CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY

CAMPUS SECURITY AND FIRE REPORT 2017

This information is provided in compliance with federal law, known as the Clery Act, and the Illinois Campus Security Enhancement Act.
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INTRODUCTION


This report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the university, and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus. The report also includes institutional policies on campus security, such as policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and other matters.

Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to the CSU Police Department, designated campus security officials as defined under the Act and local law enforcement agencies. Each year, an email notification is sent to all enrolled students, faculty, and staff. The notification provides information on how to access the Annual Security Report online. Copies of this report may also be obtained at the CSU Police Department at 9501 South King Drive, O&M Building Room #107 Chicago, Illinois during regular business hours (9:00am to 5:00pm).

The full text of this report is available at:
Chicago State University was founded as a teacher training school in Blue Island, Illinois on September 2, 1867. CSU is governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor of Illinois. The University’s five colleges—Health Sciences, Arts and Sciences, Business, Education and Pharmacy—offer 36 undergraduate and 25 graduate and professional degree-granting programs. CSU also offers an interdisciplinary Honors College for students in all areas of study and has a Division of Continuing Education and Nontraditional Degree Programs that offers extension courses, distance learning and not-for-credit programs to the entire Chicago community.

Chicago State University is a state-supported institution of higher education. The University is located in a residential community on the south side of Chicago, approximately 12 miles from the Chicago Loop. The 161-acre campus currently has contemporary buildings attractively placed in a carefully preserved woodland setting. One building houses 360 student residents. There are two off-campus buildings located at 9601 and 9611 S. Cottage Grove. The Dan Ryan rapid transit lines, the Illinois Central Metra Railroad, and several Chicago Transit Authority and Regional Transit Authority bus routes conveniently serve the University.
UNIVERSITY POLICE AUTHORITY

The law enforcement officers of the Chicago State University Police Department receive their police authority via provisions of Illinois Compiled Statute, 110 ILCS 660/5-45 (11); members of such police departments 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 violation of State Statutes and city or county ordinances”.

The University Police Department is located in the O&M Building Physical Plant Building Room #107 on the southeast side of the campus. The department is staffed seven (7) days a week twenty-four (24) hours daily with Police Officers, Dispatchers and Support Staff.
FUNCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY POLICE

The primary function of the University police is the protection of life, limb, and property, prevention of crime, preservation of the public peace, enforcement of all laws and ordinances, the arrest of law violators, and the collection of competent evidence, as well as the promotion of respect and cooperation of all citizens for the law and for those sworn to enforce it. The department will maintain the highest standards of integrity and ethics, excellence in the performance of duty, and maintenance of private lives that inspire respect and admiration and provide examples for the entire community.

REPORTING

The University Police Department is the primary agency for reporting and investigating crimes that occur on the campus and associated property. The university and the University Police encourage the prompt reporting of any incident that compromises the safety, health or rights of the campus community members.

The University Police are the primary respondent for campus emergencies and reports of criminal activity on campus. Officers are fully certified by the State of Illinois with full arrest powers and cooperate with the state and local police agencies (Cook County Police Department, Illinois State Police, and the Chicago Police Department), resulting in the university’s awareness of criminal activity perpetrated beyond the campus. Reports of criminal activity will be fully investigated and appropriate referrals made to the courts, the university or both. Community members are encouraged to report crime concerns to the university police as well as the Campus Security Authorities.
CONFIDENTIAL CRIME REPORTING PROCEDURES

If you are a victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, the Chief, or a designee of the University Police Department can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of criminal incidents, determine where there is a pattern of crime, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution.
CRIME

The university police have a responsibility to prevent and suppress crime and for solving crime(s) once it has occurred, but the police cannot prevent every crime from happening nor solve every crime that occurs. The police require the active cooperation, assistance and moral support of the community that we serve. The public must recognize its responsibility for conditions which breed crime.

Crimes, suspicious circumstances, criminal activity or other emergencies can be reported by calling or speaking in person with a number of authorities:

- Calling the university police – Non-emergency (773) 995-2113, Emergency (773) 995-2111.
- Contacting a university police officer on patrol.
- Going to the university police department, located at the O&M Physical Plant Building room #107.
- Using the In-house direct line, located in the gray boxes outside the campus buildings. These phones provide a direct line to the university police.
- Using the code blue phones located throughout the campus.
- By calling the “Hot Line” (773) 821-2882, to report information about a crime anonymously.

For all crimes reported, the university police officer will respond in a timely manner by foot, bike, or marked vehicle. The officer will conduct a preliminary investigation and prepare a report. The Administrative Lieutenant will review all reports. If further investigation is necessary it will be assigned to the Investigations Division. Incidents that involve student conduct violations will be referred to the Judicial Affairs Department for review and possible disciplinary action. The university police will attend all hearings and provide statements, if necessary.

When fire or medical assistance is required, the appropriate agency will be notified and the police will respond. Remember the following when calling in emergency or criminal activities:

- Give your name
- State the problem
- Give location of the emergency
- Give location of victim, suspect, or suspicious activity
- Give the number you are calling from
- Remain on the line until the dispatcher informs you to hang up
PREVENTION OF CRIME

The best means available to the police for prevention of crimes is aggressive patrol of CSU property by uniformed officers on foot, on bikes, and in conspicuously marked cars. Foot patrol by teams of police officers is one of the Police Department’s most important crime prevention tools. Vertical patrol of buildings including, stairwells, elevators, breeze ways and corridors provides police visibility to residents and deters criminal behavior by those who would prey upon residents.

SECURITY & ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

Most campus buildings and facilities are accessible to members of the campus community, guest, and visitors during normal hours of business (Monday through Friday) and for limited designated hours on Saturday. The University Police Department provides 24-hour patrol of all the university property, buildings, parking lots, and the residence hall. All laws are enforced on the campus, including rules and regulations established by the 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.

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

Residence Hall: CSU Residence Hall policy requires that exterior doors (rear doors) be locked at all times and the front entrance is manned at all times. All residents are issued a key card and or key for personal access to their individual room. A resident must accompany all guests.
The University Police controls the installation of locks and the issuance of keys. The President, Provost, Vice President(s), Deans and Department Heads, and directors have the authority to designate and or give authorization for individuals to have access to buildings. The person(s) authorized to grant access or issue keys shall sign the Authorization Form (Banner Journal) granting access or issuing keys to individuals. Access is granted only on the basis of a proven need to have access. The Authorization Banner Journal Forms are kept in the Key Distribution Office at the police department and can be downloaded from the web site. The Chief of Police may deny access to any individual that has proven he/she to be untrustworthy as it relates to the security of the Chicago State University Campus.

CRIME PREVENTION & SECURITY PROGRAMS

The 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
- Personal Safety
- CPR-First Aide
- Campus Security Authority Training (CSA)
- Fire Safety (Fires Safety Specialist)
CSU PD BIKE PATROL

Bicycle patrol was started by the New York Police Department over 100 years ago in an attempt to find a less expensive alternative to the mounted horse patrol. Bicycles were less expensive than vehicles and did not have the high maintenance cost of horses. Eventually these patrols were replaced with motorized vehicles. In the past 10 years the use of Bicycle Patrols has seen a phenomenal resurgence because of the increased effectiveness for their use in highly populated areas. Chicago State University Police Department has begun an active Bicycle Patrol Unit.

Putting a police officer on a bicycle has many advantages. It makes the officer more approachable by the public without the car doors and windows forming a barrier between the officer and citizen, allowing for more informal interactions. This approachability augments Chicago State University Police Department’s commitment to community policing. The unit’s inherent mobility allows for a quick response time and increased efficiency in patrolling the inner campus, the wooded area as well as the parking lots. Furthermore, due to the agility, speed and stealth-like characteristics of the bicycles, officers assigned to the Bicycle Patrol Unit are able to quietly and quickly surprise suspects engaged in the act of committing crimes. The bicycle also attracts children to officers, which creates a learning situation for safe riding discussions.

