



CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY

2026 COMBINED
ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT
& FIRE SAFETY REPORT

October 1, 2026

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Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. It provides students and employees of Chicago State University ("University" or "CSU") 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; and 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 Chief of Police, Dwayne Betts, 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 provide 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 Chicago State University, Lt. Marcella Sawyer, University Police Department, O&M Building, Suite 210, Chicago, IL 60628. 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 Security 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 Statutes 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 Statutes and city or county ordinances.

While Chicago State University Police Department does not have any memoranda of understanding 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 (CSA). Reports of criminal activity may be made to these officials, who in turn are responsible for ensuring that the crimes are reported appropriately for collection as part of the University's annual report of crime statistics. The CSA to whom the University has deemed that crimes be reported are listed, but are not limited to the following:

- Athletics at 773-995-2296
- Housing & Residence Life at 773-995-4543
- Human Resources at 773-995-2040
- Judicial Affairs at 773-821-2156
- Latino Resource Center at 773-995-2526
- Student Affairs at 773-995-4510
- Title IX at 773-995-3582
- University Police/Public Safety at 773-995-2111
- Wellness Center at 773-995-2010
- LGBTQ Office at 773-821-2180

[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 necessary even when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

- 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, it is imperative to contact the Chicago State University Police Department (CSU PD) by dialing 773-995-2111 and/or local law enforcement by dialing 911 for the Chicago Police Department (CPD).
- Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to one of the CSAs identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agencies. If requested, a member of the University staff will assist in 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 victim's identity.

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, although 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 of any type has been reported. Chicago State University may have 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. Publicly available records will be made available to the extent permissible by law. Students may speak confidentially to licensed mental health counselors employed by Chicago State University who provide counseling services in the Counseling Center, as well as may have an opportunity to the Chicago State University Chaplain. These resources provide students who may be interested in bringing a complaint of misconduct or illegal activity with a confidential place to discuss their concerns.

Anonymous reports may be made with the Title IX Coordinator in the Office of Legal Affairs (773-995-3582) 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 any type of misconduct, the better it can prevent and redress it. Chicago State University may be limited in its investigation if it does not have pertinent information specific to a complaint.

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.

[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). The Chicago State University Police Department provides 24-hour patrol of all the University property, buildings, parking lots, the residence hall, and auxiliary locations. All laws are enforced on the campus and auxiliary locations, including rules and regulations established by Chicago State University for the campus community.

Officers are responsible for reporting and investigating all crimes, issuing traffic citations, parking tickets, responding to medical emergencies, traffic accidents involving University property or injury, reports of fire, as well as other incidents that require police assistance.

Residence Hall: The Chicago State University Residence Hall policy requires that exterior doors (rear doors) be locked at all times, and the front entrance is staffed at all times. A resident must sign in and accompany all guests.

[Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities](#)

Members of the Chicago State University Police Department, Physical Facilities Planning & Management (PFPM) and the campus community continually evaluate security and safety conditions on campus. Campus safety concerns such as physical security (emergency telephones, surveillance lighting, road hazards, etc.) should be reported to the Physical Facilities Planning and Management Office, 773-995-2140. Campus security concerns (escort

services, surveillance systems, access control, mass notification systems, etc.) should be reported to the Chicago State University Police Department, 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 conscientious of and responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the tools and methods of crime prevention. These programs are discussed below.

The best means available to the Police for prevention of crime is aggressive patrol of Chicago State University property by uniformed officers on foot, on bikes, and in conspicuously marked cars. Foot patrol by teams of Police Officers is one of the most important crime prevention tools utilized by Police. Vertical patrol of buildings including stairwells, elevators, breezeways and corridors provides police visibility to residents and deters criminal behaviors by those who would prey upon residents.

