2020 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. The Annual Security Report & Fire Safety Report provides students and employees of Chicago State University ("University") with information on: the University'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; in addition to procedures the University 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 Chief of Police in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the University's campus security authorities and various other elements of the University. 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 availability of the report. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Eddie Welch III, Physical Plant Building, 9501 S. King Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 773-995-2113. The University 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 Police Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement**

The Chicago State University Police Department is responsible for campus safety at the University.

Authority for the Chicago State University Police Department is found in the Illinois Compiled Statues at 110 ILCS 660/5-45(11): Members of the Chicago State University Police Department shall be conservators of the peace and as such have all powers possessed by policemen in cities, and sheriffs in counties, including the power to make arrests on view or warrants of violations of State Statues and city or county ordinances. Chicago State University Police Department members have the authority to make arrests and carry firearms. The jurisdiction of the department covers all of the property of the University and the neighborhoods surrounding the campus.

While Chicago State University Police Department does not have any contracts with other law enforcement agencies, it does maintain close working relationships with local and surrounding municipalities, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies.

**Campus Security Authorities**

The University has designated certain officials to serve as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. CSAs in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the University annual report of crime statistics. The offices to whom the University would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Athletics at 773-995-2296
- Housing & Residence Life at 773-821-2729
- Human Resources at 773-995-2040
- Judicial Affairs at 773-995-3972
- Latino Resource Center at 773-995-2526
- LGBTQ Center at 772-821-2180
- Title IX at 773-995-3582
- University Police/Public Safety at 773-995-2111
- Veterans Resource Center at 773-995-5388
- Wellness Center at 773-995-2010
Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the University, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged even when the victim of a crime elects not to make a report or is unable to do so.

- All crimes occurring on or near Chicago State University property should be reported immediately to the Chicago State University Police Department at 773-995-2111. A dispatcher is available 24/7.
- If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing 911 (Chicago Police Department).
- Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to one of the offices identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a University staff member will assist with making the report to police.
- Anonymous incident reports can also be made by dialing 773-821-2882.

Confidential Reporting

The University 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 identity of the victim.

Chicago State University is committed to respecting the privacy of all parties involved. Some level of disclosure, however, may be necessary to ensure a complete and fair investigation. Unless the disclosure is made to a confidential resource, Chicago State University will comply with requests for confidentiality to the extent possible. No promise of non-action or anonymity can be made once a complaint has been reported. Chicago State University has a legal duty to conduct an investigation. Information will be released on a need-to-know basis. Within these constraints, all parties involved are requested to maintain confidentiality and respect privacy.

Students may speak confidentially to licensed mental health counselors employed by Chicago State University to provide counseling services in the Counseling Center as well as to the Chicago State University Chaplain. These resources provide students who may be interested in bringing a complaint of sexual misconduct or harassment with a confidential place to discuss their concerns. The University 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.

Anonymous reports may be made with the Title IX Coordinator in the Office of Legal Affairs or by calling the anonymous tip hotline at 773-821-2882 and leaving a voice message, however, the more information Chicago State University has about the sexual harassment or misconduct, the better it can prevent and redress it. Chicago State University may be limited in its investigation if it does not have information specific to a complaint.
Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Most campus buildings and facilities are accessible to members of the campus community, guests and visitors during normal hours of business (Monday through Friday) and for limited designated hours on Saturday. During other times, campus buildings and facilities are locked and can only be accessed by contacting Chicago State University Police at 773-995-2113. The Chicago State University Police Department provides 24-hour patrol of all the University property, buildings, parking lots, and the residence hall. All laws are enforced on the campus, including rules and regulations established by Chicago State University for the campus community.

Officers are responsible for patrolling the campus as well as performing random “walk-throughs” in the resident halls.

Residence Halls: The Chicago State University Residence Hall policy requires that exterior doors (rear doors) be locked at all times and the front entrance is manned at all times. All residents are issued a key card and/or key for personal access to their individual room. A resident must accompany all guests.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

Members of the Chicago State University Police Department continually evaluate security and safety conditions on campus. Members of the Chicago State University Police Department report security concerns, such as lighting and road hazards, and make recommendations for correction. The campus community is encouraged to report any safety concerns, exterior lighting, or emergency telephone malfunctions to the Physical Facilities Planning & Management Office at 773-995-2140 or to the Chicago State University Police Department at 773-995-2113.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The University 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.