Officers assigned to the Bicycle Patrol Unit must complete a specialized 32-hour training course and complete an annual 8-hour refresher training course to maintain bicyclist-officer certification. The Police Cyclist training class includes instructions on operating the bicycle through various skilled courses, up and down stairs, over obstacles, multi-mile endurance rides, bicycle maintenance skills, and physical conditioning.
The campus community should notify the university police for any emergency assistance they need while on campus. The university police can be contacted at (773) 995-2111, or on campus phones by dialing X-2111. There are police direct line phones on the campus that are found in the gray boxes outside all campus buildings. Also there are seven (8) code blue emergency phones located around the campus that are activated by pushing the red button (see map for locations). When used, they automatically are connected to the university police with the location of the activation. In addition to the code blue phones and the direct line phones, the university police have a 24–hour anonymous “HOT LINE” (773) 821-2882 while on campus dial X-12882. Community members can report a crime anonymously or give information about a crime occurring, on or off the campus.

WE NEED YOUR EYES AND EARS TO HELP US DO A BETTER JOB.

HELP THE POLICE TO HELP YOU

24 – HOUR HOT LINE

The university police have a 24-hour hot line (773) 821-2882 on campus dial X-12882. You are always anonymous when you call. Your name or other identifiers are not necessary. Just give as much information as you can about the incident you are reporting. Any information you provide will be kept strictly confidential.
Living safely in the residence hall requires paying attention to a few important points.

- Keep your windows and doors locked when you are gone, even if you only leave for a few minutes.
- Have your keys/ID ready as you approach your residence.
- Lock your exterior doors.
- If someone knocks, find out who it is before you answer.
- Draw the shades or curtains after dark.
- Do not leave any valuables in places where they may be visible from the outside of your residence.
- Do not leave valuables unattended in floor lounges or other common areas.
- Do not advertise your absence with a note.
- Do not attach your name or address to your keys.
- If your keys/ID is lost or stolen, contact your Resident Assistant and the police.
- Sleep with your bedroom door locked. It affords additional security and also protects you in the case of a fire.
- Report defective locks and burned out lights and any other potential hazard to your Resident or Community Assistant.

**Chicago State University will change a student who falls victim of a criminal offense living and academic situations upon request if those changes are reasonably available. The University will also inform the student in this instance of available options.**
PERSONAL SAFETY TIPS

Stay alert at all times and call the police immediately to report suspicious activity.

Use well – lit and busy sidewalks.

Learn the locations of emergency phones on the campus.

Carry a cell phone, whistle, or a personal alarm to alert people that you need help.

When on a bus, sit as near the driver as possible.

Try to park in an area that will be well lit and heavily traveled when you return.

When driving, be aware of pedestrians and bicyclists. Keep your doors lock at all times.

Never leave personal property- including book bags and laptops, I pads – unattended.

In an elevator, stand near the controls and the door. If you feel threatened, push the alarm and as many floor buttons as you can.

Listening to loud music, texting and or talking on your cell phone distracts you from being alert to potential safety issues. Unplug yourself and tune into your immediate environment.

If you choose to drink, drink legally and responsibly. Remember that your ability to respond is diminished by over-consumption of alcohol.

Register your contact information with “Rave Guardian” at: www.getrave.com/login/cs
You already have what you need to be safer at school.
Chicago State is the first Illinois campus where you can transform your cell phone into a

**Bodyguard Panic Button Lifeline**

RaveGuardian
Making a Safe Campus Safer

Add muscle to your Rave Alerts!
Sign up for this FREE service TODAY
www.getrave.com/login/cs
EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

As required by federal and state law, Chicago State University has a comprehensive emergency operations plan that details immediate response and evacuation procedures. Chicago State University Emergency Operations Plan describes the roles and the responsibilities of the University’s personnel during emergency situations. The basic emergency procedures are designed to protect lives and property through effective use of university and community resources. Chicago State University’s EOP is a procedural document for organizing, coordinating and directing available resources toward the control of an emergency. The plan includes a chain of command establishing the authority and responsibility of various individuals. In emergencies, procedures sometimes must be changed at an instant’s notice; therefore, responsible and knowledgeable persons who know the procedures must have the authority to make necessary modifications. The Emergency Operations Plan addresses several specific types of emergencies on an individual basis, providing guidelines for the stabilization and recovery from the incident. A brief synopsis of the plan can be located on the University Police website:

http://www.csu.edu/csupolice/emergencyplan.htm
Timely Warning Notices
The Chicago State University Police Department Chief or a designee will develop timely warning notices for the University Community to notify members of the community about serious crimes against people that occur on campus, where it is determined that the incident may pose an ongoing threat to members of the CSU community. These warnings will be distributed if the incident is reported either to the Chicago State University Police Department directly or to the Chicago State University Police Department indirectly through a campus security authority or the Chicago Police Department.

The department issues/posts Crime Alerts for incidents of

- Criminal Homicide
- Aggravated assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case by case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an on-going threat to the larger CSU community)
- Robbery involving force or violence (cases including pick pocketing and purse snatching will typically not result in the issuance of a Crime Alert, but will be assessed on a case by case basis)
- Sexual Assault (considered on a case by case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount information known by the Chicago State University Police Department)
- Major incidents of arson
- Other crimes as determined necessary by the Chief of Police, or his or her designee in his or her absence

A timely warning notice will typically include the following, unless issuing any of this information would risk compromising law enforcement efforts:

- Date and time or timeframe of the incident
- A brief description of the incident
- Information that will promote safety and potentially aid in the prevention of similar crimes (crime prevention or safety tips).
- Suspect description(s) when deemed appropriate and if there is sufficient detail (see below)
- Police/Public Safety agency contact information
- Other information as deemed appropriate by the Chief or his/her designee
The description of subjects in a case will only be included in the alert if there is a sufficient amount of detail to describe the individual. If the only known descriptors are sex and race, that will not be included in the alert.

Chicago State University Police Department will draft an email containing the proposed Crime Alert and forward it to Public Relations & Communications. Public Relations & Communications will review and revise the text as needed, and then transmit the email containing the Crime Alert to the University Community as a blast email. Updates to the CSU community about any particular case resulting in a crime alert also may be distributed electronically via blast email or posted on the University’s Web site.

At the same time the Chicago State University Police Department forwards the email containing the proposed Crime Alert to Public Relations & Communications, CSU PD will also forward it to the University Provost or his/her designee, and University President or his/her designee, for their review and possible distribution to Trustees.

Crime Alerts may also be posted in campus buildings, when deemed necessary. When a Crime Alert is posted in campus buildings, it shall be printed on a bright colored paper and be posted in the lobby/entrance area of the affected building(s) for seven (7) days. A list of the buildings where Crime Alerts may be posted is maintained by the Chicago State University Police Department.

**The department does not issue Crime Alerts for the above listed crimes if:**

- The department apprehends the subject(s) and the threat of imminent danger for members of the CSU community have been mitigated by the apprehension.

- If a report was not filed with Chicago State University Police Department or if the Chicago State University Police Department was not notified of the crime in a manner that would allow the department to post a “timely” warning for the community. A general guideline will include a report that is filed more than five days after the date of the alleged incident may not allow the Chicago State University Police Department to post a “timely” warning to the community. This type of situation will be evaluated on a case by case basis.

**Information Alerts** may be distributed for crimes (ex. a pattern of thefts or vandalism cases) that do not rise to the level of causing a serious or continuing threat to the University Community. In addition, they may be distributed for other safety concerns (loose dog in the area, etc).
CAMPUS ALERT – WARNING TO THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY
Immediate Notification

As an effort to provide timely notice to the CSU community, in the event of a serious incident which may pose an ongoing threat to members of the CSU community, a timely warning would be distributed to the campus community.

In the event of an emergency, the President or his or her designee will draft and forward an email and or Rave text to the campus community by providing a brief description of the emergency along with providing brief instructions for action. The Public Relations & Communications Office will review and revise the notification as needed, and then submit it to the campus community. Any of the following may be used to issue immediate notification about serious emergencies on campus: emergency text message alerts (Rave), prominent postings on the CSU website, broadcast email, and public address systems throughout the campus. Fliers and other informational materials may also be posted in residence hall and other campus buildings to inform students, faculty, and staff of ongoing safety concerns. Updates and information relative to the emergency will be disseminated in the same manner.