The Chicago State University Police Department has established programs that serve to raise the level of safety awareness of the campus community. These programs are conducted periodically and are available upon request. These programs include but are not limited to:

- Crime Prevention - Active Shooter video ([CSU Police Department website](#)) and refer to CSU Student Handbook
- Personal Safety - CSU SAFE mobile app (download at Apple or Google Play Stores)
- Mandated Reporter – refer to [Mandated Reporter](#) on CSU website
- Campus Security Authority Training (CSA) (available to employees annually)
- Fire Safety (Fire Safety Specialist) (TBA)

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 University's Drug and Alcohol Policy is being 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.

[Federal Drug Laws \(updated 08.3.2026\)](#)

[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

<u>Possession of Marijuana</u>	Illinois residents 21 years of age and older may legally purchase recreational cannabis and possess up to 60 grams of cannabis flower and no more than 1000 milligrams of THC contained in cannabis-infused product and 10 grams of cannabis concentrate. 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-5(a), 705/10-10(a). The possession limit is 30 grams of cannabis flower, 5 grams of cannabis concentrate, and 500 milligrams of THC contained in a cannabis-infused product for non-Illinois residents who are 21 years of age. 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-10(b). It is unlawful for individuals under the age of 21 to purchase, possess, use, transport, grow, or consume cannabis, except where otherwise authorized for medical purposes. 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-15(a)-(b).
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Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana (Continued)	Beyond the permissible use and possession of marijuana provided for in 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-5 <i>et seq.</i>, it is otherwise unlawful for any person to knowingly possess cannabis. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/4. Possessing up to 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is a civil violation punishable by a minimum fine of \$100 and a maximum fine of \$200. <i>Id.</i> Possessing more than 10 grams but not more than 60 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. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/4(b); 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-60. As the amount of cannabis increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/4. Illinois also regulates the possession of cannabis sativa plants. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/8. Possession of more than 5 plants is a civil violation punishable by a minimum fine of \$100.00 and maximum fine of \$200.00. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/8. Penalties increase in severity as the number of plants in possession increase. <i>Id.</i>
Controlled Substances	The Illinois Controlled Substances Act covers a wide range of offenses and penalties related to controlled substances. <i>See</i> 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/401 <i>et seq.</i> Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/402(a). These vary widely by the type and quantity of drug, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. <i>Id.</i> For example, possession of more than 15 grams but less than 100 grams of heroin, cocaine, morphine, or LSD is punishable by a fine of up to \$200,000 and 4 to 15 years in prison. <i>Id.</i> Trafficking—defined as knowingly bringing into the State for the purpose of manufacture or delivery or with the intent to manufacture or deliver—controlled substances will result in more severe penalties. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/401.1. There are higher penalties and different crime classifications when the offender possesses the controlled substance with the intent to manufacture or deliver on school grounds or within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school. <i>See</i> 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/407.
Alcohol and Minors	It is generally illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess or consume alcohol, and it is also illegal to use fake identification for the purpose of obtaining alcohol. <i>See</i> 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-20(c), (e). A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of less than 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-20(f); 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-55.

Alcohol and Minors (Continued)	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. 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 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. <i>Id.</i> If the person commits this violation knowingly and a death occurs as the result of the violation; the person is guilty of a Class 4 Felony. <i>Id.</i>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	Driving while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is prohibited. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501(a). 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. <i>Id.</i> A violation may also occur when a driver is under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs (even if BAC is not 0.08 percent or greater). <i>Id.</i> A first violation is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of less than 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501(c)(1); 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-55. 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). 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501. Additional sanctions may apply, such as a driver's license suspension or substance abuse evaluation. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501.01.

[Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program](#)

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

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 on the University's Drug and Alcohol policies, click on the following link: <https://www.csu.edu/humanresources/policies.htm>.

[Violence Against Women Act](#)

[Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking](#)

Chicago State University's [Sexual Harassment \(Title IX\) Policy](#) prohibits all forms of sex-based discrimination and sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, sexual violence, sexual assault, stalking, and domestic violence and/or dating violence. The University's commitment to equal opportunity extends its nondiscrimination protections to include sexual orientation, gender expression, and gender identity. Retaliation against any individual who submits a report, files a complaint, or otherwise participates in the investigation or disciplinary process under the policy is prohibited.