Security Awareness and Prevention programs are conducted periodically by the Chicago State University Police Department and are available upon request. These programs include but are not limited to:

- Crime Prevention
- Personal Safety
- CPD-First Aide
- Campus Security Authority Training (CSA)
- Fire Safety (Fire Safety Specialist)
Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The University 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 University 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 University 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

The Drug and Alcohol policy of the University is distributed annually and applies to all students enrolled at Chicago State University in compliance with the provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C., Section 701, et. seq.) and the Drug-Free Schools Act of 1989 (34 C.F.R. 86, et. seq.) and all employees who work on the Chicago State University campus and in workplaces controlled by Chicago State University.

The University absolutely prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances or alcohol on University premises or while conducting University business off University premises. Students who violate this policy will be referred to the Office of Student Affairs for disciplinary action in accordance with the policy on Student Conduct. Students in need of counseling related to alcohol or controlled substance use/abuse may contact the University Counseling Center Substance Abuse Referral Officer at 773-995-2383. Employees found in violation of this policy may result in immediate termination of employment or other appropriate disciplinary actions.

The University enforces state underage drinking laws as well as federal and state drug laws.

Federal Drug Laws

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to five years for a first conviction. Federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to one year for a first conviction and up to five years for subsequent convictions.
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, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure is issued and property is 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 quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

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.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a 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.

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 and a mandatory fine of no less than $1,000. 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, however not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of $5,000.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Possession of Marijuana</td>
<td>Illinois’ Cannabis Control Act can be found at 720 ILCS 550/1 et seq. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess cannabis. Possessing no more than 10 grams is a civil violation punishable by a minimum fine of $100 and a maximum fine of $200. Possessing more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams is a Class B misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 6 months and a fine of up to $1,500. As the amount of cannabis increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. Starting January 1, 2020, Illinois residents age 21 and older may legally purchase recreational cannabis and possess up to 30 grams of cannabis flower. The possession limit is 15 grams of cannabis flower for non-Illinois residents. 410 ILCS 705/10-10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controlled Substances</td>
<td>Illinois statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. See 720 ILCS 570/401 et seq. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines. These vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. Trafficking controlled substances will result in more severe penalties. As an example, possession of between 15 grams and 99 grams of heroin, cocaine, morphine, or LSD is punishable by a fine of up to $200,000 and 4 to 15 years in prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Minors</td>
<td>With very limited exceptions, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess or consume alcohol, and it is also illegal to use fake identification for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purpose of obtaining alcohol. See 235 ILCS 5/6-20. A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 1 year and a fine of up to $2,500. Courts could also potentially impose other penalties like probation, community service, driver’s license suspension, and alcohol education or treatment when a minor violates the state’s alcohol laws. No person, after purchasing or otherwise obtaining alcoholic liquor, shall sell, give, or deliver such alcoholic liquor to another person under the age of 21 years, except in the performance of a religious ceremony or service. See 235 ILCS 5/6-16(a)(iii). A violation is a Class A misdemeanor and the sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than $500 for a first offense and not less than $2,000 for a second or subsequent offense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving Under the Influence (DUI)</td>
<td>Driving while under the influence of alcohol and drugs is prohibited. See 625 ILCS 5/11-501. A violation occurs when a person is driving or physically controlling a motor vehicle with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater. A violation may also occur when driving is impaired due to the driver being under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs (even if BAC is not 0.08 percent or greater). A DUI is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 1 year and a fine of up to $2,500. Increased penalties are available for subsequent offenses and other aggravating circumstances (i.e., getting a DUI while transporting a person under the age of 16).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program**

The University has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness. For more information, click on the links below:

**Drug and Alcohol Policy:**
https://www.csu.edu/humanresources/policies/documents/Drug_Alcohol_Policy.pdf

**Drug Free Workplace:**
https://www.csu.edu/ipm/documents/Article2_Section3.pdf
Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

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

- Sexual Harassment & Sexual Misconduct Policy: [https://www.csu.edu/legalaffairs/documents/CSU_Sexual_Harassment_and_Sexual_Misconduct_Policy.pdf](https://www.csu.edu/legalaffairs/documents/CSU_Sexual_Harassment_and_Sexual_Misconduct_Policy.pdf)