The Public Relations & Communications Office is responsible for communicating information with the media during all phases of an emergency.
The CSU Police Department also maintains a daily crime log which is normally updated within two business days of the reported incident. The Daily Crime Log contains offenses that have occurred on campus, in or on non-campus building or property, public property immediately adjacent and accessible to the campus, or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police. The log includes the offense, date, time, location and disposition, if known. The “Daily Crime Log” is available to review at the police department during regular business hours 9:00am to 5:00pm Monday through Friday.
FIRE SAFETY REPORT

As required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) enacted on August 14, 2008, Chicago State University’s Annual Fire Safety Report is available upon request in writing to Monique Horton, the Interim Director of Physical Facilities Planning & Management; O&M Building Room #205 or one can go to the website and download a copy http://www.csu.edu/csупolice/pdf/AnnualFireSafetyReport.pdf The public may inspect the fire log during regular hours.

In the event of a fire:

- Activate a fire alarm by pulling on an alarm box.
- Alert people in the immediate area of the fire, and evacuate the area.
- Confine the fire by closing doors and windows as you leave the room.
- Call X-2111 or use an emergency phone to report the location and size of the fire.
- Always call from a safe location.
- Evacuate the building. Do not use elevators to evacuate unless directed to do so by emergency responders.
- Assist the disabled in exiting the building.
- Smoke is the greatest danger in a fire. Stay near the floor where the air will be less toxic.
- Notify emergency responders of the location, nature, and size of the fire as soon as you are outside.

If you have been trained and it is safe to do so, you can attempt to put out a fire with the fire extinguisher. Attempt to extinguish only small fires, and make sure you have a clear escape path. If you have not been trained to use a fire extinguisher, you must evacuate the area.
1. CSU Residence Hall is a fully sprinkled building. It is equipped with audible horns and visual strobes in each room. The Fire Alarm System is on a monitoring service which in the event of an alarm will notify the Chicago Fire Department and the Chicago State University Police, in addition there is a direct fire monitoring connection between CSU Police Dispatch and Residence Hall. Continuous powered smoke and heat detectors are located in each room. The building has lighted exits signs posted and every wing has a fire extinguisher. Every room door has an Emergency Evacuation Map displaying egress routes in case of fire.

2. The number of Fire Drills conducted during the reporting year was 2.

3. Below is CSU Residence Hall’s policy regarding portable appliances, smoking and open flames:

   **Appliances:** All appliances must be plugged into a wall outlet or a power strip containing 15 amps or less with a circuit breaker. Cube adapters and extension cords are prohibited. Any cooking in students’ room is prohibited. The following electrical appliances must have approved Underwriters Laboratory (UL) Seal:

   **Acceptable appliances allowed in student rooms**
   - Surge Protectors
   - Clocks
   - Hair Dryers
   - Computers
   - Curling Irons
   - Shavers
   - Fans
   - Desk Lamps
   - Stereo Equipment
   - Refrigerator (1 per room)
   - Radio and Television
   - Microwave (1 per room)

   **Unacceptable Appliances in student rooms**
   - Air Conditioners
   - Ceiling Fans
   - Deep Fryers
   - Toaster Ovens
   - Broiler Ovens
   - Sun/Heat Lamps
   - Hot Plates
   - Crock Pots
   - Potpourri Burner
   - Open Coiled Heating Devices
   - Halogen Lamp (of any kind)
   - **Candles/Incense:** The burning of candles, incense, or other open flame is prohibited in the Residence Hall.
Smoking:

**Chicago State University provides and maintains a healthy and safe working and living environment for students, faculty, staff and visitors.** In accordance with the Smoke-Free Campus Act, which prohibits smoking on all Illinois state-supported higher education institutions including public university and community college campuses, CSU is smoke-free, effective July 1, 2015.

A smoke-free campus can make an enormous impact on the life-long health of students, faculty, and staff that live, learn, and work at CSU. Experience shows that 100 percent smoke-free policies effectively reduce tobacco use by preventing initiation and making it easier for smokers to quit. Smoke-free college campus policies specifically decrease smoking rates and positive attitudes toward tobacco use.

4. In the event of a fire, it is expected that everyone will evacuate from the Residence Hall building. Everyone is to egress to the nearest exit and evacuate at least 500 feet from the building. Once the resident has evacuated from the building then they will safely proceed to the Cordell Reed Student Union Building, where RA’s will conduct an accountability check.

5. Fire safety education and training is provided to the RA’s and CA’s at the beginning of the fall and spring semesters. The training is conducted by the Life Safety Officer and involves fire extinguisher training and a lecture on Fire Protection and Prevention. In case of fire the student/employee should follow the following procedure:
   a. Activate the fire alarm system by pulling on the nearest alarm pull station
   b. Evacuate the building (500ft.) while yelling fire as you exit
   c. Call the CSU emergency response number (773) 995-2111

6. The following are to be notified that a fire has occurred:
   a. CSU Police Department – (773) 995-2111
   b. CSU Director of Physical Facilities - (773) 995-2140

7. CSU has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for all of its emergency and non-emergency events, and has required that all Officers and Senior Administration staff complete the NIMS training.

8. Fire Statistics for the last three calendar years are as follows:
   a. 2016 – No Fires were reported
   b. 2015 – No Fires were reported
   c. 2014 – No Fires were reported
The annual fire safety report can be found on the CSU website at the Police Department’s home page. Individuals can request a copy of this report by submitting a written request to the Interim Director of Physical Facilities Planning & Management, Monique Horton at Chicago State University O&M Building Room #205, 9501 South King Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60628-1598, or go to the website and download a copy at: http://www.csu.edu/csupolice/pdf/AnnualFireSafetyReport.pdf

CSU Crime Statistics can be found on the CSU website at the Police Department’s home page. Individuals can request a copy of this report by submitting a written request to the University Police at O&M –210 or go to the website and download a copy at: http://www.csu.edu/csupolice/documents/Annual_Security_Report.pdf
This policy is being distributed to all Chicago State University employees and students 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.).

I Individuals Covered by this Policy

This policy applies to all employees (including hourly) who work on the Chicago State University Campus and in workplaces controlled by Chicago State University, and all students enrolled at Chicago State University.

II Policy Guidelines

A. Employees

1. The university absolutely prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance or alcohol on university premises or while conducting university business off university premises. Violation of this policy may result in immediate termination of employment or other appropriate disciplinary actions.

   *Controlled substances are those usually referred to as illegal drugs listed under the federal Controlled Substances Act.*

2. In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, and as a condition of employment with Chicago State University, all staff must
   - Abide by the prohibition in point II.A. (See above).
   - Notify the Director of Human Resources of any conviction under a criminal drug statute for violations occurring on or off university premises while conducting university business, within 5 days after conviction.

   *When the Department Of Human Resources receive notice of such a conviction, it will coordinate efforts to comply with the reporting requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988.*
3. An employee who is (1) found to be under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance while on university property, or in the course of a university activity, or (2) convicted of a criminal alcohol or drug statute violation occurring on university property, is subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

4. If it can be reasonably established that an employee's use of alcohol or a controlled substance away from the university causes poor attendance or performance problems, then the person will be counseled to seek rehabilitation. You may contact the University Counseling Center Substance Abuse Referral Office at 773-995-2383 (Students) or (Employees) Employee Assistance Program at 866-659-3848.

5. The Human Resources Department will maintain and periodically publish a list of available university and community resources for alcohol or drug abuse. The publication must include this information:
   - Resources that offer assistance (drugs counseling, employee assistance programs)
   - Rehabilitation programs
   - Dangers of alcohol or drug abuse in the workplace

B. Students

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. Possible disciplinary sanctions for failure to comply with the terms of this policy may include one or more of the following:

(1) Expulsion; (2) suspension; (3) mandatory participation in and satisfactory completion of a drug/alcohol abuse program or rehabilitation program; (4) referral for prosecution; (5) probation and restriction of privileges.
### III Criminal Penalties

All employees and students are reminded that conviction under state and federal laws that prohibit alcohol and drug-related conduct can result in fines, confiscation of automobile and other property, and imprisonment. A conviction can also result in the loss of a license to drive or to practice in certain professions, and barred opportunities from employment.