The following sections of this report outline the University's educational programs to raise awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. They also provide guidance on the procedures students and employees should follow and the support services

available if they experience any of these offenses, as well as the disciplinary procedures applicable to allegations of such conduct.

Definitions

The Clery Act defines the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as follows (these definitions are used by Chicago State University for the purposes of reporting Clery Act statistics):

Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

- i. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- ii. For the purposes of this definition –
 - a. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - b. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed –

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

Sexual Assault

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

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

- Fondling: The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental capacity.
- Incest: Sexual intercourse between person who are related to each other within degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking

- Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to –
 - Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
 - Suffer substantial emotional distress
- For the purposes of this definition –
 - Course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
 - Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Illinois State Law – Definitions

Crime Type (Illinois Compiled Statutes)	Definitions
<u>Dating Violence</u>	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Illinois' criminal statutes do not define the term dating violence. Illinois' health and safety statutes define "Teen dating violence" as "(1) A pattern of behavior in which a person uses or threatens to use physical, mental, or emotional abuse to control another person who is in a dating relationship with the person, where one or both persons are 13 to 19 years of age. (2) Behavior by which a person uses or threatens to use sexual violence against another person who is in a dating relationship with the person, where one or both persons are 13 to 19 years of age."
<u>Domestic Violence</u>	Illinois' Domestic Violence Act defines "domestic violence" as "abuse", 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. § Ann. 60/103). In addition, Illinois law includes the following: Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 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 physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member. Aggravated Domestic Battery (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/12-3.3): (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), “strangle” 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. For purposes of the above crimes, “family or household members” is defined at 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/12-0.1 as: “Family or household members” 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 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a dating relationship.
Stalking	Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/12-7.3): 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. 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. 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. A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly makes threats that are part of a course of conduct and is aware of the threatening nature of his or her speech. “Stalking” also includes harassment that is conduct that is not necessary to accomplish a purpose that is reasonable under the circumstances, would cause a reasonable person emotional distress, and causes emotional distress to the petitioner. “Stalking” does not include an exercise of the right to free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful (e.g., labor compliance activity or certain picketing at the workplace). See above code section for additional applicable definitions. Aggravated Stalking (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 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 (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. § Ann. 5/12-7.5): • 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. • 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
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	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. • 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. • 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.
Sexual Assault	Criminal Sexual Assault (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 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. § Ann. 5/11-1.30):

- 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.
- 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.
- 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. § Ann.

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 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.
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. Related crimes are defined under “other sexual assault” crimes listed below.
Other “sexual assault” crimes	Other crimes under Illinois law that may be classified as a “sexual assault” include the following: Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/11-1.50): • 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. • 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. • 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. Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/11-1.60): • 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. • 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. • 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) 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. Sexual Relations Within Families (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 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
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	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.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § Ann. 5/11-0.1)	“Consent” 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. “Unable to give knowing consent” includes when the accused administers any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance causing the victim to become unconscious of the nature of the act and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused. “Unable to give knowing consent” also includes when the victim has taken an intoxicating substance or any controlled substance causing the victim to become unconscious of the nature of the act, and this condition was known or reasonably should have been known by the accused, but the accused did not provide or administer the intoxicating substance. As used in this paragraph, “unconscious of the nature of the act” means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions: 1. was unconscious or asleep; 2. was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred; 3. was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact; or 4. was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose. A victim is presumed “unable to give knowing consent” when the victim: 1. is committed to the care and custody or supervision of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) and the accused is an employee or volunteer who is not married to the victim who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is committed to the care and custody or supervision of such department; 2. is committed to or placed with the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and in residential care, and the accused employee is not married to the victim, and knows or reasonably should know that the victim is committed to or placed with DCFS and in residential care; 3. is a client or patient and the accused is a health care provider or mental health care provider and the sexual conduct or sexual

