Christian community by crossing the line into activities that emphasize a power imbalance or cause discomfort or even harm to organization members, Wheaton has established a consultation process for student organizations to ensure that student-initiated traditions or other activities do not constitute hazing.

Student Development and the faculty or staff leader for each student organization have a joint responsibility to communicate the expectations of and the instructions for completing the consultation process outlined below.

In order to engage consultation, a student organization leader must submit a request in writing, at least one month prior to the date of the proposed activity, and include the following information:

- The student/organization making the request
- The date and time of the proposed activity
- Who will participate in the activity (e.g., only freshmen, all members of the organization, or other subgroups)
- An explanation of all activities that will take place and how the event will be executed, including the role(s) of current members or nonmembers

Requests may be submitted to reslife@wheaton.edu.

A three-member Consulting Panel (the “Panel”) including the Dean of Residence Life and two additional employees (one from outside and one from within the department making the request) will serve as the consulting resources. The Panel will not include any employees who directly supervise or advise the student organizations requesting consultation.

The Panel will review the written requests and will contact the request-maker with any questions and/or a request for resubmission with modification if the initial request is not supported. The Panel will examine the nature of the activity, its purpose, its potential impact, and whether it is consistent with Wheaton’s Christ-centered expectations of the Wheaton community. The Panel’s feedback is expected to be followed.

The Panel’s guidance applies only to the activities as described in the request and does not constitute support for any modification of, deviation from, or addition to the activities included in the request. Consultation will only need to be requested and received once as long as future implementation does not deviate from the scope of the original request.

Hazing State Laws

Summary (Code of South Dakota)
The state of South Dakota does not currently have an anti-hazing law, nor does state law define hazing.

Missing Student Policy

If a member of the Wheaton College Field Station community has reason to believe that a Field Station student is missing, that information should be reported immediately to the Field Station staff at 630-752-6000 or Public Safety at 630-752-5911. In turn, Field Station staff will immediately contact all appropriate offices that need to be consulted or informed, including the police. Any College employee receiving a missing student report should immediately notify Field Station staff so that an investigation can be initiated.

Wheaton College will have each new student provide emergency contact information on a voluntary basis. In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by Wheaton College in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, Wheaton College will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. Students who wish to identify a confidential contact or update their information can do so by notifying the Residence Life Office at residence.life@wheaton.edu or Field Station Staff. A designation will remain in effect until changed or revoked by the student during his or her tenure at the College.

After investigating the missing person report, should Field Station staff determine that the student is missing and has been missing for more than 24 hours, Wheaton College will notify the Rapid City Police Department and the student's emergency contact no later 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 individual, Wheaton College will notify the student's parents or legal guardian immediately after Field Station staff has determined that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours.

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

2022: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

2022: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the College's Clery Geography.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

The College maintains on-campus housing for its students. Below is a description of fire safety systems and the number of fire drills conducted during the previous calendar year.

Campus: Wheaton College Field Station, 10595 Wheaton Rd, Rapid City, SD 57702

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year
A.J. Smith Dormitory , 10595 Wheaton Rd. Rapid City, SD 57702				X	X		0
C.E. Luckman Dormitory , 10595 Wheaton Rd. Rapid City, SD 57702				X	X		0
Staff Cabin, 10595 Wheaton Rd. Rapid City, SD 57702				X	X		0

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

Students are encouraged to use power strips with circuit breakers in their rooms. All extension cords must have a ground wire (three prongs). All portable electrical appliances are prohibited in campus housing. Smoking and open flames are also strictly prohibited in all campus facilities, including student housing facilities. Playing sports indoors is prohibited. Sports equipment striking fire safety equipment will result in a \$50 fine. Fire hazards should be reported to Public Safety or Field Station staff.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

In the event of a fire, the College expects that all campus community members will evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors as they leave. Once safely outside a building, it is appropriate to contact 911 and Field Station staff. Students and/or staff are informed where to relocate by Field Station staff if circumstance warrants at the time of the alarm. In the event fire alarms sound, College policy is that all occupants must evacuate from the building.

Fire Education and Training Programs

At the beginning of each school year, all incoming freshmen are required to attend a meeting with a Residence Life staff member to discuss several topics, one of which is fire safety and prevention. Students are instructed about what items are permissible and impermissible in their rooms, and they are reminded not to block fire exits, store items in hallways, or falsely activate the fire alarm system.

In preparation for the College's fall semester fire drills, Public Safety's Fire Safety Officer meets with Residence Life staff living in residence halls to train them in the College's fire safety and fire prevention policies. In addition, the College's Risk Management department hires an outside consultant every fall to demonstrate to staff members how and when to operate a fire extinguisher. Attendance at fire extinguisher training is voluntary.

In the event of a fire in an on-campus student housing facility, all students and employees should evacuate the building.

Field Station staff reiterates this training prior to program inception.

Reporting Fires

The College is required to disclose each year statistical data on all fires that occurred in on-campus student housing. When a fire alarm is pulled and/or the fire department responds to a fire, these incidents are captured. If you encounter a fire that presents an emergency situation, ensure your own safety and then please call 911.

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact the Clery Compliance Officer at clery.compliance@wheaton.edu, 630-752-5965. When providing notification of a fire, give as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire.

Plans for Future Improvements

The College periodically reviews its fire safety protections and procedures. At this time, it has no plans for future improvements.

Fire Statistics

Wheaton College Field Station

2024

No fires were reported in 2024.

2023

No fires were reported in 2023.

2022

No fires were reported in 2022.