**Arrest and conviction of a drug law violation can result in the following:**

- Fines (up to $500,000 under state law and $250,000 under federal law)
- Confiscation of automobiles and other property
- Imprisonment (up to 60 years under state law and life under federal law)

**A person who exhibits the following alcohol-related behavior is at risk of arrest:**

- A person under 21 who possesses alcohol
- A person who provides alcohol to a person under 21
- A person who is intoxicated in public
- A person who sells alcohol beverages without a license

### IV Health Risks Associated with Alcohol

The health risks associated with controlled substances are numerous and varied depending on the drug. Nonetheless, the use of drugs not prescribed by a physician is harmful to the health. For example, drug use can cause the following conditions:

- Impaired short-term memory or comprehension
- Anxiety, delusions, and hallucinations
- Loss of appetite resulting in damage to one's long-term health
- A drug-dependent newborn, if the mother uses drugs during pregnancy

*Pregnant women who use alcohol or drugs, or who smoke should consult their physician.*

- AIDS, as a result of drug users who share needles
- Death from overdose
SEXUAL ASSAULT – PROCEDURES, REPORTING, AND PREVENTION

The term sexual assault encompasses a range of behaviors from unwanted touching to rape. Definitions of rape and sexual assault vary, with each state having its own legal definition. College students are not always sure about what constitutes rape. There are many myths surrounding rape – if the woman was flirting or wearing sexy clothing, she was asking for it; it’s not rape unless the man injures the woman, etc. **According to most legal definitions, if the victim did not agree to the sex, it's rape, regardless of the circumstances.**


The accused commits sexual assault if he or she:

- Commits an act of sexual penetration by use of force or threat of force; or
- commits an act of sexual penetration and the accused knew that the victim was unable to understand the nature of the act or was unable to give knowing consent or
- commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was under 18 years of age when the act was committed and the accused was a family member; or
- commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age when the act was committed and the accused was 17 years of age or over and held a position of trust, authority or supervision in relation to the victim.

The most prevalent form of rape on college campuses is acquaintance rape. The acquaintance may be a date or an intimate friend, or someone known only casually from the residence hall, a class or through mutual friends. Whether the parties involved are dates, acquaintances, or complete strangers, if one person uses a threat or force to coerce another into sexual intercourse, the act is defined as rape punishable by the same criminal law and penalties. If an attack involves two or more assailants, the assault is gang rape. Ignorance or misunderstanding or another person’s intentions or responses is not an excuse for such behavior. The use of alcohol or other drugs will not be accepted as an excuse, reason, or rationale for sexual assault, including acquaintance rape.

If a sex offense occurs, the victim should immediately seek assistance. To report an incident of sexual assault that occurred on campus, please call the Chicago State University Police at (773) 995-2111; off-campus call 911. If unable to call, go to the nearest hospital or police station.

**IF YOU BECOME A VICTIM OF A SEXUAL ASSAULT ON OR OFF-CAMPUS**

- Get to a safe place.
- Get help quickly. Call the police, rape crisis center, doctor, friend or relative.
- Do not shower, bathe, douche, change or destroy clothing (you could destroy valuable evidence).
- Do not clean the area until after talking to the police and going to the hospital.

_The victim should make every attempt to preserve any physical evidence of the assault. This may include a voluntary medical exam, not showering, or disposing of any damage clothing, or other items that are present after/during the assault._
SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COMMITMENT

Sexual assault, including date/acquaintance rape, is a very serious concern of this Police Department. If you feel you are a victim of a sexual assault on campus, the Chicago State University Police Department will guarantee the following:

- We will meet with you privately, at a time and local place of your choice, to take your report.
- We cannot and will not notify your parents without your consent.
- We will treat you and your particular case with courtesy, sensitivity, dignity, understanding and professionalism.
- Our officers will not prejudge you, and you will not be blamed for what happened.
- We will assist you in arranging for any necessary hospital treatment or other medical needs.
- We will fully investigate your case, and will help you to achieve the best outcome. This may involve the arrest and full prosecution of the suspect responsible. You will be kept up-to-date on the progress of the investigation and or prosecution.
- We will assist you in privately contacting counseling and other available resources.
- We will continue to be available to answer your questions, to explain the system and process involved (prosecutor, courts, etc.), and to be a listening ear if you wish.
- We will consider your case seriously, regardless of your gender or the gender or status of the suspect.
Preventing Sexual Assault

The best defense against assault of any kind is to avoid situations where you are vulnerable. Here are a few suggestions:

- Choose settings for social activities very carefully. The proximity of other people heightens your safety, but does not guarantee it. “Gang rape” happens in spite of the presence of others because the group collaborates in the crime.
- **Do not walk alone at night.** Travel with friends. Use the campus shuttle and the escort service provided 24 hours-a-day. Keep to familiar, well-traveled and well-lighted areas.
- Do not hitchhike. By doing so you forfeit the ability to change direction and control of your movement.
- Tell someone where you are going and when you expect to return.
- Have your key in hand and ready to unlock your door. This also applies to your vehicle as well.
- Always keep your room and vehicle door locked.
- Do not open residence hall doors to strangers. If you notice a stranger in the building unaccompanied by a resident, call the Chicago State University Police (Ext. 2111)
- Hang up on obscene callers, and do not give any personal information over the telephone.
- Examine your own desires and feeling about sex, and set sexual limits.
- Be assertive and communicate your limits clearly.
- Alcohol and drugs can compromise your ability to make responsible decisions and are often related to date rape situations. This applies to both potential victims and potential assailants.

Tips to prevent sexual assault

**Chicago State University Police officials offer the following safety tips:**

- Be aware of your surroundings; know where you are, who you are with, and what you are doing.
- When consuming alcohol at clubs, bars, or restaurants, watch your drink; don’t leave it unattended, even for a few seconds.
- Don’t accept a drink handed to you by a stranger or anyone you have just met.
- If you feel you have been drugged, call 911 immediately.
- Trust your instincts. If something about the situation or the person does not feel right, it probably is not. Get out of the situation as soon as possible.
Washington State’s 1990 Community Protection Act included America’s first law authorizing public notification when dangerous sex offenders are released into the community. However, it was the brutal 1994 rape and murder of seven-year-old Megan Kanka that prompted the public demand for broad based community notification. On May 17, 1996, President Clinton signed Megan's Law. Megan's Law requires the following two components:

**Sex Offender Registration** – The 1994 Jacob Wetterling Act requires the States to register individuals convicted of sex crimes against children. Sex offender registration laws are necessary because:

- Sex offenders pose a high risk of re-offending after release from custody;
- Protecting the public from sex offenders is a primary governmental interest;
- The privacy interests of persons convicted of sex offenses are less important than the government’s interest in public safety;
- Release of certain information about sex offenders to public agencies and the general public will assist in protecting the public safety.

**Community Notification** – Megan’s Law allows the States discretion to establish criteria for disclosure, but compels them to make private and personal information on registered sex offenders available to the public. Community notification:

- Assists law enforcement in investigations;
- Establishes legal grounds to hold known offenders;
- Deters sex offenders from committing new offenses;
- Offers citizens information they can use to protect children from victimization.

Illinois Compiled Statutes (730 ILCS 152/115 (a) and (b)) mandate that the Illinois State Police (“ISP”) establish and maintain a statewide Sex Offender Database, accessible on the Internet, identifying persons who have been convicted of certain sex offenses and/or crimes against children and must register as a Sex Offender.

Persons required to register as Sex Offenders are persons who have been charged of an offense listed in Illinois Compiled Statutes 730 ILCS 150/2(B) and 730 ILCS 150/2(C) when such charge results in one of the following:

(a) A conviction for the commission of the offense or attempt to commit the offense,

(b) A finding of not guilty by reason of insanity of committing the offense or attempting to commit the offense, or

(c) A finding not resulting in an acquittal at a hearing for the alleged commission or attempted commission of the offense.