	penetration occurs during a treatment session, consultation, interview, or examination; 4. is a resident or inpatient of a residential facility and the accused is an employee of the facility who is not married to such resident or inpatient who provides direct care services, case management services, medical or other clinical services, habilitative services or direct supervision of the residents in the facility in which the resident resides; or an officer or other employee, consultant, contractor or volunteer of the residential facility, who knows or reasonably should know that the person is a resident of such facility; or 5. is detained or otherwise in the custody of a police officer, peace officer, or other law enforcement official who: (i) is detaining or maintaining custody of such person; or (ii) knows, or reasonably should know, that at the time of the offense, such person was detained or in custody and the police officer, peace officer, or other law enforcement official is not married to such detainee.
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University Definition of Consent

The University uses the following definition of consent in its Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

“Consent” means freely given words or actions that a reasonable person in the position of the Respondent would understand as agreement to engage in the sexual conduct at issue. A person’s lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use of threat of force does not constitute consent. A person’s manner of dress does not constitute consent. A person’s consent to past sexual activity does not constitute consent to future sexual activity.

A person’s consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with a different person. A person who is Incapacitated is not capable of giving Consent, and a person who is under the age of consent cannot consent. Consent cannot be procured through Coercion. A person can withdraw consent at any time.

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.

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 safe with 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 Gamma Hydroxybutyrate (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 the responding party 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 presentations and educational materials during orientation. New employees receive training on these topics upon hire and are required to participate in training annually.
- 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 (April) and Domestic Violence Awareness Month (October).

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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 773-995-3582 or titleix@csu.edu.

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. Forensic examinations are available at the following locations:

- Roseland Community Hospital
45 West 111th Street, Chicago, IL 60628
773-995-3000
- University of Chicago Medicine
5841 South Maryland Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637
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 later 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 Department, 773-995-2111
- Chicago Police Department (CPD), 5th District
727 East 111th Street
Chicago, IL 60628
312-747-8210
- To make a police report, individuals should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The individual should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the complainant'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 about it to provide accommodations. If the complainant rescinds the PPO, they must follow the formal legal process for doing so before the University changes its accommodation. 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 with 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 Center:** Location: Cook Administration (ADM), Suite 130; 773-995-2010 office, 773-995-2953 fax; wellness@csu.edu email; <https://www.csu.edu/dosa/wellnesscenter/index.htm>
- **CSU Counseling Center:** Location: Cook Administration (ADM), Suite 131, 773-995-2383 office, 773-995-3563 fax; counselingcenter@csu.edu email; <https://www.csu.edu/dosa/counseling>
- **CSU Student Financial Aid:** Location: Cook Administration Building (ADM), Suite 207; 773-995-2304 office; 773-995-3574 fax; csu-finaid@csu.edu email; <https://www.csu.edu/financialaid/index.htm>
- 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>.

Financial Aid Office
Cook Administration (ADM), Room 207
773-995-2304
csu-finaid@csu.edu

State/Local Resources

Roseland Community Hospital
45 W 111th Street, Chicago, IL 60628
(773) 995-3000
<https://www.roselandhospitaltalks.org/>

South Shore Hospital
8012 S Crandon Ave, Chicago, IL 60617
(773) 356-5000
<https://www.southshorehospital.com>

Jackson Park Hospital & Medical Center
7531 S Stony Island Ave., Chicago, IL 60649
(773) 947-7500
<https://www.jacksonparkhospital.org/>

Holy Cross Hospital,
2701 W 68th St., Chicago, IL 60629
(773) 884-9000
<https://www.sinaichicago.org/en/find-a-location/results/holy-cross-hospital/>

UChicago Medicine
5841 S Maryland Ave., Chicago, IL 60637
(888) 824-0200
<https://www.uchicagomedicine.org/>