The following sections of this report discuss the educational programs provided by the University 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 University conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the University 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
<td>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define the term dating violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>Illinois' Domestic Violence Act indicates that &quot;domestic violence&quot; means &quot;abuse&quot;, which means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis. (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 60/103). In addition, Illinois law includes the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-3.2): A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification: (1) Causes bodily harm to any family or household member; (2) Makes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Aggravated Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-3.3):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, knowingly causes great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement commits aggravated domestic battery. (a-5) A person who, in committing a domestic battery, strangles another individual commits aggravated domestic battery. For the purposes of this subsection (a-5), &quot;strangle&quot; means intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of an individual by applying pressure on the throat or neck of that individual or by blocking the nose or mouth of that individual.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• For purposes of the above crimes, &quot;family or household members&quot; is defined at 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-0.1 as: &quot;Family or household members&quot; include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren, and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, and caregivers as defined in Section 12-4.4a of this Code. For purposes of this Article, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between two (2) individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.3):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion: (1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and (2) transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Aggravated Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.4): A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and: (1) causes bodily harm to the victim; (2) confines or restrains the victim; or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) violates a temporary restraining order, an order of protection, a stalking no contact order, a civil no contact order, or an injunction prohibiting the behavior described in subsection (b)(1) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.

- Cyberstalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/12-7.5):
  o A person commits cyberstalking when he or she engages in a course of conduct using electronic communication directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that would cause a reasonable person to: (1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or (2) suffer other emotional distress.
  o A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions, harasses another person through the use of electronic communication and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.
  o A person commits cyberstalking when he or she knowingly, surreptitiously, and without lawful justification, installs or otherwise places electronic monitoring software or spyware on an electronic communication device as a means to harass another person and: (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; (2) places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or (3) at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.
  o A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, creates and maintains an Internet website or webpage which is accessible to one or more third parties for a period of at least 24 hours, and which contains statements harassing another person and: (1) which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person, or (2) which places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, or (3) which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Sexual Assault                                                            | - Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.20): A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and: (1) uses force or threat of force; (2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent; (3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or (4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age.  
- Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.30):  
  a. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10); (3) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (4) the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; (5) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (6) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes; (8) the person is armed with a firearm; (9) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or (10) the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.  
  b. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.  
  c. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.  
- Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.40): A person commits predatory criminal sexual assault of a child if that person is 17 years of age or older, and commits an act of contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person and the part of the body of another for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or the accused, or an act of sexual penetration, and: (1) the victim is under 13 years of age; or (2) the victim is under 13 years of age and that person: (A) is armed with a firearm; (B) personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; (C) causes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>great bodily harm to the victim that: (i) results in permanent disability; or (ii) is life threatening; or (D) delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception, for other than medical purposes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape | For purposes of the Clery Act, the term "sexual assault" includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois law does not define these terms. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other &quot;sexual assault&quot; crimes</th>
<th>Other crimes under Illinois law that may be classified as a &quot;sexual assault&quot; include the following:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.50):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person: (1) commits an act of sexual conduct by the use of force or threat of force; or (2) commits an act of sexual conduct and knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person is under 17 years of age and commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is less than 5 years older than the victim.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-1.60):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits criminal sexual abuse and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist (i) during the commission of the offense or (ii) for purposes of paragraph (7), as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense: (1) the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon; (2) the person causes bodily harm to the victim; (3) the victim is 60 years of age or older; (4) the victim is a person with a physical disability; (5) the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person; (6) the person commits the criminal sexual abuse during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony; or (7) the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim for other than medical purposes without the victim's consent or by threat or deception.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 18 years of age and the person is a family member.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| c. A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if: (1) that person is 17 years of age or over and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 13 years of age; or (ii)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act; or (2) that person is under 17 years of age and: (i) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or (ii) commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 17 years of age and the person is at least 5 years older than the victim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is a person with a severe or profound intellectual disability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>A person commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of sexual conduct with a victim who is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age and the person is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual Relations Within Families (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/11-11): A person commits sexual relations within families if he or she: (1) Commits an act of sexual penetration as defined in Section 11-0.1 of this Code; and (2) The person knows that he or she is related to the other person as follows: (i) Brother or sister, either of the whole blood or the half-blood; or (ii) Father or mother, when the child, regardless of legitimacy and regardless of whether the child was of the whole blood or half-blood or was adopted, was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iii) Stepfather or stepmother, when the stepchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (iv) Aunt or uncle, when the niece or nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (v) Great-aunt or great-uncle, when the grand-niece or grand-nephew was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed; or (vi) Grandparent or step-grandparent, when the grandchild or step-grandchild was 18 years of age or over when the act was committed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. §5/11-1.70)</td>
<td>&quot;Consent&quot; means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent. A person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
University Definition of Consent