The Sex Offender Registry was created in response to the Illinois Legislature's determination to facilitate access to publicly available information about persons convicted of sex offenses. ISP has not considered or assessed the specific risk of re-offense with regard to any individual prior to his or her inclusion on this Registry and has made no determination that any individual included in the Registry is currently dangerous. Individuals included on the Registry are included solely by virtue of their conviction record and Illinois state law. The primary purpose of providing this information is to make the information easily available and accessible, not to warn about any specific individuals.

Anyone who uses this information to commit a criminal act against another person is subject to criminal prosecution.

**Registered Sex Offenders** [www.isp.state.il.us/sor](http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor)
Procedures for Disciplinary Action for Alleged Sex Offenses

Students accused of sexual abuse or assault, whether or not formal charges are filed, are subject to disciplinary action from the university as deemed appropriate. With respect to incidents where the accused is a student, the university will follow the procedures specified in the Student Code of Conduct. Such proceedings will be held in accordance with the CSU Student Code of Conduct. During the proceeding both parties may present evidence, produce witnesses and ask questions. The accused is not required to answer questions but may choose to do so.

Sexual Assault: Disciplinary Procedures Disclosure

- In cases of alleged sexual assault, the student and the student’s accuser are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during the hearing.
- Both the student and the student’s accuser shall be informed of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding regarding the alleged sex offense.
- Sanctions for disciplinary actions where there is an alleged criminal offense will be determined in accordance with the Student Code of Conduct including suspension and expulsion.

Victims of Sexual Assault May Seek Support Assistance

A number of departments (Counseling Center, Human Resources, and the Police) have programs, services, and educational programs aimed at the prevention of crime and sexual offenses as well as awareness of rape, acquaintance rape (date rape), and other sex offenses are available. Information about these programs can be obtained by contacting the following departments.

Counseling Center: Cordell Reed Student Union #190 (773) 995-2383

Campus Ministry: Douglas Hall Suite (773) 995-3869

Minister Corrine Grant
This office provides religious counseling to students, faculty, and staff. This ministry is Non-Denominational.

Employee Assistance Program: (EAP) (866) 659-3848
This program provides counseling to employees. The EAP helps with many concerns stemming from relationship problems to legal difficulties. This program is also designed to help any person(s) that is having problems the need counseling that lives in your household.

University Police: O&M Building Room #107 (773) 995-2111
Will assist the victim in the criminal prosecution of the offender. Also appropriate measures will be taken if the offender is a member of the campus community.

These services are available to all members of the campus community who are victims of a sexual assault regardless where the assault occurred.
Sexual Harassment Policy

It is the policy of Chicago State University that the sexual harassment of one member of the academic community by another will not be tolerated. This policy applies to all members of the campus community: students, employees, and visitors. It applies to incidents which occur on University property, as well as off campus functions sponsored or supervised by the University. One of Chicago State University's goals is to foster an open learning and working environment free from sexual harassment and from the fear that it may occur.

Harassment on the basis of sex is a violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the State of Illinois Human Rights Act. Sexual harassment has been defined as:

"unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual, or such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment."

There are two categories of behaviors which may constitute sexual harassment. "Quid pro quo" refers to situations in which a tangible benefit (a grade, a job, and a promotion) is contingent upon the performance of sexual favors. This occurs in situations of unequal power such as supervisor/subordinate in the workplace or faculty/student in the classroom. The second category, "hostile environment," refers to patterns of behavior or incidents (including verbal, non verbal, physical, or other) which may seem harmless as individual events, but which may be considered intimidating, hostile, or offensive when taken together.

Intimate relationships between faculty and students, as well as between supervisors and subordinates raise serious professional concerns. When one party has power over the other, the relationship is inherently unequal. The faculty member or supervisor cannot be certain that the relationship is truly welcome or consensual. If the relationship deteriorates, possible allegations of "quid pro quo" harassment may arise. Furthermore, others who perceive preferential treatment between the parties to the relationship may feel themselves in an offensive environment.

All University employees in a supervisory role have the duty to report to the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Office any alleged sexual harassment and/or behavior that creates a hostile environment, as soon as they become aware of the allegation, even in the absence of a complaint.

To report sexual harassment contact:
Equal Employment Opportunity Office
Phone: 773-995-2462
Administration Building
Room 318
https://www.csu.edu/eeo/sexualharassmentpolicy.htm
CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY
SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICY

I. INTRODUCTION

Chicago State University is committed to fostering an environment in which all members of our campus community are safe, secure, and free from sexual harassment or sexual misconduct of any form. In accordance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, State of Illinois Human Rights Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the University has adopted the following standards of conduct for all members of our community—students, employees and visitors—with respect to sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence or domestic violence, and sexual exploitation. These standards apply to all regardless of age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression of any of the individuals involved. This policy applies to incidents that occur on campus or off-campus. If the prohibited conduct occurs off campus, it is covered by this policy if the conduct has the effect of causing discrimination in the University’s educational programs and activities.

II. PROHIBITED CONDUCT

Chicago State University does not tolerate sexual misconduct of any form, including but not limited to, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and sexual harassment. Such conduct violates the community values and principles of our institution and disrupts the living, learning, and working environment for students, faculty, staff, and other community members. Therefore, the University prohibits the following actions taken without consent. An attempt to commit an act of sexual misconduct or assisting or willfully encouraging any such act is also a violation of this policy.

A. SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment is any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature which includes, but is not limited to, unwelcome sexual advances; the use or threatened use of sexual favors as a basis for academic or employment decisions; conduct that creates a hostile, intimidating or offensive academic or working environment; conduct that has the effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work performance; and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a gender-based or sexual nature that is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive to limit a person’s ability to participate in or benefit from an educational program or activity. Some examples of sexual harassment may include: (1) pressure for a dating, romantic, or intimate relationship; (2) unwelcome touching, kissing, hugging, or massaging; (3) pressure for or forced sexual activity; (4) offer for academic or employment advantages in exchange for sexual favors; (5) unnecessary references to parts of the body; (6) remarks about a person's gender, sexual orientation or perceived nonconformance with gender stereotypes; (7) sexual innuendoes or humor; (8) obscene gestures; (9) sexual graffiti, pictures, or posters; (10) sexually explicit profanity; (11) e-mail, social media, texting (“ Sexting”) and internet use that violates this policy; or (12) sexual assault or violence.
B. SEXUAL ASSAULT

1. Sexual Assault

Sexual Assault is actual or attempted sexual contact with another person without that individual’s consent. Acts of Sexual Assault include:

(1) Intentional sexual contact or touching of another person’s intimate body parts without consent;
(2) Coercing, forcing or attempting to coerce or force another individual to touch your intimate parts without consent;
(3) Sexual penetration of a person’s vagina, anus, or mouth by a body part of another person, mouth of another person or an object without consent or by use of force, also referred to as rape. Acts of sexual assault include (1) vaginal or anal intercourse, (2) digital penetration, i.e. penetration with use of fingers or hand, (3) oral copulation or (4) genital or anal penetration with a foreign object without consent.

2. Consent

For purposes of this policy, consent means the freely given agreement to the act of sexual conduct or sexual penetration in question. If the initiator of the sexual conduct does not have a reasonable belief that the victim has consented, he/she must refrain. As such, the University holds the initiator of sexual activity responsible for knowing whether or not the other party is able or unable, for any reason, to give consent to the sexual act and for obtaining consent. There can be no consent provided by an individual who is (1) mentally incapacitated, (2) sleeping or unconscious, (3) a minor child, or (4) impaired or incapacitated by drugs or alcohol. Consent is not valid if obtained by force or threat of force. Impairment/Incapacitation: A person is incapacitated by drugs or alcohol, if the individual has passed out or blacked out. A person is impaired by drugs or alcohol, if the individual is unable to understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation. Impairment may be demonstrated by excessive alcohol or drug use, vomiting and/or the inability to walk straight, speak clearly, or speak coherently. Any impairment or incapacitation of the initiator does not excuse him or her from full responsibility under this policy.