Provident Hospital of Cook County
500 E 51st St., Chicago, IL 60615
(312) 572-2000
<https://cookcountyhealth.org/locations/provident-hospital-of-cook-county/>

University of Illinois Hospital
1740 W Taylor St., Chicago, IL 60612
(866) 600-2273
<https://hospital.uillinois.edu/>

Rush University Medical Center
1620 W Harrison St., Chicago, IL 60612
(312) 942-5000
<https://www.rush.edu>

Trinity Hospital
2320 East 93rd Street, Chicago, IL 60617
(773) 967-2000
<https://www.advocatehealth.com/trin/>

Mental Health Services

Gilead Behavioral Health Services, Inc.
132 E 79th St, Chicago, IL 60619
(773) 487-0515
<https://www.gileadheals.com/>

Lotus Trauma Care
2151 W 79th St, Chicago, IL 60620
(872) 233-8207
<https://www.lotustrauumacare.com/>

Chatham Family Counseling Center
1111 E 87th St # 300, Chicago, IL 60619
(773) 413-1818
<https://www.hartgrovehospital.com/our-programs/outpatient-services/>

Sista Afya Community Mental Wellness
1817 E 71st St, Chicago, IL 60649
(773) 243-7994
<https://www.sistaafya.com/>

Behavioral Health at St. Bernard Hospital
326 W 64th St, Chicago, IL 60621
(773) 896-2568
<https://www.stbh.org>

The Psychology Center of Chicago
10343 South Western Avenue, Chicago, IL 60643
(773) 238-2828
<https://thepsychologycenter.biz/>

NAMI Chicago
1801 W. Warner Ave, Suite 202, Chicago, IL 60613
(312) 563-0445
<https://namichicago.org>

Victim Advocacy & Support Organizations

Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline
1-888-293-2080
<https://ywcachicago.org/our-work/sexual-violence-support-services/>

A New Direction
(773) 253-7226
<https://www.anewdirectionbmp.org/>

State of Illinois Legal Aid Organization

Legal Aid Chicago
120 S. LaSalle, Suite 900, Chicago, IL 60603
(312) 341-1070
<https://www.legalaidchicago.org/>

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
www.thehotline.org
- 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: 202-307-6026
<https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: 800-799-7233
<http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: 877-739-3895
<http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: 800-375-5283
<https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network:
support@immigrationadvocates.org
<https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodation 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 titleix@csu.edu. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodation(s) 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 to 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 to implement the accommodation or protective measures. Such decisions will be made by the University considering the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measures are provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim 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 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](#)

Kendra N. Moore, Esq., MPA
Associate General Counsel for Compliance & Title IX Coordinator
Office of Legal Affairs
773-995-3582
titleix@csu.edu

An electronic form available at https://csu-advocate.symlicity.com/collections/title_ix can also be used to file a report.

A person may file a Formal Complaint with the Title IX Coordinator requesting that the University investigate and adjudicate a report of Sexual Harassment in accordance with the provisions "Investigation" and "Adjudication." Provided, however, that the person must (1) meet the definition of Complainant; (2) be a person who has the legal right to act on a Complainant's behalf; (3) be the Title IX Coordinator; or (4) with respect to Complaints of

Sexual Harassment, be a Student or Employee or a third-party who is participating or attempting to participate in, the University's Education Programs or Activities when the alleged Sexual Harassment occurred.

Complaints may be made to the Title IX Coordinator in person, by regular mail, telephone, electronic mail, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report, using the contact information specified in "Reporting Sexual Harassment,"

In any case, including a case where a Complainant elects not to file a formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may file a Formal Complaint on behalf of the University, if doing so is not clearly unreasonable. Such action will normally be taken in limited circumstances involving serious or repeated conduct where the alleged perpetrator may pose a continuing threat to the University Community.