The University 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 is the act of freely, actively, and willingly agreeing to engage in sexual behavior. Consent requires that a person be able to freely choose between two options: yes, and no.

i. Silence or non-communication does not constitute consent, and a person in a state of diminished judgement or who is impaired or incapacitated by controlled substances or alcohol cannot be considered to consent.

ii. Under this policy, an individual is deemed incapacitated by controlled substances or alcohol when he or she has passed out or blacked out or is otherwise unresponsive. A person is deemed impaired by controlled substances or alcohol, if the individual is unable to understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity.

iii. A person is considered to be incapable of giving consent if he/she is asleep, unconscious, or is otherwise unable to communicate (i.e. impaired, incapacitated, etc.).

iv. No one who has been threatened, coerced, or drugged can be considered to consent.

v. A current or prior sexual or dating relationship does not constitute consent.

vi. A person can withdraw consent at any time during the course of a sexual encounter.

vii. The manner of attire of an individual at the time of the incident does not constitute consent. (720 ILCS 5/11-1.70(a)-(c))

Risk Reduction

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

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:
• Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
• Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
• Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
• If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
• Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
• Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
• Don’t take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
• Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; “playful” use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

_Bystander Intervention_

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.

_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 University 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 PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the University. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Office of Student Affairs and the Chicago State University Police Department during orientation. All new employees are required to complete an online training module on these topics upon hire and are required to retake the online training each year.
- As part of its ongoing campaign, the University uses a variety of strategies, such as in person presentations by sexual assault organizations, emails blasts with pertinent information, portal announcements, etc. While programming occurs throughout the year, the University also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

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 the Chicago State University Police Department at 773-995-2111. You may also contact the University’s Title IX Coordinator at 773-995-2462.

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:

Northwestern Memorial Hospital  
251 E. Huron Street  
312-926-2000

UChicago Medicine  
5841 S. Maryland Ave.  
773-702-1000

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**

- Chicago State University Police 773-995-2111

- Chicago Police Department 5th District 312-747-8210  
  727 E. 11th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60628

- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim’s ability.

**Information About Legal Protection Orders**

The University 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.

Chicago State University 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 University 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.
If Chicago State University is notified by a student or employee that they have secured a Personal Protective Order (PPO), order of protection, no contact order, restraining order or similar order (collectively referred to as Personal Protection Orders (PPOs)), pertaining to another student or employee, the University will make a good faith effort to reasonably respond to the conditions of the PPO. The department of Student Affairs and Human Resources in conjunction with the University Police will work with the appropriate individuals to develop a plan to meet the requirements of the PPO as fully as reasonably possible. Information about the PPO and its conditions will be shared with others on campus who need to know of it to provide accommodations. If the complainant rescinds the PPO, they must follow the formal legal process for doing so before the University will change its accommodations. The presence of a PPO does not constitute a harassment complaint or put Chicago State University on notice of harassment.

**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 University and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

**University Resources**

CSU Wellness Health Center  
Location: Cook ADM 131  
773-995-2011 or 773-995-2010  
wellness@csu.edu

CSU Counseling Center  
Cordell Reed Student Union Building, Suite 190  
Phone: 773-995-2383  
Fax: 773-995-3563

CSU 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 University’s financial aid website can be found at: [https://www.csu.edu/financialaid/](https://www.csu.edu/financialaid/)

**State/Local Resources**

Trinity Hospital  
2320 East 93rd Street  
Chicago, IL 60617  
(773) 967-2000
Roseland Hospital
45 West 111th Street
Chicago, IL 60628
(773) 995-3000

NAMI Chicago
180 W. Warner Ave, Suite 202
Chicago, IL 60613
312-563-0445

Illinois Department of Human Services
401 S. Clinton St.
Chicago, IL 60607
1-800-843-6154