Consent may be revoked at any time, even after the sexual act has commenced. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused does not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense does not constitute consent. Consent to sexual activity can be withdrawn at any time. Past consent, relationship, or sexual activity does not imply present or future consent. Whether a person has taken advantage of a position of influence over another person may be a factor in determining consent.
1. STALKING

Stalking is any course of conduct, or two or more acts, directed at a specific person that causes a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or suffer emotional distress. Conduct that can amount to stalking may include any actions directed at another person—whether direct, indirect, thorough others, via devices, electronic means or any other methods or means—including but not limited to: (1) following a person; (2) being or remaining in close proximity to a person in a manner that threatens or places the person in fear of being harmed or restrained; (3) entering or remaining on or near a person’s property, residence, or place of employment; (4) monitoring, observing, or conducting surveillance of a person; (5) threatening (directly or indirectly) a person; (6) interfering with or damaging a person’s property; or (7) engaging in other unwelcome contact.

2. DATING VIOLENCE OR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Dating violence or domestic violence is the intimidation, harassment, physical abuse, sexual abuse, or interference with personal liberty of any person who is a current or former spouse, intimate partner, domestic partner, dating partner, or member of one’s family or household. Individuals encompassed in this definition include but are not limited to: persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship; persons who have or have had social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature; current or former spouses, domestic partners, parents, children, stepchildren and other persons related by blood or by current 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 relationship through a child; and personal assistants and personal caregivers for the elderly or disabled.

3. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Sexual exploitation is an act of taking sexual advantage of another person for the benefit of another without that individual’s consent. Sexual exploitation may include, but is not limited to: (1) prostituting another person; (2) recording images or audio of another person’s sexual activity, intimate body parts or nakedness without consent; (3) distributing images or audio recording of another person’s sexual activity, intimate body parts or nakedness without direct consent of the individual(s) depicted in the images or recording; (4) viewing another person’s sexual activity, intimate body parts or nakedness without consent, where the individual would have a reasonable expectation of privacy, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire; (5) forcing one to touch the intimate body parts of themselves or another person, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire.
4. RETALIATION

Retaliation against a person making a complaint under this policy or participating in the investigation or grievance process of a complaint under this policy is strictly prohibited. Retaliation includes threats, intimidation, coercion, harassment or other forms of discrimination or adverse action.

III. TITLE IX COORDINATOR

The University’s Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the University’s compliance efforts under Title IX, including support services for students affected by sexual misconduct, investigation of sexual misconduct complaints and sexual misconduct prevention efforts.

Students and visitors may contact the Title IX Coordinator to report an incident of sexual misconduct, obtain information regarding student rights and support services for individuals affected by sexual misconduct, or for more information about the University’s efforts to stop sexual misconduct.

The University’s Title IX Coordinator is Robin Hawkins. Mr. Hawkins is located in the Office of Labor & Legal Affairs, Cook Administration Building, Room 318, and can be reached at 773-995-2462 or rhawkins@csu.edu.

IV. REPORTING PROCEDURE

A. CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

If an act of sexual violence occurs, the survivor/victim should give first priority to personal safety by seeking immediate assistance at the nearest hospital or police station. If on campus, call ext. 2111 or go to the University Police Department, O&M, Room 107, where staff is available 24 hours a day. University Police are available to notify the appropriate law enforcement, if the victim so chooses. Victims have the right to decline to report sexual misconduct to the police.

Individuals who are victims of sexual violence are strongly encouraged to seek immediate medical attention in order to treat injuries, test for and treat sexually transmitted infections, test for pregnancy, and access emergency contraception (if requested). In addition, a hospital can perform a rape evidence collection procedure test and test for “date rape” drugs. If possible, an individual who has been sexually assaulted should not shower, bathe, douche or change clothes or bedding before going to the hospital or seeking medical attention. If the individual decides to change clothes, he or she should not wash the clothes worn during the assault and should bring
them to the hospital or medical center. These steps are important to help preserve evidence for possible use in legal actions and requests for a civil no-contact order or an order of protection. Because evidence dissipates quickly, individuals who wish to preserve evidence are encouraged to seek medical attention within 48 hours of the incident. Medical services are available from the following resources on or near campus:

**Wellness/Health Center**  
Chicago State University  
ADM 131  
773-995-2010

**Roseland Community Hospital**  
45 West 111th Street  
Chicago, IL 60628  
773 995-3457

**Trinity Hospital**  
2320 E. 93rd Street  
Chicago, IL 60617  
773 967-2000

**A. INTERNAL UNIVERSITY COMPLAINT**

If personal safety is not an immediate concern, any incident of sexual misconduct, occurring on or off campus, should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible.

The University’s Title IX Coordinator is Robin Hawkins. Mrs. Hawkins is located in the Office of Labor & Legal Affairs, Cook Administration Building, Room 318, and can be reached at 773-995-2462 or rhawkins@csu.edu.

Student-victims may request that their complaint is not disclosed to the accused and that the accused will not be subject to grievance procedures under the Student Code of Conduct. In determining whether to honor such a request, the University will weigh (1) the seriousness of the allegations and (2) whether there have been other sexual misconduct complaints against the same individual. If the student-victim’s request cannot be accommodated, the student-victim will be so notified.

Employees may address complaints of sexual harassment and sexual misconduct with the Equal Employment Opportunity (“EEO”) Officer or Deputy. The University’s EEO Deputy is Robin Hawkins. Ms. Hawkins is located in the Office of Labor & Legal Affairs, Cook Administration Building, Room 318, and can be reached at 773-995-2462 or rhawkins@csu.edu.
B. ALTERNATIVES TO REPORTING

A student-victim of sexual misconduct may seek confidential assistance at the Counseling Center, located in the Cordell Reed Student Union Building, Room 190. Staff members are equipped to provide confidential supportive assistance, including guidance on the importance of preserving evidence which will be necessary to prove criminal sexual assault, if the victim subsequently chooses to pursue the incident through proper law enforcement channels. It is important for the victim to give serious consideration to reporting such incidents that do occur to the Title IX Coordinator or proper law enforcement agency.

In the event that the alleged perpetrator is an employee, a complete, confidential investigation will be conducted to determine whether the information establishes, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the employee committed an act of sexual misconduct. If the investigation determines that an act of sexual misconduct was committed, the matter will be referred to Human Resources for potential disciplinary action.

The failure to cooperate with an investigation of sexual misconduct conducted by the University is a violation of this policy. All parties involved in a complaint or investigation of a complaint under this policy are expected to maintain strict confidentiality.

V. GREIVANCE PROCEDURES

Please refer to the Student Code of Conduct for the procedures governing the adjudication of a complaint of sexual misconduct perpetrated by a student.

Potential sanctions for students found responsible for an incident of sexual misconduct include, but are not limited to, removal from extracurricular activities or athletic teams, removal from the residence hall, probation, suspension or expulsion.

Potential sanctions for employees found responsible for an incident of sexual misconduct may include, but are not limited to, job reassignment, suspension and termination.

VI. STUDENT SERVICES

A. INTERIM MEASURES

To address the effects of an incident of sexual misconduct and protect the safety of the University community, interim measures may be taken by the University upon receipt of a complaint of sexual misconduct. A student-victim of an alleged act of sexual misconduct may be provided reasonable accommodations and support services after a complaint of sexual misconduct is made and before any adjudication of the complaint.

The University shall confer with the victim prior to implementing any accommodations. At the discretion of the University, the following accommodations may be available to a student-victim: (1) on-campus housing accommodations, (2) academic accommodations, (3) extracurricular or
athletic accommodations, (4) University employment accommodations, (5) security escort services, (6) no contact order, (7) assistance obtaining a court order of protection, and (8) appointment of a support advocate. Failure to comply with interim measures imposed by the University is a violation of this policy.