Factors the Title IX Coordinator may consider include (but are not limited to): (a) was a weapon involved in the incident; (b) were multiple assailants involved in the incident; (c) is the accused a repeat offender; and (d) does the incident create a risk of occurring again.

If the Complainant or the Title IX Coordinator files a Formal Complaint, then the University will commence an investigation as specified in "Reporting Sexual Harassment" and proceed to adjudicate the matter as specified in "Adjudication" below. In all cases where a Formal Complaint is filed, the Complainant will be treated as a party, irrespective of the party's level of participation. In a case where the Title IX Coordinator files a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will not act as a Complainant or otherwise as a party for purposes of the investigation and adjudication processes.

Once a complaint is made and a decision is made to pursue an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator and/or designee will provide written notice (within 5 days) to both parties, which will include a physical copy of the Sexual Harassment Policy or a hyperlink to this policy, sufficient details known at the time so that the parties may prepare for an initial interview with the investigator, a statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged Sexual Harassment and that a determination of responsibility will not be made until the conclusion of the adjudication and any appeal, notification of the Complaint's and Respondent's right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice, notification of their right to inspect and review evidence, notification of the University's prohibitions on retaliation and false statements and information about available campus and community resources.

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will each have an equal opportunity to describe the situation and present witnesses and other supporting evidence. The investigator(s) will review the statements and evidence presented and may, depending on the circumstances, interview others with relevant knowledge, review documentary materials, and take any other appropriate action to gather and consider information relevant to the complaint. Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator(s) will provide the evidence directly related to the allegations to the parties and they will have ten (10) days to respond in writing. The investigator will then prepare a preliminary report summarizing the relevant evidence collected during the investigation. Each party will have ten (10) days to

review the report and provide any comment or response. Thereafter, the investigator will finalize the report to include the various steps taken and the relevant evidence, and lists material facts on which the parties agree and don't agree. The investigator will conduct its investigation in a reasonably prompt manner. How long an investigation will take depends on a number of factors, such as the complexity of the allegations, the number and availability of witnesses, and intervening holiday breaks when school is not in session.

Upon completion of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will then appoint an adjudicator, whose responsibility it will be to adjudicate the Complaint at a live hearing. The adjudicator will promptly send written notice to the parties notifying the parties of the hearing officer's appointment; setting a deadline for the parties to submit any written response to the investigation report; setting a date for the pre-hearing conference; setting a date and time for the hearing; and providing a copy of the University's Hearing Procedures. Neither the pre-hearing conference, nor the hearing itself, may be held any earlier than ten (10) days from the date of transmittal of this notice. After the pre-hearing conference, the adjudicator will convene and conduct a hearing pursuant to the University's Hearing Procedures. After the hearing is complete, the adjudicator will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence collected during the investigation, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, together with testimony and non-testimony evidence received at the hearing, and ensure that any credibility determinations made are not based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness. After reaching a determination and consulting with the appropriate University official(s) and Title IX Coordinator, the adjudicator will prepare a written decision that will be transmitted to the parties. Although the length of each adjudication by hearing will vary depending on the totality of the circumstances, the University strives to issue the adjudicator's written determination within seven (7) days of reaching a decision.

Both parties may appeal the determination of an adjudication, or a dismissal of a Formal Complaint, if a procedural irregularity affected the outcome; there is new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination was made, that could have affected the outcome; and/or the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, hearing officer, or administrative officer, had a conflict of interest or bias, or the sanction is disproportionate with the outcome. A party must file an appeal within seven (7) days of the notice of dismissal or determination appealed from or, if the other party appeals, within three (3) days of the other party appealing, whichever is later. The appeal must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator, who will appoint an appeal officer. The University strives to issue the appeal officer's written decision within seven (7) days of an appeal being filed.