Crime Victims Assistance Line
1-800-228-3368

Resilience
Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline
1-888-293-2080

Legal Aid Chicago
120 S. LaSalle, Suite 900
Chicago, IL 60603
312-341-1070

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/
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: https://www.uscis.gov/
- Immigration Advocates Network: https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/
Accommodations and Protective Measures:

The University 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 University 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 at 773-995-2462 and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the University 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 University will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the University’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 University 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 University 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 institution’s Sexual Harassment & Misconduct Policy and the related complaint resolution procedures. The procedures are utilized whenever or wherever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and the respondent.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to one of the following individuals:

Title IX Coordinator

Michelle H. Ozuruigbo
Associate General Counsel & Title IX Coordinator
Office of Legal Affairs
773-995-2462
mozuruig@csu.edu
An electronic form available at https://www.csu.edu/legalaffairs/titleixonlineform.htm can also be used to file a report. After the institution has actual knowledge of alleged sexual harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the alleged victim and provide information about supportive measures, explain the grievance process and how to file a formal complaint, and discuss the complainant’s wishes. The grievance process includes an investigation, live hearing, and appeal. There is no deadline for the grievance process, but it must be reasonably prompt.

Once a formal complaint is filed, the Investigator (who may also serve as Title IX Coordinator) will commence the investigatory process. The Investigator will collect relevant inculpatory and exculpatory evidence sufficient to permit an impartial decision-maker to determine whether or not the reported sexual harassment occurred. The institution will provide written notice regarding the allegations along with a statement of presumption that the respondent is not responsible unless and until a determination is made and that the parties have the right to an advisor of their choice. During the investigation, the Investigator will interview parties and witnesses and collect non-testimonial evidence. Upon completion of the investigation, the Investigator will issue a written report that fairly summarizes the inculpatory and exculpatory evidence without making any findings. The written report will be provided to each party and their advisor at least 10 days prior to the hearing. The institution strives to complete investigations within sixty (60) calendar days.

During the hearing stage, decision-makers will conduct fact-finding under a clear and convincing standard of proof, determine the existence or not of a policy violation, and issue a written opinion. The hearings must have “live” contemporaneous participation by parties and their advisors. The parties select advisors of their choice for the hearing stage, and if a party does not have an advisor, the institution will provide one to the party so that the advisor can conduct the questioning of the other party and witnesses.

After the hearing, decision-maker(s) must deliberate and consider all the admissible testimony and admissible non-testimonial evidence, evaluate evidence for weight and credibility, resolve disputed issues of fact under the standard of evidence adopted by the institution (which is clear & convincing standard), and using the facts as found, apply the policy’s definitions to those facts to determine whether sexual harassment occurred.

If the hearing panel finds that sexual harassment has occurred, discipline for the respondent will be determined by Human Resources if the respondent is an employee, the Contract Manager if the respondent is faculty and Judicial Affairs if the respondent is a student. For the complainant, the institution will grant remedies reasonably necessary to restore or preserve access to education program and activities.

Both parties have an equal opportunity to appeal the determination by filing a written appeal with the Appeals Officer within five (5) days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation. An appeal can be based on the following:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the hearing;
- Newly discovered evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
- Allegation that the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker (hearing official) had a conflict of interest or bias against complainants or respondents.
generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

The Appeals Officer will resolve the appeal within ten (10) days of receiving it, and may take any and all actions that he/she determines to be in the interest of a fair and just decision.

**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.
   - Such training addresses topics such as 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. Training on the New Title IX Regulations, Clery Reporting Training.

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 clear and convincing standard of proof.

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 University 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: warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; housing probation; suspension or expulsion/termination; restriction on eligibility to represent the University at any official function or in any intercollegiate competition. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Students (student) or Director of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the University 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 University 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 University to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

When a student or employee reports to the University 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 University 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 University of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the State of Illinois Police. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: https://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/
Timely Warnings and Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Chicago State University Chief of Police or designee 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:

Chicago State University Police Department, 773-995-2111.

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

Emergency Response

The University 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. The University has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the University about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Chicago State University Police Department at 773-995-2111 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Chicago State University President and/or designee will consult with other appropriate University officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the University community to be notified.

The Chicago State University President in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, 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 Chicago State University President or designee 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 Chicago State University President or designee, the University’s Director of Marketing and Media Relations 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 University issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

- Emergency text message alerts will be issued via KUVRR, the University’s emergency notification system.
- Prominent postings on the CSU website.
- Broadcast email, and public address systems throughout the campus.
- Information on how to sign-up for KUVRR: [https://csu.edu/csupolice/Kuvrr.htm](https://csu.edu/csupolice/Kuvrr.htm).
  - You must download the app on your mobile phone, launch it, and sign in with your mobile phone number.
  - Students and employees are automatically enrolled to receive broadcast emails.
  - No sign-up is needed to see postings on the CSU website or hear announcements on the public address system.

**Testing & Documentation**

The University 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 University’s emergency response plan.

The Chicago State University Chief of Police or designee 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 University will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the University’s emergency response and evacuation procedures.

**Missing Student Policy**

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, that information should be reported immediately to the Director of Residence Life at 773-995-3676 or the Dean of Student Affairs at 773-995-2478. Any University employee receiving a missing student report should immediately notify the Chicago State University Police Department so that an investigation can be initiated.

Students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the University only in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the University
will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. The option to identify a contact person in the event the student is determined missing is in addition to identifying a general emergency contact person, but they can be the same individual for both purposes. A student’s confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials, and it will only be disclosed to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing student investigation.

A student who wishes to designate a confidential contact may do so by calling 773-821-2882 or via email at csupolice@csu.edu.

After investigating a missing person report, if it is determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours, the Chicago State University Police Department will notify local police authorities unless it was local law enforcement that made the determination that the student is missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not emancipated, the (determine which CSU Department will handle this notification) will also notify that student’s custodial parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

**Crime Statistics**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>On Campus</th>
<th>On Campus Housing</th>
<th>Non Campus</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manslaughter by Negligence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Rape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incest</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest - Liquor Law Violation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest - Weapon Violation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hate crimes:**

2019: No hate crimes reported.
2018: No hate crimes reported.
2017: No hate crimes reported.

**Crimes unfounded by the University:**

2019: 2 unfounded crimes.
2018: 0 unfounded crimes.
2017: 0 unfounded crimes.

**Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:**

2019: 0 unfounded crimes.
2018: 0 unfounded crimes.
2017: 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 University’s Clery Geography.
- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the University’s Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the University’s request for crime statistics.
Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

The University 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: Chicago State University, 9501 South King Drive, Chicago, IL 60628

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site</th>
<th>Partial Sprinkler System</th>
<th>Full Sprinkler System</th>
<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans &amp; Placards</th>
<th>Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residents Hall, 9501 S. King Dr.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

The use of open flames, such as candles, and the burning of such things as incense, and smoking are prohibited in campus housing. Only surge-protected extension cords are permitted. Only the following portable cooking or food storage appliances are permitted to be used in campus housing: microwaves and refrigerators. Also, tampering with fire safety systems is prohibited and any such tampering may lead to appropriate disciplinary action.

The University reserves the right to make periodic inspections of campus housing to ensure fire safety systems are operational and that the policy on prohibited items is being complied with. Prohibited items, if found, will be confiscated and donated or discarded without reimbursement.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

In the event of a fire, the University expects that all campus community members will evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors and activating the fire alarm system (if one is nearby) as they leave. If circumstances permit at the time of the alarm, additional instructions will be given regarding where students and/or staff are to relocate.

Fire Education and Training Programs

Fire safety education programs for all residents of on-campus student housing and all employees with responsibilities related to that housing are held at the beginning of each semester. Their purpose is to: familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each facility, train them on procedures to follow if there is a fire and inform them of the University's fire safety policies. Information distributed includes maps of each facility’s evacuation route and any fire alarms and fire suppression equipment available in the facility. Attendees are advised that participation in fire drills is mandatory and any student with a disability is given the option of having a “buddy” assigned to assist him or her.
**Reporting Fires**

The University 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 Facilities Director Joseph Simonitti, at 773-995-2140. 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**

As a result of the University's most recent review of its fire safety protections and procedures, we have determined that the following improvements will be made, subject to the availability of funding:

Plans are underway to replace all of the building fire alarms through a state funded project.

**Fire Statistics - Chicago State University**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>No fires were reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>No fires were reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>No fires were reported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>