B. VICTIM RESOURCES

1. Campus Resources

Counseling services are available to any student involved in an incident of sexual misconduct, including the alleged perpetrator. The Counseling Center is located in SUB190. Please visit the webpage at http://www.csu.edu/dosa/counselingCenter.htm or call 773-995-2383 for hours and contact information.

Wellness/Health Center provides health services to students and is a comprehensive health and educational resources for the campus community. The Health/Wellness Center is located in ADM101. Please visit the webpage at http://www.csu.edu/collegeofhealthsciences/wellnesshealthcenter/index.htm or call 773-995-2010 for more information.

2. Local Resources

Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation
Support and legal services for victims of sexual violence
(773) 244-2230 x204
http://caase.org/

Chicago Domestic Violence Hotline
Domestic violence victim support
(877) 863-6338

Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline
Sexual Assault victim support
(888) 293-2080
http://www.ywcachicago.org/site/c.fmJWKcOZJkI6G/b.8243023/k.58E0/Sexual_Violence__Support_Services.htm

Department of Health and Human Services – Illinois
Sexual violence victim support
(800) 843-6154 http://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=30327
Mujeres Latinas Accion
Support for victims of sexual violence
(773) 890-7676
http://www.mujereslatinasenaccion.org/

Rape Victim Advocates
Sexual assault victim support
(312) 443-9603
http://www.rapevictimadvocates.org/

Center on Halstead
Support for LGBTQ community
(773) 472-6469
http://www.centeronhalsted.org/

Family Rescue
24-Hr Domestic violence Crisis Line
(800) 360-6619
http://www.familyrescueinc.org/index.html

1. National Resources

National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence
800-700-HOPE
http://ncdsv.org/

Safe Horizon
800-621-HOPE (4673)
http://www.safehorizon.org/
National Teen Dating Abuse Hotline
866-331-9474

National Domestic Violence Hotline
800-799-7233

National Sexual Assault Hotline
800-656-46

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline
800-273-8255
http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org/
RAINN (Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network)
800-656-HOPE (4673)
www.rainn.org

Veterans Administration
Veterans Crisis Line
800-273-8255 (Press 1)
www.va.gov/vso/

VII. TRAINING

A. STUDENTS

The University shall provide sexual misconduct prevention training to all incoming and new transfer students prior to beginning classes.

B. RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYEES

All responsible employees shall receive training of the University’s sexual misconduct policies and reporting procedures on an annual basis.

C. TITLE IX COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Title IX Coordinator, members of the Title IX Committee and any employees directly involved in the University’s compliance efforts in accordance with this policy shall receive annual training of the University’s sexual misconduct policies and procedures.

I. PREVENTION/EDUCATION

Chicago State University provides ongoing sexual misconduct prevention education and awareness campaigns through various University departments including Academic Affairs, Enrollment Management, and Student Affairs. The University’s prevention services include education regarding what constitutes sexual misconduct, reducing the risk of sexual violence, and bystander intervention. Awareness campaigns shall be aimed at raising the awareness of sexual harassment and sexual violence, including sexual assault, stalking, dating or domestic violence, and sexual exploitation.

Services and educational programs include, but are not limited to: on-line training, orientation workshops/presentations, posters and fliers posted in dorms and University buildings. More detailed information on sexual assault and other forms of sexual violence is available at the CSU Counseling Center in CRSUB 190 and The Wellness Center located in the Cook Administration Building 131.

Campus security authority cite34 CFR 668.46(a)
The *Clery Act* regulation “Campus Security Authority” is a Clery-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution.

- A member of a campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.

- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g. an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into the institutional property).

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

- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

For example, a dean of students who oversees student housing, a student center or student extracurricular activities has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Similarly, a director of athletics, a team coach and a faculty advisor to a student group also have significant responsibility for these activities. Students may, in some cases, be considered campus security authorities (e.g., resident advisors/assistants, students who monitor access to dormitories).

Examples of individuals who would not meet the criteria for being campus security authorities include a faculty member who does not have any responsibility for student and campus activity beyond the classroom, clerical staff and cafeteria staff. A physician in a campus health center or a counselor in a counseling center whose only responsibility is to provide care to students is unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activity.

The function of a campus security authority is to report to the appropriate law enforcement personnel, either campus police or local police, or to an official or office designated by the institution, those allegations of *Clery Act* crimes that he or she concludes are made in good faith. (See Chapter 3 for an explanation of “good faith.”) A campus security authority is not responsible for determining authoritatively whether a crime took place—that is the function of law enforcement personnel.
The campus security authorities play an important role in the Clery Act compliance.

Certain individuals who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities are exempted from disclosing information:

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

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

To be exempt from disclosing reported offenses, pastoral or professional counselors must be acting in the role of pastoral or professional counselors. This means that a dean of students who has a professional counselor’s license, but is employed by the institution only as a dean and not as a counselor, is not exempt from reporting.

An individual who is not yet licensed or certified as a counselor, but is acting in that role under the supervision of an individual, who meets the definition of a counselor, is considered to be a counselor for the purposes of the Clery Act. An example would be a Ph.D. counselor-trainee acting under the supervision of a professional counselor at the institution.

**Crimes that should be reported are:**

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
Negligent manslaughter
Forcible sex offenses
Non-forcible sex offenses
Robbery
Aggravated assault
Burglary
Motor vehicle theft
Arson
Dating Violence
Domestic Violence
Stalking
Reportable Crimes and Definitions
(Clery Act Defined)

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

**Negligent Manslaughter:**
The killing of another person through gross negligence.

**Robbery:**
The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

**Aggravated Assault:**
An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used that could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

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

**Motor Vehicle Theft:**
The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

**Arson:**
Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

**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. Dating violence occurs when one partner attempts to maintain power and control over the other through one or more forms of abuse, including sexual, physical abuse or threat of such abuse. The existence of a relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
Domestic Battery (Violence):  *(720 ILCS 5/12-3.2)*
A person commits domestic battery if he or she knowingly without legal justification by any means:

1. Causes bodily harm to any family or household member
2. Make physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with any family or household member

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

1. A person with whom the victim shares (or allegedly shares) a child in common
2. A person who is cohabitating with or had cohabitated with the victim a spouse or intimate partner.
3. 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
4. Or any 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.

Stalking:  *(720 ILCS 5/12-7.3)*
A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct (two or more acts) 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
2. Suffer other emotional distress
# CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY CRIME REPORT FORM

**CSA** __________________________

**Print Name**

**Date** __________/________/________

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Crime reported by: __________________________________________ Phone Number (______) _______/_______

Classification (see definition below): ________________________________

Date incident occurred __________/________/________

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Location of Incident (building name or address):______________________________________________________________

Brief description of the incident: _______________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________________

Check the appropriate answer to the following questions:

Did the crime occur in a building or on the street? Building: __________ Street: __________

Did the crime occur on school owned, controlled, or leased property? Yes: ________ No: ________

Did the crime occur at a University-sponsored activity or event? Yes: ________ No: ________

Please forward this completed form to:

Lt. James Maddox
O&M Building Room #217
Jmaddo21@csu.edu
Sex Offenses - Forcible

Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against the person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

A. **Forcible Rape**
   The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and /or against the person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

B. **Forcible Sodomy**
   Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

C. **Sexual Assault with an Object**
   The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

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

Sex Offenses - Non-Forcible

Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

A. **Incest**
   Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

B. **Statutory Rape**
   Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY SEX OFFENSE REPORT FORM

CSA ____________________________
Print Name

Date __________/________/________

MM DD YYYY

Crime reported by: ____________________________________________ Phone Number (______) _______/_______

Classification (see definition below): __________________________ Date incident occurred __________/________/________

Location of Incident (building name or address): ______________________________________________________________

Brief description of the incident: __________________________________________________________________________
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Check the appropriate answer to the following questions:

Did the crime occur in a building or on the street? Building: __________ Street: __________

Did the crime occur on school owned, controlled, or leased property? Yes: __________ No: __________

Did the crime occur at a University-sponsored activity or event? Yes: __________ No: __________

Please forward this completed form to: Lt. James Maddox
O&M Building Room #217
jmaddo21@csu.edu
Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc., Drug Abuse Violations; and Liquor Law Violations

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.,
The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons.