At any time after the parties are provided written notice of the Complaint as specified in "Notice of Formal Complaint," and before the completion of any appeal specified in "Appeal," the parties may voluntarily consent, with the Title IX Coordinator's approval, to engage in mediation, facilitated resolution, or other form of dispute resolution the goal of which is to enter into a final resolution resolving the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint by agreement of the parties. The Title IX Coordinator may reject the use of informal resolution in a specific case despite one or more of the parties' wishes. Informal resolution will not be permitted in any case where informal resolution would otherwise conflict with federal, state, or local law. The specific manner of any informal resolution process will be determined by the

parties and the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation together. If the parties reach a resolution, and the Title IX Coordinator agrees, the Title IX Coordinator will reduce it to writing for written signature. Once signed, it is final. The information resolution process must be completed within twenty-one (21) days or, absent an extension, abeyance, or other contrary ruling by the Title IX Coordinator, the informal resolution process will be deemed terminated.

To review the full TIX Grievance Procedures, please visit the following link:

[Sexual Harassment Policy.pdf](#)

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.
 - o 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.
 - o During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the Complainant and the Respondent are entitled to:
 1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - o A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the University's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the Complainant

and the Respondent of the delay and the reason for the delay.

- Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the University's policies and transparent to the Complainant and the Respondent.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the Complainant or the Respondent, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the Complainant, the Respondent 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.
3. 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 Complainants and promotes accountability.

Such trainings have included the:

- Annual Title IX Sex Discrimination and Sexual Harassment Response Training (Husch Blackwell, LLP, 2025)
 - Sexual Misconduct Hearings Training (Bricker Graydon, LLP, 2025)
 - Updates to Title IX Regulations Training (Husch Blackwell, LLP, 2024)
 - Annual Title IX Training for Title IX Team Members (Husch Blackwell, LLP, 2024)
4. 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.
5. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
6. 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.

7. 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.
8. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
9. 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 TIX process 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 may include but are not limited to warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; housing probation; suspension or expulsion/termination; and a 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 (students) or Director of Human Resources (employees) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the University can make available to the complainant a range of protective measures, which will include: counseling; extensions of deadlines and other academic adjustments; campus escort services; increased security and monitoring for certain areas of campus; restrictions on contact between parties; honoring an order of protection or no contact order entered by a State civil or criminal court; leaves of absence; voluntary and involuntary changes to class, work, housing, dining, or extracurricular or any other activity; and training and education.

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.

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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 at State registry of sex offender information. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link:

<https://sor.isp.illinois.gov/sorpublic/search>.

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 Chicago State University Police Department (773-995-2111) 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 reported situations that may warrant an emergency response.

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

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

The Chicago State University President or designee will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of a dangerous situation or activity and will be responsible for initiating the University's response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other University departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

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 the recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

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.

The University President 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 Director of Marketing and Media Relations of the University will notify local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency, as well as the Chicago State University Police Department will notify local law enforcement 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.

Method	Sign Up Instructions
Prominent posting on CSU Intranet (Cougar Connect)	
Broadcast emails	
Public Address Systems throughout the campus	
Emergency Notifications	Push notifications to CSU SAFE subscribers (download the app)

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.

Anti-Hazing Policy and Prevention Programming

Chicago State University, in its Anti-Hazing Policy and Student Code of Conduct, defines hazing 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—

- is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and

- causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury.

Under Illinois law, hazing is defined as:

knowingly requiring the performance of any act by a student or other person in an educational institution for the purpose of induction or admission into any group, organization, or society associated with that institution if—

1. the act is not sanctioned or authorized by the institution; and
2. the act results in bodily harm to any person.