Drug Abuse Violations:
The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Liquor Law Violation:
The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Hate Crime and Definitions

Hate Crimes: A criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or part, by the offender’s bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation or ethnicity/national origin.

CSU report statistics for bias-related (hate) crimes by the type of bias as defined below for the following classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation and destruction/damage/vandalism of property.

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

Simple Assault:
An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
**Intimidation:**
To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

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

All **hate crimes** involving bodily injury, all liquor, drug or weapons law violations resulting in an arrest if you are in doubt as to whether a crime is reportable, please err on the side of reporting the matter. With the exception of liquor, drug and weapons law violations, it is immaterial whether an arrest is made. For purposes of your reporting, please assume that a hate crime is any crime manifesting evidence that the victim was selected because of the victim’s actual or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity/national origin, or disability. If you have any questions regarding reporting obligations, please contact Chief of Police or, the Provost or General Counsel.
Missing Student Policy

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures for Chicago State University response to reports of missing students, as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. This policy applies to students who reside in residence hall. For purposes of this policy, a student may be considered to be a “missing student” if the student’s absence is contrary to his/her usual pattern of behavior and unusual circumstances may have caused the absence. Such circumstances could include, but not be limited to, a report or suspicion that the missing person may be the victim of foul play, has expressed suicidal thoughts, is drug dependent, is in a life-threatening situation, or has been with persons who may endanger the student’s welfare.

I. Procedures for designation of confidential emergency contact information

Students will be given the opportunity during each semester registration process to designate an individual or individuals to be contacted by the university no more than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing in accordance with the procedures set forth below. The individual or individuals they designate will remain in effect until changed or revoked by the student. This information will be maintained confidentially and will be available only to the Chicago State University Police, University Provost, or his or her designee.

In the event a student who is under the age of 18 and is not emancipated is determined to be missing pursuant to the procedures set forth below, the university is required to notify a custodial parent or guardian, in addition to the student’s designated contact, no more than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

II. Official notification procedures for missing students

a. Any individual on campus who has information that a residential student may be a missing please notify CSU PD as soon as possible and in no event, later than 24 hours after determining that the student is missing

b. CSU PD will gather all essential information about the residential student from the reporting person and from the student’s acquaintances (description, clothes last worn, where student might be, who student might be with, vehicle description, information about the physical and mental well being of the student, an up-to-date photograph, class schedule, etc.). Appropriate campus staff will be notified to aid in the search for the student.

Note: In order to avoid jurisdictional conflicts when a commuter student is believed to be missing, the reporting person should immediately notify local law enforcement authorities. CSU PD will assist external authorities with the investigation as requested. If the above actions are unsuccessful in locating the student or it is apparent immediately that the student is a missing person (e.g., witnessed abduction), no later than 24 hours the University will do the following:
i. CSU PD will aid in the investigation, and or take charge of the investigation, and if necessary included additional Law Enforcement Agencies.

ii. The University Provost, will notify the emergency contact (for students 18 and over) or the emergency contact and the parent/guardian (for students under the age of 18) that the student is believed to be missing.

III. Campus communications about missing students

In cases involving missing students, the Chicago State University Chief of Police will provide information to the media that is designed to elicit public assistance in the search for a missing student. All inquiries to the university regarding missing students, or information provided to any individual at the university about a missing student, shall be referred to the Chicago State University Police Department (CSU PD) immediately.
Shuttle Service

Chicago State University provides free shuttle service operating from the campus main entrance, various key locations throughout the campus and to and from the CTA Redline L Station. The safety and security of the Chicago State University faculty, staff and students are most important, therefore the University Police Department, in collaboration with PACE Suburban Bus Systems have developed a shuttle program for campus transportation. The Shuttle Service operates three (3) PACE vehicles: two (2) 12 passenger buses and one six (6) passenger van, which are light gray in color with blue trim along the bumper and identified with the Chicago State University logo on both sides and the rear of the vehicles. Shuttle Service inquiries, call 773-821-2794 or ext. 12794.

Shuttle stops:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Campus - Main Entrance</td>
<td>95th &amp; St. Lawrence Avenue</td>
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<td>New Academic Library (NAL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTA Redline “L” Station</td>
<td>95th &amp; State Street</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pickup/drop-off location:</td>
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<td>Citgo Gas Station, 9417 South State Street</td>
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<td>Campus – Residence Hall/Student Union Building</td>
<td>Student Residence Hall (RH)</td>
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<td>Cordell Reed Student Union (CRSU or SUB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campus – CSU College Row</td>
<td>College of Education (ED)</td>
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<td>Provides easy access to the following campus</td>
<td>College of Business Health Science (BHS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>buildings. Refer to CSU Map for location</td>
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<td>details.</td>
<td>William Science Center (SCI or WmSCI)</td>
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<td>Douglas Hall (DH)</td>
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<td>Cook Administration (ADM)</td>
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<td>Jacoby Dickens Center (JDC)</td>
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<td>Jones Convocation Center (JCC)</td>
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Hours of operations: Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. until 10 p.m.

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<th>CTA Redline “L” Station</th>
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### CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY

“JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS STATISTICS ACT”

#### CRIMINAL OFFENSES

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CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY
“JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS
SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS STATISTICS ACT”
ARREST & JUDICIAL REFERRALS

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These statistics are presented for the use of students, faculty, staff and prospective students under the requirements of the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act (Public Act Law 101-542), Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crimes Statistics Act (20 U.S.C. 10929f)). The Chicago State University Police Department is proud to report the annual crime statistics as a record reflective of our successes in supporting the community. We are also proud of the fact that we have been reporting these statistics voluntarily for many years prior to the requirements set forth in the Campus Security Act of 1990.
On-Campus – is defined as all property owned and controlled by CSU/ this does not include Residence Hall.

Residence Hall – only include the one residence.

Public Property – is defined as all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that are immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Non-Campus Property – is defined as any building or property that is owned or controlled by CSU that is frequently used by students, and is not within the reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Arrest – is defined as persons processed by arrest, citation or summons, “J” = Judicial Referrals.

Fires – only include the one residence.

CHICAGO STATE UNIVERSITY
JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS
“HATE CRIMES”

Hate Crimes
2014 – No hate crimes reported
2015 – No hate crimes reported
2016 – No hate crimes reported

Hate Crimes
There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2014, 2015, or 2016
EMERGENCY CODE BLUE PHONES

The Emergency Code Blue Phone is a safety device provided by the university. There are seven (7) code blue phones placed in readily available areas on campus for easy accessibility. Each code blue phone has a red emergency button, that when pressed, will automatically dial the police dispatcher, who will dispatch a police officer to the activated phone to assist you. Code Blue Phones have a blue strobe light on the top of a 12.75 diameter, 9’ ½ green pedestal with the word “EMERGENCY” in white letters.

All emergency phones are tested for functionality on a regular basis. However, in the unlikely event there is an emergency phone malfunction, please contact the CSU Police Department at (773) 995-2113 to report the need for repairs.

LOCATIONS

#1  99th CSU Drive  
#2  B-10 Parking Lot  
#3  B-5 Parking Lot  
#4  97th Street Walkway  
#5  95th Street Wooded Area  
#6  95th St. Lawrence (Bus Turn-Around)  
#7  RUC Metra Walkway
There are also emergency phones on the following buildings:

**Education** - South side entrance

**Business and Health Sciences** – West side entrance

**Harold Washington Hall** – South side entrance

**Douglas Hall** – South side entrance

**Cook Administration Building** – North side entrance
There are two Non-Campus Buildings located at 9601 South Cottage Grove and 9611 South Cottage Grove.

Please help the University Police make our campus safe by helping us help you. Share your concerns, observations and questions with the department at (773) 995-2113.
CSU Crime Statistics can be found on the CSU website at the Police Department’s home page. Individuals can request a copy of this report by submitting a written request to the University Police at O&M –107.
http://www.csu.edu/csupolice

This document was created by Inv. Eugene Heffner III (CSU PD)

This document was submitted by Lt. James Maddox (CSU PD)