Hazing is prohibited by the University. Hazing includes, but is not limited to:

- Any activity which endangers the physical health or safety of the student or prospective member, including, but not limited to, physical brutality, whipping, beating, paddling, slapping, kicking, choking, scratching, branding, exposure to the elements, forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug, or other substance, or forced smoking or chewing of tobacco products; or
- Any activity that endangers the mental health of the student or prospective member, including but not limited to sleep deprivation, physical confinement, placing prospective members of an organization or group in ambiguous situations which lead to confusion and emotional stress or other extreme stress inducing activity; or
- Any activity that requires the student or prospective member to perform a duty or task that involves a violation of the criminal laws of Illinois, or any University policies, rules, or regulations published in University documents; or
- Subservience, including but limited to any activity which promotes a class system within organizations or activities, which facilitate inappropriate levels of authority over students;
- Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
- Creating class systems or hierarchical roles that demean or control prospective members of an organization; Hazing also includes any additional acts included in the definition of hazing under Illinois law, which currently is set forth in Section 720 ILCS 5/12c-50, Illinois Hazing Law (may be cited as the Hazing Act).

All hazing incidents must be reported immediately to the Office of the Dean of Students. CSU is committed to investigating all allegations promptly and fairly, so it is important that the Dean of Students is notified of every allegation of hazing to ensure the University appropriately addresses the reported conduct. Retaliation against any individual reporting hazing in good faith is strictly prohibited.

If you are in a situation that is dangerous, life threatening, violent, or otherwise at risk of harm or injury, contact:

- The CSU Police Department at (773) 995-2111 if you are on campus, or

- 911 or local law enforcement authorities if you are off campus.

For allegations of hazing against students, the Office of the Dean of Students will investigate the report in accordance with its policies and procedures. For allegations of hazing against staff members, the Office of the Dean of Students may refer the report to the Human Resources Department, as appropriate. For allegations of hazing against faculty, the Office of the Dean of Students may refer the report to the University Provost, as appropriate. And for any incidents of hazing that may also involve criminal conduct, the CSU Police Department will be notified as appropriate so that they may investigate the matter as necessary.

Violations of this policy may result in disciplinary actions against individuals and/or organizations, including suspension, expulsion, or de-recognition of the student organization. Violations of this policy by faculty and/or staff members may result in discipline in accordance with CSU's employee and/or faculty handbooks.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Program

CSU maintains a comprehensive hazing prevention program that includes:

- Research-informed, campus-wide training for students in clubs/organizations as well as their advisors, faculty, and staff
- Ethical leadership development
- Bystander intervention training
- Strategies for positive group bonding that do not involve hazing
- Information on how to report hazing, institutional investigative procedures, and applicable laws

CSU reaffirms that any activity designed to degrade, endanger, or humiliate students in the name of tradition, loyalty, or unity has no place in our educational environment. Our collective commitment is to protect the physical and emotional wellbeing of every student, fostering a culture of respect, inclusion, and safety.

Missing Student Policy

If a member of the University community believes an on-campus resident is missing, they should immediately report it to Housing and Residence Life at 773-821-2411 and the Dean of Students at 773-995-4510. Any University employee receiving such a report must notify the Chicago State University Police Department (773-995-2111) to initiate an investigation.

Students in on-campus housing may confidentially designate a contact to be notified if they are missing for more than 24 hours. This contact is separate from, however, can be the same as, the general emergency contact. The confidential information will only be accessible to authorized campus officials and disclosed to law enforcement if necessary for the investigation.

To designate a confidential contact, students can call 773-821-2882 or email 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 Student Affairs and Judicial Affairs Departments will also notify the custodial parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of the student within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

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

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
Residents Hall, 9501 S. King Dr.	X	X	X	X	X	X	2

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 there is compliance with the policy on prohibited items. 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 evacuation route maps of each facility, which includes any fire alarms and fire suppression equipment available in the facility. Attendees are advised of the mandatory participation in fire drills. 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 Physical Facilities Control Room at Physical Facilities Control Room. 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 continue to replace all of the building fire alarms through a state funded project.

Fire Statistics

Chicago State University

2025

No fires were reported in 2025.

2024

No fires were reported in 2024.

2023

No fires were reported in 2023.

Reported Fires

Residential Facility	Total Number Fires
Residents Hall	0

Additional Information about Reported Fires

Residential Facility	Cause of Fire(s)	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire