

ANNUAL STUDENT DISCLOSURES

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Welcome to the 2023-2024 Academic Year at Governors State University!

This packet contains information relevant to GSU and your education with us. Federal and State law and regulations require all institutions of higher education to provide specified information directly to their enrolled students on an annual basis. This academic year, GSU has compiled all that specified information into a single PDF format for convenience of distribution. The exact contents of this packet are listed to the left.

Please review these items when you have the opportunity. This PDF will also be available on the webpage listed in the header.

If you would prefer paper copies of this packet or any of the individual items herein, please contact any of the following individuals to make such a request:

- Lisa Carra, Assistant to Dean of Students, at 708.235.2834, deanofstudents@govst.edu, or Suite C1310 on campus
- Timothy Carroll, University Registrar, at 708.534.4503, tcarroll@govst.edu, or Suite C1300 on campus
- Damon Sloan, Exec. Dir. for Community Standards and Student Advocacy, at 708.235.7595, dsloan@govst.edu, or Suite C1310 on campus

ACCESS TO STUDENT EDUCATIONAL RECORDS

Notification of Rights under FERPA

The Federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, 34 C.F.R. Part 99 (collectively, “FERPA”), guarantee certain rights regarding access to, confidentiality of, and correction of the education records of students attending postsecondary institutions. The purpose of this disclosure is to notify the Students of Governors State University (the “University” or “GSU”) of their rights and of GSU’s policies and procedures with respect to the implementation and exercise of those rights.

I. NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS

FERPA affords Students certain rights with respect to their Education Records, including:

1. The right to provide written consent before GSU discloses personally identifiable information from the Student’s Education Records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent.
2. The right to inspect and review the Student’s Education Records.
3. The right to request the amendment of the Student’s Education Records that the Student believes are inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the Student’s privacy rights under FERPA.
4. The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by GSU to comply with the requirements of FERPA.

II. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to this disclosure and notification:

1. “Student” is one who has attended or who is attending GSU and whose records are in the files of the University.
2. “Education Records” are those records which are directly related to a Student and maintained by the GSU or by a party acting for GSU. The following *are not* considered Education Records:
 - (a) Records that are kept in the sole possession of the maker, are used only as a personal memory aid, and are not accessible or revealed to any other person except a temporary substitute for the maker of the record.
 - (b) Records of the law enforcement unit of the University.

- (c) Records relating to an individual who is employed by GSU, that: (i) are made and maintained in the normal course of business, (ii) relate exclusively to the individual in that individual's capacity as an employee, and (iii) are not available for use for any other purpose.
- (d) Records that are:
 - (i) Made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in his or her professional capacity or assisting in a paraprofessional capacity;
 - (ii) Made, maintained, or used only in connection with treatment of the Student; and
 - (iii) Disclosed only to individuals providing the treatment.

For the purpose of this definition, "treatment" does not include remedial educational activities or activities that are part of the program of instruction at the agency or institution.

- (e) Records created or received by an educational agency or institution after an individual is no longer a student in attendance and that are not directly related to the individual's attendance as a student.
 - (f) Grades on peer-graded papers before they are collected and recorded by a teacher.
- 3. "Directory Information" is information contained in an Education Record which would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if released. This includes a Student's: (a) name, (b) address, (c) telephone number, (d) photo, (e) dates of attendance, (f) enrollment status, (h) classification, (i) previous educational institutions attended, (j) fields of study, (k) awards, (l) honors, and (m) degrees conferred with dates.
 - 4. "Record" means any information or data recorded in any medium, including but not limited to handwriting, electronic, print, tapes, file, disks, microfilm, and microfiche.
 - 5. "Records Custodian" is the office or administrative officer (or their designee) of the University who is responsible for maintaining student records.
 - 6. "School Official" is any person who is a trustee, officer, agent, or employee of GSU. This includes a person or organization employed by or under contract with the University to perform a special administrative or professional task, such as an attorney, auditor, or the National Student Clearinghouse.

7. “Legitimate educational interest” is any authorized interest or activity undertaken in the name of GSU for which access to an Education Record is necessary or appropriate to the proper performance of the undertaking. The following criteria should guide Records Custodians and School Officials in determining the legitimacy of an educational interest and the need to access Education Records:

- (a) Access is necessary in order for the School Official to fulfill his or her professional responsibilities for GSU, including performing any task that is specified in the School Official’s position description or by a contract agreement, OR
- (b) Access is relevant to the performance of a task related to a Student’s education, OR
- (c) Access is relevant to providing a service or benefit relating to the Student such as health care, counseling, job placement, or financial aid.

The determination of a “legitimate educational interest” will be made in the first instance by the Records Custodian responsible for the maintenance of the Education Record at issue. If there are questions or concerns about a School Official’s interest or need in having access to specific information, the Records Custodian will consult with the University Provost (or designee) or Registrar.

8. A “parent” includes a natural parent of a student, a guardian, or an individual acting as a parent in the absence of a parent or a guardian.
9. “Eligible parent” means either:
- (d) A parent of a student who has given written consent for the parent to review the student’s Education Records; or
 - (e) A parent who has claimed the student as a dependent (as defined in section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (“IRC”), 26 U.S.C. § 152) in the most recently ended tax year.

III. IMPLEMENTATION AND EXERCISE OF RIGHTS

1. Disclosure of Education Records

A. Disclosure without Prior Student Authorization or Consent

GSU will disclose information from a Student’s Education Records only with the written consent of the Student, except:

- (1) To School Officials who have a legitimate educational interest in the Education Records.

- (2) To officials of another educational institution, upon its request, where the Student seeks or intends to enroll, or where the Student is already enrolled, if the disclosure is for purposes related to the Student's enrollment or transfer.
- (3) To authorized representatives of the U.S. Comptroller General, the U.S. Attorney General, the U.S. Secretary of Education, or State and local educational authorities, such as a State postsecondary authority that is responsible for supervising the GSU's State-supported education programs.
- (4) In connection with a Student's request for or receipt of financial aid as necessary to determine the eligibility, amount, or conditions of the financial aid, or to enforce the terms and conditions of the financial aid, or to enforce the terms and conditions of the aid.
- (5) To organizations conducting certain studies for or on behalf of the University, in order to:
(a) develop, validate, or administer predictive tests; (b) administer student aid programs; or (c) improve instruction.
- (6) To accrediting organizations to carry out their functions.
- (7) To an eligible parent of a Student who claims the Student as a dependent for income tax purposes as defined in IRC section 152.
- (8) To comply with a judicial order or a lawfully issued subpoena.
- (9) To appropriate officials in a health or safety emergency.
- (10) For Directory Information (unless the Student completes and submits the appropriate form to the Registrar requesting that the Student's Directory Information should be withheld).
- (11) For the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence to the alleged victim of that crime.

B. Student Consent for Disclosure of Education Records

In the event a Student wants or otherwise consents to a third party (i.e., anyone not the Student, GSU, or a School Official) having access to the Student's Education Record(s), the Student should complete the "[FERPA Authorization to Release Information](#)" form and submit it to the Office of the Registrar. Once the Office of the Registrar has received a completed and signed form, GSU will have the authority to disclose the specified Education Record(s) to the specified third party(ies) as the Student directs.

C. Release of Information to Third Parties

Regardless of whether GSU is disclosing a Student's Education Records to a third party pursuant to an express Student authorization or consent or pursuant to an exception to consent listed in Section III.1.A, the Education Records will be released to the third party only by the University Registrar, Executive Director of Financial Aid and Scholarships, or the Vice President for Student Affairs and Enrollment

Management (or their designees). No other University office will release Education Record information to third parties directly except in the case of institutional audits.

Any third party wishing access to Education Records without GSU having received a Student's prior written disclosure authorization or consent, must submit the request in writing, and, unless the third party is seeking only Directory Information, the third party must specify a legitimate reason for seeking access. Any such request will be referred to either the Registrar, Executive Director of Financial Aid and Scholarships, or Vice President for Student Affairs and Enrollment Management as appropriate.

Under FERPA, a Student has the right to request that the disclosure of his or her Directory Information be withheld and omitted from the University Directory as long as the Student is enrolled or maintains continuing student status at the University. If a Student wishes to have any or all Directory Information withheld, the Student must submit a written request to the Office of the Registrar (see the Registrar's "[Request to Prevent Disclosure of Director Information](#)" form). Directory Information may be released without permission for students who are no longer enrolled, have graduated, or have lost continuing student status at GSU, unless otherwise requested.

GSU will maintain a record of all requests for information from a Student's Education Records received from third parties and all disclosures of information from a Student's Education Records to a third party (except for requests and/or disclosures related to a third party with written Student consent or to a third party seeking only Directory Information). The record will indicate the name of the party making the request, any additional party to whom the requested information may be redisclosed, and the legitimate interest the party had in requesting or obtaining the information. The record will be kept with the Student's Education Records by the Registrar, Executive Director of Financial Aid and Scholarships, or the Vice President for Student Affairs and Enrollment Management (or their designees), and may be reviewed by the Student.

A reasonable attempt will be made to notify a Student prior to the release of information from the Student's Education Records if: (a) the request for information takes the form of a subpoena or court order (excluding law enforcement subpoenas and *ex parte* orders); and (b) disclosure without notice would infringe upon the Student's rights under FERPA.

2. Inspection and Review of Education Records

A. Location of Education Records

All Students have Education Records maintained by the Office of the Registrar. Additionally, Students may have Education Records maintained by one or more other Records Custodians. The following is a list of types of Education Records that GSU maintains and the Records Custodian of each type.

Type of Record	Office or Department	Records Custodian
Academic Records	Office of the Registrar	Registrar
Counseling, Testing, Tutoring Records	Academic Resource Center	Executive Director of the Academic Resource Center
Admissions Records	Admissions Office	Director of Admissions
Athletics Records	Athletics and Recreation	Director of Athletics

Type of Record	Office or Department	Records Custodian
Career-related Records	Office of Career Services	Executive Director of Career Services
Student Disciplinary Records	Student Affairs	Dean of Students
Disability Services Records	Disability Services	Director of Disability Services
Financial Assistance Records	Office of Financial Aid	Executive Director of Financial Aid and Scholarships
International Student Records	Office of International Services	Director of International Services
Student Accounts and Billing Records	Student Accounts	Assistant Director

Some Colleges and departments or divisions may maintain records separately. A list of departments and divisions that have separate records, their location, and Records Custodian responsible for the record may be obtained from the Office of the Dean of the College in which the department or division is located. The following departments and offices may also maintain Education Records:

Office or Department	Administrative Officer
Counseling and Wellness Center	Director of Counseling and Wellness
University Housing	Director of Housing and Auxiliary Services
Veterans Resource Center	Director for Veterans and Military Personnel
Center for Student Engagement and Intercultural Programs	Executive Director for the Center for Student Engagement and Intercultural Programs

B. Procedure to Inspect and Review Education Records

i. Request to Review

Students may inspect and review their Education Records upon request to the appropriate Records Custodian(s) listed above. A Student should submit to the appropriate Records Custodian a written request that specifies the record(s) the Student wishes to inspect.

An eligible parent of a Student may inspect the Student's Education Records if: (1) written consent is provided to the appropriate Records Custodian by the Student; or (2) a copy of the 1040 series income tax form filed with the IRS for the most recently ended tax year is submitted by the eligible parent to the appropriate Record Custodian showing that the Student is claimed as a dependent by the eligible parent as defined in IRC section 152.

ii. Accessibility of Education Records

The Records Custodian will make the needed access arrangements as promptly as possible and notify the Student or eligible parent of the time and location where the Education Records may be inspected. Access must be provided within 45 days or less from receipt of the written request.

When a specific record contains information about more than one student, the Student or eligible parent may inspect and review only the parts of the record that relate to the Student.

The review of Education Records must be done in the presence of a University representative. Original records may not be removed from any office where they are maintained.

iii. Right of the University to Refuse Access for Inspection

GSU reserves the right to refuse to permit a Student (or eligible parent except with respect to the parent's financial records) to inspect the following Education Records:

- (1) The financial statement of the Student's parents.
- (2) Letters and statements of recommendation for which the Student has waived the right of access, or which were placed in the Student's file before January 1, 1975.
- (3) Those records that are not "Education Records" and do not fall within the definition of "public records."

iv. Refusal to Provide Copies

GSU reserves the right to deny transcripts or copies of Education Records not otherwise required to be made available by FERPA in any of the following situations:

- (1) The Student or eligible parent lives within commuting distance (presumed to be 50 miles) of the University.
- (2) The Student has an unpaid financial obligation to the University or an administrative hold on the Education Record.
- (3) There is an unresolved disciplinary action against the Student.
- (4) There is an unresolved academic action against the Student.

v. Fees for Copies of Records

Students may have copies made of their Education Record upon payment of an appropriate charge established by the University.

3. Correction of Education Records

Students have the right to ask for correction of Education Records that they believe are inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of their privacy rights. The following are procedures for the correction of Education Records:

- (1) A Student must ask the appropriate Records Custodian (as listed in Section III.2.A, above) to amend a specific Education Record. As part of the request, the Student should identify the portion of the Education Record the Student wants changed and specify why the Student believes that portion to be inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the Student's privacy or other rights.
- (2) The Records Custodian may comply with the request or may decide not to comply. If the Records Custodian decides not to comply, the Records Custodian will notify the Student of the decision and advise the Student of the right to a hearing to challenge the portion of the Education Record believed to be inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the Student's rights.
- (3) Upon request, the Records Custodian will arrange for a hearing and will notify the Student reasonably in advance of the date, location, and time of the hearing.
- (4) The hearing will be conducted by a hearing officer who is a disinterested party appointed by the Vice President for Student Affairs and Enrollment Management. The hearing officer may be an official of the University. The Student shall be afforded a full and fair opportunity to present evidence relevant to the issues raised in the original request to correct the Student's Education Records. The Student may be assisted by one or more individuals, including an attorney.
- (5) The hearing officer will prepare a written decision based solely on the evidence presented at the hearing. The decision will include a summary of the evidence presented and the reasons for the decision.
 - (a) If the hearing officer decides that the contested portion of the Education Record is not inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the Student's rights, the hearing officer will notify the Student that the Student has a right to place in the Education Record, a statement commenting on the contested portion and/or a statement setting forth reasons for disagreeing with the hearing officer's decision. The statement will be maintained as part of the Student's Education Records as long as the contested portion is maintained. If GSU discloses the contested portion of the Education Record, it will also disclose the Student's statement.
 - (b) If the hearing officer decides that the contested portion of the Education Record is inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the Student's rights, the appropriate Records Custodian will amend the Education Record and notify the Student, in writing, that the Education Record has been amended to correct the inaccurate, misleading, or violative portion.

4. Student Complaints about Rights Violations under FERPA

Students have the right to file complaints with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by GSU to comply with the requirements of FERPA. If a Student has a complaint about securing his or her rights under FERPA, the Student should direct the complaint to the office that administers FERPA:

Student Privacy Policy Office
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202
FERPA.Complaints@ed.gov

The Student Privacy Policy Office has posted a "[FERPA Complaint Form](#)" on its website.

IV. RESPONSIBLE PARTY

The Registrar is responsible for establishing and overseeing GSU's FERPA policy and procedures. Questions regarding FERPA compliance at GSU should be directed to the Office of the Registrar at 708.534.4500, regoffice@govst.edu, or on campus in Suite C1300.

V. FORMS

The forms mentioned in this disclosure and notification are accessible as follows:

FERPA Authorization to Release Information form

<https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Ferpa/FERPA%206%2016%2014%20lg.pdf>

Request to Prevent Disclosure of Director Information form

https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Admissions/Registration_and_Enrollment/Admissions_General/Request%20to%20Prevent%20Disclosure-%20Fillable.pdf

FERPA Complaint Form

<https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/file-a-complaint> (click "FERPA COMPLAINT FORM" button)

Governors State University acknowledges and credits policies from the following in establishing its own FERPA policies and procedures: Northeastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Western Illinois University and the University of Illinois at Springfield.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM MATERIALS FOR STUDENTS

In accordance with the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations, including 34 C.F.R. Part 86, Subpart B, Governors State University ("GSU") hereby distributes this annual notification of the following information to all GSU students:

1. Standards of conduct and list of institutional sanctions for alcohol and drug related violations.
2. List of legal sanctions related to unlawful use, possession, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
3. Description of health risks associated with drug and alcohol use and abuse.
4. Referral sources for drug and alcohol programs that are available to students.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND INSTITUTIONAL SANCTIONS

Several GSU policies govern student alcohol and drug use and possession and impose sanctions for misconduct related to any such use and possession. Those policies can be found in:

- The Student Conduct Policy (GSU Policy 4)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/workarea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=44763>
- The University Housing Handbook
 - <https://www.govst.edu/housinghandbook>
- University Housing Policy Webpage
 - https://www.govst.edu/Campus_Life/University_Housing/Rates_Contracts_and_Policies/Policy/
- The Student Handbook
 - <https://www.govst.edu/handbook/>
- The Student Athlete Handbook
 - https://www.gsujaguars.com/d/2023-24_Student_Handbook.pdf

The Student Conduct Policy (GSU Policy 4)

GSU instituted its Student Conduct Policy to further its goal of cultivating a community that values academic freedom, integrity, and excellence in scholarship, justice, diversity, and access to educational opportunities. Each member of the community is responsible for creating and maintaining conditions that support these values and GSU's mission. The Student Conduct Policy outlines a Code of Conduct for students at GSU and specifies the rights and responsibilities of the GSU community in considering misconduct. The Code of Conduct applies to students who are admitted to or enrolled at GSU and to student-sponsored organizations. The following provisions of the Student Conduct Policy discuss non-academic misconduct policies related to alcohol and drugs:

V. Student Misconduct.

[. . .]

C. Non-Academic Misconduct includes, but is not limited to:

1. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, trafficking, possession, or use of a controlled substance including prescription or over the counter medications, in accordance with state and federal law. Recreational and medical cannabis, while legal in Illinois, is not legal under federal law and is prohibited. Using or possessing cannabis in any form, including (without limitation) tinctures, kief, edibles, and topicals, is prohibited across the entire campus, including open areas and buildings.

[. . .]

9. Except as otherwise provided in University policy, the sale, delivery, possession, distribution, and consumption of alcoholic beverages in or on any property owned, controlled or used by Governors State University, including residence living. According to 235 ILCS 5/ Liquor Control Act of 1934, the legal age for alcohol consumption is 21. University property includes University vehicles or personal vehicles while being used for University business.

[. . .]

VII. Sanctions for Violations

The following disciplinary sanctions shall comprise the range of official sanctions which may be imposed for violation of conduct regulations. One or more sanctions may be imposed. Records of disciplinary action shall be recorded and kept by the Dean of Students (or designee) for five (5) years following the last term of enrollment, except as noted under Disciplinary Suspension and Disciplinary Dismissal.

A. Disciplinary Written Warning: Disciplinary written warning is official notice to a student that previous conduct was unacceptable and that future breaches of conduct shall be treated more severely.

B. Educational Programs: Educational program includes activities and assignments designed to increase awareness and education about the impact of violation on self and community. Completion and outcomes of these assignments should clearly be articulated in hearing summary of findings. Failure to complete assignments as designated shall be considered a violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

C. Disciplinary Probation: Disciplinary probation is a trial period for a specific time during which a student must behave in a manner acceptable to the University. Terms of the probation shall reflect the purpose of the disciplinary sanction. Disciplinary probation status may affect qualification for awards, prizes, or student aid, when conduct acceptable to the University is a condition of such benefits. Violation of the terms of probation or of a further incident of misconduct may result in further disciplinary action.

D. **Disciplinary Suspension:** Disciplinary suspension is an action which excludes the student from registration, class attendance, and use of University facilities for a specified period of time. Disciplinary suspension is recorded on the student's academic record during the period in effect and is permanently removed upon reinstatement. Upon termination of the period of suspension, the student shall be considered for registration in compliance with the academic good standing policy and the policy on continuing student status then in effect. Established proof of a further incident of misconduct, after the student is readmitted, may result in disciplinary dismissal.

E. **Disciplinary Dismissal:** Disciplinary dismissal is the withdrawal by the University President of the privilege of registration and class attendance with no promise (implied or otherwise) that the student may return at any future time. The privilege of the use of University facilities is withdrawn by this action unless specific permission is obtained from the Dean of Students or designee. Disciplinary dismissal is recorded on the student's academic record, to be removed only if and when the student is reinstated. A student on disciplinary dismissal may be readmitted only by action of the President of the University. A student who has been dismissed is not eligible for readmission sooner than one year from the date of dismissal.

F. **Loss of Privilege:** Loss of privilege is the withdrawal of a privilege or use of a service for a specific period of time commensurate with the offense committed. Loss of privilege may be imposed separately or in addition to any other sanction(s).

G. **Restitution:** Requires a student to pay for damages to, or misappropriation of, University property, or the property of visitors to, or members of, the University community. Such restitution may be charged to any student who alone, or through group conducted activities, organizes or knowingly participates in the events causing the damages or costs. Restitution may be imposed separately or in addition to any other sanction(s).

H. **Summary Suspension:** A summary suspension requires that a student immediately leave the campus. [. . .]

I. **Persona Non Grata:** Restricts a student or other person who is not welcome at Governors State University. Specifically, this restriction extends to all buildings, facilities and grounds of the University; and any University-sponsored activities or events, both on and off campus [. . .].

J. **Loss of Recognized Student Organization/Club Status:** Loss of all privileges identified within the student club/organization protocols, for a specified period.

K. **University Housing Suspension:** Separation of the student from university housing for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified.

L. **University Housing Expulsion:** Permanent separation of the student from university housing.

M. **Summary Suspension University Housing:** The Director of Auxiliary Services & University Housing or his/her designee in consultation with the Dean of Students may remove or temporarily suspend a student from university housing pending a hearing, if sufficient facts

indicate that the student presents a threat to him/herself, or to others, or to the normal operations of the GSU community.

The University Housing Handbook

The University Housing Handbook is a student's guide to being a responsible member of the living and learning community in Prairie Place, GSU's sole on-campus residence building for students. The University Housing Handbook contains rules and regulations for residents with the goal of promoting a safe learning environment that fosters personal responsibility and growth. Students residing on campus are required to engage in responsible conduct and to model good citizenship in the community. The following provisions of the University Housing Handbook (2023-2024 edition) discuss restrictions related to alcohol:

1.7 Residential Code of Conduct

[. . .]

University Housing Policies

Students are responsible for knowing and complying with the following policies and the Student Code of Conduct which is available online.

Alcohol

Alcohol – Underage Presence

No underage person may be in the presence of alcohol in University Housing, regardless if the person who possesses or is consuming the alcohol is 21 or older.

Alcohol Containers

Residents who are under 21 are not permitted to possess/use empty alcohol containers for decoration or storage.

Alcohol – Possession and Storage

Residents who are 21 and older may possess alcohol in their contractually assigned bedroom in a “non-visible enclosure” (e.g., mini-fridge, trunk, wardrobe) if the student shares a room/living area with a resident under 21 OR in the common area(s) within their contractually assigned apartment where all individuals sharing the space are over 21. Residents who are 21 and older are limited to a maximum of one case of beer OR one liter of wine OR one liter of liquor per housing room type at any one time. A case of beer is defined as twenty-four (24) 12oz. cans or bottles. Residents who are of legal drinking age must conceal alcohol in a bag when entering University Housing and are not permitted to have open containers in common areas (lounges, hallways, lobby, etc.) or parking lot.

Alcohol - Drinking Games and Common Sources

Common sources of alcohol such as kegs, barrels, half-barrels, pony-kegs, and large containers / bowls of mixed alcoholic beverages are prohibited.

Engaging in drinking games and the use and/or possession of any device designed to encourage excessive drinking such as bongs, funnels, or hoses are prohibited.

General Procedures Regarding Alcohol

- Any person in possession of alcohol can be expected to be asked for identification to verify age.
- Residents under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, regardless of age, will not be allowed to participate in University Housing sponsored programs.
- Alcoholic beverages may not be consumed by residents and their guests at University Housing sponsored events.
- If your guests are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, they are not welcome in the University Housing and will be asked to leave.
- Alcohol possessed by individuals under the age of 21 or amounts in excess of allowable limits for individual 21 and older will be either confiscated by an appropriate University official or the student may be asked to facilitate in discarding the alcohol.

Specific procedures including notification, hearings, sanctions, appeals are published in the Student Handbook.

University Housing Policy Webpage

In addition to the content of the University Housing Handbook, the GSU website includes a publicly accessible webpage that sets forth the following policies related to drugs and alcohol that are applicable to students residing in Prairie Place:

Substance-free residence - The possession or consumption of drugs by residents and their guests in University Housing facilities is prohibited. No person under the age of 21 may store, possess, consume, or be in the presence of alcoholic beverages in University Housing. A person 21 years of age or older, may possess, store, or consume alcohol in the following locations only:

In his or her contractually assigned bedroom in a non-visible enclosure (e.g. mini fridge, trunk, wardrobe) if the student shares a room/living area with a resident under 21, OR

In the common area(s) within his/her contractually assigned apartment where all individuals sharing the space are over 21.

The Student Handbook

The Student Handbook is a guide for students, faculty, staff, and administrators to ensure that all members of the GSU community are informed about policies, procedures, rights, and privileges that affect students. It contains helpful information, guides, and directories that make navigating campus

life easier. While neither an exclusive nor comprehensive source of all GSU policies and procedures, the Student Handbook does discuss many policies and procedures in language that provides enhanced organization and clarity (without substantive changes or procedural implications due to rephrasing the official policy or procedure language). The following provisions of the Student Handbook (2023-2024 edition) discuss GSU's drug and alcohol abuse prevention policies:

SECTION TWO: STUDENT RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

[. . .]

Alcohol and Other Drugs

The health and well-being of GSU students, faculty, and staff are critical components of the overall health of our university community. Consequently, Governors State University seeks to maintain a campus environment that is free from the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs. Consistent with its mission as a public institution of higher education, the university is committed to educating the students, faculty, and staff on the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse, and to establishing standards of conduct that maintain a campus environment in which such abuse is prohibited. These standards are following the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989.

In compliance with the DFSCA, the Counseling and Wellness Center authors a biennial report of institutional policies and practices that includes the effectiveness and the consistency of the enforcement of sanctions. The biennial report is published each Fall in even-numbered years and focuses on the previous two academic years (i.e., 2018-19 and 2019-20).

GSU students should comply with local, state, and federal laws related to the use of drugs, alcohol, and crimes of violence. The Student Code of Conduct details expectations for students' behavior regarding alcohol and drugs as well as possible sanctions for violations of these policies, which include disciplinary sanctions and educational programs.

RECREATIONAL CANNABIS

Recreational cannabis, while legal in Illinois, is not legal under federal law. Possession, use, manufacture, distribution, or sale of any controlled substance, including cannabis, or drug paraphernalia is prohibited on university property and at any university-sponsored activity. There are no medical exemptions regarding cannabis use on campus.

HEALTH RISKS

The abuse or illegal use of alcohol and the illegal use of controlled substances can seriously injure the health of employees and students, adversely impair the performance of their duties and their academic achievements, and endanger the safety and well-being of fellow employees, students, and others.

Substance abuse may involve not only controlled substances and illegal drugs but also alcohol and other substances that pose a health risk. When drugs are combined, their negative effects

on the mind and body are often multiplied beyond the effects of the same drugs taken singly, which can be deadly.

SUPPORT SERVICES

The Counseling & Wellness Center provides counseling and substance use assessments designed to assist students in examining their use of alcohol and/or other drugs in a judgment-free and confidential environment. An assessment will provide students with a structured opportunity to assess their own risk, identify potential changes that could work for them, and help them to reduce their risk for developing future problems. Students may also be referred to appropriate community treatment programs for a more in-depth assessment and treatment if required. Certain alcohol, drug, and/or violent crimes may be referred to public safety.

Medical Amnesty (Good Samaritan)

The health and safety of each student are important to GSU. The Office of the Dean of Students recognizes that potential disciplinary action may deter students from seeking medical assistance for another student or themselves. As a university, we support and encourage all students to reach out for assistance in the case of a medical emergency or when they see others in need.

Under the Medical Amnesty practice, students are encouraged to be active bystanders and respond to potentially risky circumstances (such as alcohol or drug intoxication) without consequence from the university. A student who makes an effort to obtain medical assistance will not face formal disciplinary action for possession or use of alcohol (under 21) or other drugs so long as there are no other violations of the Student Code of Conduct. A student may still be required to meet with the Office of the Dean of Students to discuss the incident.

Behavior that violates local, state, and/or federal laws are still subject to criminal charges.

For medical assistance, contact the Department of Public Safety (DPS) at 708.534.4900 or dial 911. All students who reach out for assistance must self-identify so that the university can recognize your amnesty.

[. . .]

SECTION THREE: STUDENT RIGHTS

[. . .]

General Information

VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW

When students violate a university policy, they are subject to disciplinary action by the university whether or not the conduct violates the law. When a student is subject to allegations that may violate federal, state, and/or local laws, the university may simultaneously and independently investigate and address potential conduct code violations. The university conduct process shall proceed notwithstanding any criminal or civil complaint that may arise from the same incident.

[. . .]

Student Misconduct Policies

NON-ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

Prohibited acts include, but are not limited to:

1. Alcohol. Use, possession, manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcoholic beverages, except as expressly permitted by law and university regulations. Alcoholic beverages may not, under any circumstances, be used by, possessed by, or distributed to any person under 21 years of age. Public intoxication is also prohibited. *Additional regulations regarding the use or possession of alcohol in University Housing are published in the University Housing Handbook. Violations of the Residential Code of Conduct regarding alcohol, include but are not limited to:*
 - a. Persons under 21 being in the presence of alcohol;
 - b. Persons under 21 possessing empty alcohol containers for storage or decorative purposes;
 - c. Exceeding quantity limits for persons 21 and older;
 - d. Common sources of alcohol (kegs, punch bowls) and drinking games.

[. . .]

4. Controlled Substances (Drugs). Use, possession, manufacture, sale, or distribution of illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia, including marijuana, heroin, narcotics, and other controlled substances, per state and federal law. Recreational and medical marijuana, while legal in Illinois, is not legal under federal law and is prohibited. Marijuana in any form, including but not limited to tinctures, edibles, and topicals is prohibited. Prescription and over-the-counter medication or other substances being used in a manner other than its intended purpose are also prohibited.

[. . .]

19. Smoking. Smoking, use of tobacco products, or carrying any kind of lighted smoking materials on campus property.

[. . .]

SECTION FOUR: STUDENT CONDUCT PROCEDURES

[. . .]

Outcomes / Sanctions

Sanctions are designed to promote the university's educational mission, safety of the university community, and to deter students from behavior that violates the Standards of Conduct. Some behavior may be so harmful or disruptive to the university community or to the educational process that it may require more severe sanctions. More than one sanction may be imposed in any one case.

The following factors are generally considered when determining sanctions for a particular case:

- The nature of the violation(s)
- Prior findings of responsibility and sanction(s)
- Mitigating circumstances surrounding the violation
- The student's motivation(s) for engaging in the behavior
- Impact of the behavior
- Sanctions which have been imposed in similar cases in the past
- The developmental and educational impact on the student
- The overall impact on the university community

ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

- A. **Warning:** A written warning or official notice that previous conduct was unacceptable and that future misconduct may result in more severe disciplinary action.
- B. **Disciplinary Probation:** A specific period during which a student must conduct themselves in a manner consistent with university policy. Future violations of university policy while on disciplinary probation may result in more severe disciplinary action, including separation from the university. Students on probationary status may not be eligible for participation in student activities, intercollegiate athletics, awards, prizes, or scholarships when conduct acceptable to the university is a condition of such participation.
- C. **Loss of Privilege:** The withdrawal of a university privilege including but not limited to the use of services, participation in a program, event, or activity for a specified period, or removal from an appointed position of authority.
- D. **No Contact Order:** A no-contact order prohibits contact between specific individuals through any means or media including, but not limited to: in-person, phone, voicemail, text message, social media, instant messenger, e-mail, notes, cards, letters, flowers, or other gifts. This includes contact via any third party (family, friends, or acquaintances) on either party's behalf. The no-contact order also requires that the individuals will take reasonable measures to maintain a distance of 30 feet away from one another and will not threaten or retaliate against the other individual.
- E. **Restitution:** Requires a student to pay for damages to, or misappropriation of, university property, or the property of visitors to, or members of, the university community. Such restitution may be charged to any student who alone, or through group conducted activities, organizes, or knowingly participates in the events causing the damages or costs. Restitution may be imposed separately or in addition to any other sanction(s).
- F. **Loss of Recognized Student Organization/Club Status:** Loss of all privileges identified within the student club/organization protocols, for a specified period.

UNIVERSITY HOUSING SANCTIONS

- A. **Loss of Guest Privileges:** Revocation of a resident's ability to host guests or for a non-residential student to be a guest for a defined period of time.

- B. Housing Reassignment: Reassignment to a new room.
- C. University Housing Probation: University Housing probation is a specific period during which a student must conduct themselves in a manner consistent with university and housing policy. Failure to comply with the terms of probation or future violations while on probation may result in more severe disciplinary action, including removal from university housing.
- D. University Housing Suspension: Temporary separation of the student from university housing for a specific period, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for return may be specified.
- E. University Housing Expulsion: Permanent separation of the student from University Housing.

EDUCATIONAL / DEVELOPMENTAL SANCTIONS

- A. Educational Activities: Educational activities include programs and assignments designed to increase awareness and education about the impact of misconduct on self and community. This may include, but is not limited to, modules, assigned papers, mediation, community service, workshops, or meetings with appropriate university personnel.
- B. Recommendation for Assessment: A recommendation may be made for the student to seek assistance with anger/conflict, substance use, or other matters from trained professionals and/or service providers. An assessment is designed to assist students in examining emotions and behaviors such as anger, aggression, elevated interpersonal conflict, or substance use in a judgment-free and confidential environment. An assessment provides a structured opportunity to assess individual behavior and identify potential strategies to manage emotions/conflict or risk. Counseling and Wellness Center staff will report attendance to Community Standards but will keep the assessment content confidential.

ELEVATED SANCTIONS

- A. University Suspension: Temporary separation of the student from the university for a specific period, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for return may be specified. Suspension excludes the student from registration, class attendance, and use of university facilities during the specified period.
- B. University Dismissal: Permanent separation of the student from the university. Dismissal excludes the student from registration, class attendance, and use of university facilities with no promise (implied or otherwise) that the student may return at a future time. Use of university facilities is prohibited without authorization from the Office of the Dean of Students.

A student who has been dismissed may be readmitted only by the action of the university president. A student who has been dismissed is not eligible for readmission sooner than one year from the date of dismissal. Students must reapply which the student must reapply to be considered for admission. Readmission is not automatic or guaranteed.

[. . .]

PARENT/GUARDIAN NOTIFICATION

Parents, or designated guardians, will receive written notification when a student is found responsible for violating the Student Code of Conduct and/or engaging in the following behaviors:

This notification is supported by FERPA, which allows colleges and universities who receive federal funding to notify parents/guardians of dependent students when a student has been found responsible for violating university alcohol, drug, or weapons policies.

- Alcohol Policy Violation
- Controlled Substances (Drugs) Policy Violation
- Firearms, Weapons, & Dangerous Substances Policy Violation
- Alcohol/Drug Citation Issued by University Police
- Medical/Intoxication Transport: The student received medical assistance due to incapacitation, suspected incapacitation, and/or self-injury.

This notification is supported by FERPA, which allows colleges and universities who receive federal funding to notify parents/guardians of dependent students when a student has been found responsible for violating university alcohol, drug, or weapons policies.

This notification occurs because of the significant health and safety risks and consequences associated with underage alcohol consumption, drug use, and weapons possession. Governors State University supports the idea that the student, their parents/guardians, and the university are engaged in a partnership in which each partner has the responsibility to promote a healthy and productive educational experience for the student.

The Student Athlete Handbook

The Student Athlete Handbook is designed to articulate the application of GSU policies and procedures to student-athletes and supplements, not replaces, applicable University documents such as the Student Handbook, University Housing Handbook and Academic Catalog. The following provisions of the Student Athlete Handbook (2023-2024 edition) outline GSU's drug and alcohol policies:

University Alcohol, Drug, and Tobacco Policies

The University strives to create a healthy environment, one in which the high risk use of alcohol and the use of illicit drugs does not interfere with learning, performance, or development. Substance abuse disrupts this environment and places at risk the lives and well-being of the members of the university community.

GSU prohibits the use, possession, manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcohol, drugs, tobacco and other controlled substance on University premises and during University sponsored events, in accordance with law. Per (110 ILCS 64/) the Smoke-Free Campus Act, as of July 1, 2015, Governors State University prohibits smoking and the use of tobacco products indoors and outdoors on campus property, including parking lots and in parked cars. Littering the remains of tobacco products or any other related waste product on campus property is further prohibited. Public intoxication, driving under the influence, and all other violations of university policy and federal, state, and local laws are prohibited. Full policy details are available in the Student Handbook (<https://www.govst.edu/handbook/>).

Athletics Alcohol, Drug, and Tobacco Policy

All student athletes are governed by the Student Code of Conduct and the NAIA Handbook 2023-2024. Violations of the following, while you are a current student athlete will result in suspension from athletic participation and loss of tuition waiver, if applicable.

- a. Use of alcohol, drugs, tobacco.
- b. Possession of alcohol, drugs, tobacco.
- c. Under the influence of alcohol, drugs, tobacco.
- d. Bringing unauthorized alcohol, drugs, tobacco onto campus, or any athletics sanctioned trip or to any GSU-sponsored or NAIA sanctioned competitions and practices for such competition.

<https://www.naia.org/legislative/2022-23/files/NAIA-2022-Official-Handbook.pdf>
NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL / pages 131-132

PED (Performance Enhancing Drugs) Policy

Governors State University's Athletic program prohibits the use of the following classes of drugs by the student-athlete:

- a. Stimulants
- b. Anabolic Agents
- c. Alcohol and Beta Blockers
- d. Diuretics and Other Masking Agents
- e. Street Drugs
- f. Peptide Hormones and Analogues
- g. Anti-estrogens
- h. Beta-2 Agonists

Any substance chemically related to these classes is also banned. The student athlete shall be held accountable for all drugs within their bloodstream.

[. . .]

Disciplinary Action for Alcohol, Drug, and Tobacco Violations

1. First offense for alcohol, drug, and tobacco related infractions (while a member of any GSU athletic team):
 - a. Suspension for two games or one week of most immediate off-season practice
 - b. Coach's discretion on further sanctions with the approval of the athletic director
 - c. Any sanctions issued via the University conduct or the legal system
2. Second offense for alcohol, drug, and tobacco infractions (while a member of any GSU athletic team):
 - a. Immediate suspension for remainder of season or one week of most immediate off-season practice
 - b. Scholarships revoked; effective immediately
 - c. Coach's discretion on further sanctions with approval of athletic director
 - d. Any sanctions issued via the University conduct system or the legal system

Medical Exceptions

The institution recognizes that some banned substances are used for legitimate medical purposes. Accordingly, the institution allows exception to be made for those Student athletes with a documented medical history demonstrating the need for regular use of such a drug. Exceptions may be granted for substances included in the following classes of banned drugs:

- Stimulants: (including those used to treat ADHD), beta blockers, beta-2 agonists, diuretics, peptide hormones, anabolic agents and anti-estrogens.
- Hormones or anabolic agents: pre-approval is required for the use of peptide.

For all drug exceptions, the student-athlete must submit medical records that include the diagnosis, course of treatment and current prescription.

LEGAL SANCTIONS FOR THE UNLAWFUL USE, POSSESSION, OR DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL AND ILLICIT DRUGS

State and Local Alcohol Laws

Consumption, Purchase, Acceptance, or Possession of Alcohol by a Person Under Age 21

Illinois law forbids any person under age 21 from consuming alcoholic beverages. See 235 ILCS 5/6-20(e); Will Cnty. Code of Ordinances § 131.02(A).

A person under age 21 may not buy alcoholic beverages, accept alcoholic beverages as a gift, or have alcoholic beverages in his or her possession. See 235 ILCS 5/6-20(a); Will Cnty. Code of Ordinances § 110.070(C); Univ. Park Code of Ordinances § 609-03. Any person who violates those restrictions is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, the sanctions for which include the following: a prison sentence of up to one (1) year and a fine up to \$2,500. See 235 ILCS 5/6-20(f); see also Will Cnty. Code of Ordinances §§ 110.999 (imposing a fine of \$1,000 for a first violation of Chapter 110 in a 12-month period and of \$1,500 for a second violation within a 12-month period and of \$2,000 for a third violation within a 12-month period), 131.99(A) (imposing a fine between \$100-\$500 for a violation of § 131.02); Univ. Park Code of Ordinances § 609-99(a) (imposing a fine between \$25-\$500 per violation of § 609-03).

The consumption, purchase, acceptance, or possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under age 21 may also result in the suspension or revocation of that person's driving privileges by the Illinois Secretary of State. See 625 ILCS 5/6-206(a)(38), (43). The consumption, purchase, acceptance, or possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under age 18 may also result in the denial of a driver's license to that person by the Illinois Secretary of State. See 625 ILCS 5/6-107(d).

Sale or Delivery of Alcohol to a Person Under Age 21

It is unlawful for any store, bar, restaurant, or other liquor licensee to sell, give, or deliver alcoholic beverages to any person under age 21 or to any intoxicated person. See 235 ILCS 5/6-16(a)(i); Will Cnty. Code of Ordinances § 110.070(B); Univ. Park Code of Ordinances § 609-01(a). Any individual officer, associate, representative, agent, or employee of a liquor licensee who violates that law is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, the sanctions for which include the following: a prison sentence of up to

one (1) year and a fine up to \$2,500. See 235 ILCS 5/6-16(b); see *also* Will Cnty. Code of Ordinances § 110.999; Univ. Park Code of Ordinances § 609-99(b) (imposing a fine of \$100 for a first violation of § 609-01, of \$300 for a second violation, and of \$750 for a third or any subsequent violation).

It is also unlawful for any person, after purchasing or otherwise obtaining an alcoholic beverage, to sell, give, or deliver such alcoholic beverage to another person under age 21 (except in the performance of a religious ceremony or service). See 235 ILCS 5/6-16(a)(iii); Will Cnty. Code of Ordinances §§ 110.070(A), 131.02(B); Univ. Park Code of Ordinances § 609-01(a). Any person who violates this law is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, the sanctions for which include the following: a prison sentence of up to one (1) year and a fine of not less than \$500 for a first offense and of not less than \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense. See 235 ILCS 5/6-16(a); see *also* Will Cnty. Code of Ordinances §§ 110.999, 131.99(A); Univ. Park Code of Ordinances § 609-99(b).

Further, any person who knowingly obtains an alcoholic beverage for the purpose of providing it to another person under age 21, will be guilty of a Class 4 felony (the sanctions for which include a prison sentence of 1-3 years and a fine up to \$25,000) if a death occurs as the result of the illegal act. See 235 ILCS 5/6-16(a).

Additionally, in Will County, it is unlawful for a person under age 21 to enter an establishment (such as a bar) or the portion of an establishment (such as a bar section of a restaurant) that serves alcoholic beverages for consumption on site. (This restriction does not apply to regular seating areas in restaurants or to persons under age 21 who are with their parent or guardian). See Will Cnty. Code of Ordinances §§ 110.071, 110.999.

Use of Fraudulent or Fake ID by a Person Under Age 21

Illinois law also forbids any person under age 21 from presenting, as evidence of age and identity, documentation that is false, fraudulent, or not actually his or her own (a “fake ID”) for the purpose of obtaining or attempting to obtain an alcoholic beverage. Any person under age 21 who presents a fake ID or who has in his or her possession any such fake ID, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, the sanctions for which include the following: a prison sentence of up to one (1) year, a fine of not less than \$500, and at least 25 hours of community service (preferably to be performed for an alcohol abuse prevention program). See 235 ILCS 5/6-16(a), 6-20(c); see *also* Will Cnty. Code of Ordinances §§ 110.073(C)-(D), 110.999; Univ. Park Code of Ordinances § 609-02(b), 609-99(a).

Any person who provides a fake ID to any person under age 21 is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, the sanctions for which include the following: a prison sentence of up to one (1) year and a fine of not less than \$500. See 235 ILCS 5/6-16(a), 6-20(c); see *also* Will Cnty. Code of Ordinances §§ 110.073(D), 110.999; Univ. Park Code of Ordinances §§ 609-02(a), 609-99(a).

Driving While Under the Influence

It is illegal for a person to drive, or be in actual physical control of, any vehicle within Illinois while:

- (1) under the influence of alcohol;
- (2) under the influence of cannabis;

(3) under the influence of any other drug or drugs (illicit or otherwise); or

(4) under the influence of any combination of the substances listed above.

See 625 ILCS 5/11-501(a).

A driver is legally considered to be “under the influence” if he or she has a blood-alcohol content (“BAC”) of .08 or more, has a tetrahydrocannabinol (cannabis) concentration (“THC”) of either 5 nanograms or more per milliliter of whole blood, has used any other controlled substance, or is impaired by medication to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving. See 625 ILCS 5/11-501(a), 11-501.2(a).

The sanctions for driving while under the influence (a “DUI” offense) in Illinois vary depending on the circumstances of the arrest and conviction of the driver. Such relevant, aggravating circumstances may include the driver’s age, the driver’s BAC, whether the driver was transporting a child (*i.e.*, someone under age 16), whether the driver has any previous DUI convictions, and whether the driver injures anyone. See 625 ILCS 5/11-501(c). If the circumstances of the arrest and conviction for a DUI offense results in felony charges, instead of misdemeanor charges, the offense is classified as an “Aggravated DUI.” See 625 ILCS 5/11-501(d). Possible penalties and sanctions for a DUI or Aggravated DUI offense conviction are listed in **SCHEDULE A** attached hereto.

A person under age 21 convicted of a DUI offense, in addition to all other applicable sanctions, may be ordered by a judge, as a condition of probation or discharge, to participate in the Youthful Intoxicated Driver’s Visitation Program. See 625 ILCS 5/11-501.7. The offender will undergo a comprehensive counseling session prior to visitation to determine if the program is appropriate. If approved, the offender may be sent on a supervised visit to a location where the results of alcoholism or DUI crashes may be viewed.

Illinois has also enacted a “Zero Tolerance Law” with respect to drivers under age 21 found to have any trace of alcohol in their systems (*i.e.*, a BAC between .00 and .08). See 625 ILCS 5/11-501.8; see *also* 625 ILCS 5/6-208.2. Under that law, a law enforcement officer may request a chemical test after a traffic stop and issuance of a citation for any offense, when the officer has probable cause to believe an underage driver has any trace of alcohol in his/her system. If the test(s) administered reveal a BAC of above .00, or if the underage driver refuses to submit to the requested testing, the law enforcement officer submits a sworn statement to the Illinois Secretary of State’s office and the offender’s driver’s license is suspended. Applicable sanctions for violating the Zero Tolerance Law are listed in **SCHEDULE B** attached hereto.

Other DUI-related offenses and penalties include:

- Knowingly permitting a driver under the influence to operate a vehicle (see 625 ILCS 5/6-304.1):
 - A Class A misdemeanor for which possible sanctions include a prison sentence of up to 1 year and a fine up to \$2,500
- Transporting or possessing alcoholic beverages (as either the driver or a passenger) in the passenger area of a motor vehicle other than in the original container and with the seal unbroken (see 625 ILCS 5/6-205, 6-206, 6-208, 11-502):

- For drivers aged 21 and older:
 - First offense: Points assigned for a moving violation
 - Subsequent offense within 12 months: Suspension of driving privileges for 1 year
- For drivers under age 21:
 - First offense: Suspension of driving privileges for 1 year
 - Subsequent offense: Revocation of driving privileges
- Using or possessing medicinal or recreational cannabis (as the driver) within any area of a motor vehicle other than possessing such cannabis in a sealed, odor-proof, child-resistant cannabis container that is inaccessible (see 625 ILCS 5/11-502.15(a), (b), (d)):
 - A Class A misdemeanor for which possible sanctions include a prison sentence of up to 1 year and a fine up to \$2,500
 - Revocation of any medical cannabis card held by the driver for a period of 2 years from the end of the sentence imposed
- Possessing medicinal or recreational cannabis (as a passenger) in the passenger area of a motor vehicle other than possessing such cannabis in a sealed, odor-proof, child-resistant cannabis container that is inaccessible (see 625 ILCS 5/11-502.15(c), (d)):
 - A Class A misdemeanor for which possible sanctions include a prison sentence of up to 1 year and a fine up to \$2,500
 - Revocation of any status as a medical cannabis caregiver, medical cannabis cultivation center agent, or medical cannabis dispensing organization agent held by the passenger for a period of 2 years from the end of the sentence imposed

State Drug Possession and Trafficking Laws

Under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, it is unlawful for any person knowingly to possess a controlled substance. See 720 ILCS 570/402. A “controlled substance” under Illinois law is:

1. A drug, substance, immediate precursor, or synthetic drug listed in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act under:
 - a. Schedule I (720 ILCS 570/204),
 - b. Schedule II (720 ILCS 570/206),
 - c. Schedule III (720 ILCS 570/208),
 - d. Schedule IV (720 ILCS 570/210), and
 - e. Schedule V (720 ILCS 570/212); or
2. A drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, designated as a controlled substance by the Illinois Department of Human Services through administrative rule.

The term does not include alcoholic beverages or tobacco products. See 720 ILCS 570/102(f).

The possible sanctions for violating the Illinois Controlled Substances Act provisions regarding possession are listed in **SCHEDULE C** attached hereto.

Under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, is it also unlawful for any person knowingly to manufacture or deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance (other than methamphetamine) (sometimes hereinafter referred to as “drug trafficking”). See 720 ILCS 570/401. The possible sanctions for violating the Illinois Controlled Substances Act provisions regarding drug trafficking are listed in **SCHEDULE D** attached hereto.

Illinois passed the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act (the “Methamphetamine Control Act”) as a separate statute to address the manufacture, distribution, and use of methamphetamine (a Schedule II controlled substance under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act). See 720 ILCS 646/1, 5. Methamphetamine is not only distributed and used in Illinois but also manufactured in the State, with the manufacture of methamphetamine being extremely and uniquely harmful to children, families, communities, businesses, the economy, and the environment in Illinois. See 720 ILCS 646/5.

The Methamphetamine Control Act makes it unlawful knowingly to: (1) possess methamphetamine; (2) engage in the delivery (*i.e.*, “trafficking”) or possession with intent to traffic methamphetamine; and (3) participate in the manufacture of methamphetamine with the intent that methamphetamine or a substance containing methamphetamine be produced. See 720 ILCS 646/15, 55, 60. The possible sanctions associated with violating those provisions of the Methamphetamine Control Act are listed in **SCHEDULE E** attached hereto.

Federal Drug Possession and Trafficking Laws

Under the Federal Controlled Substances Act, it is illegal for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled substance unless such substance was obtained directly, or pursuant to a valid prescription or order, from a practitioner, while acting in the course of his professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by Federal law. See 21 U.S.C. § 844. A “controlled substance” under Federal law is a drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, included in Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V under section 812. See 21 U.S.C. §§ 802(6), 812 (Sch. I-V); see *also* 21 C.F.R. §§ 1308.11-1308.15. The term does not include alcoholic beverages or tobacco products. See 21 U.S.C. § 802(6). The sanctions for violating that provision of the Federal Controlled Substances Act are listed in **SCHEDULE F** attached hereto.

Under the Federal Controlled Substances Act, is it also unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance (*i.e.*, “drug trafficking”). See 21 U.S.C. § 841. The sanctions for violating the Federal Controlled Substances Act provisions regarding drug trafficking are listed in **SCHEDULE G** attached hereto.

Further, any person who engages in illegal drug trafficking on or within 1,000 feet of the GSU campus is subject to twice the maximum sanction under the Federal Controlled Substances Act as set forth in **SCHEDULE G**. See 21 U.S.C. § 860(a).

Federal, State, and Local Drug Paraphernalia Laws

Under the Federal Controlled Substances Act, it is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale drug paraphernalia. See 21 U.S.C. § 863. If convicted of such conduct, the sanctions include a prison term of up to 3 years and a monetary fine.

Under the Illinois Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, any person who keeps for sale, offers for sale, or sells any item of drug paraphernalia commits a Class 4 felony for which a minimum fine of \$1,000 for each such item shall be imposed. Any person 18 years of age or older who sells or delivers for any commercial consideration any item of drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age is guilty of a Class 3 felony. See 720 ILCS 600/3.

Under the Will County Code of Ordinances, it is a violation for any person to knowingly possess an item of drug paraphernalia with the intent to use it in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing cannabis or a controlled substance into the human body, or in preparing cannabis or a controlled substance for that use. See Will Cnty. Code of Ordinances § 132.03. The sanction for violating that Ordinance is a fine between \$250-\$1,000, plus the County administrative fee. See *id.* at § 132.99.

HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AND ABUSE

The abuse or illegal use of alcohol and the illegal use of controlled substances can seriously injure the health of an individual, adversely impair the performance of their duties and their academic achievements, and endanger the safety and well-being of others. The health risks posed by the use of illicit drugs, and alcohol, can range anywhere from headaches and confusion to cardiac issues, even death.

Substance abuse may involve not only controlled substances and illegal drugs, but also alcohol and other substances that pose a health risk. When controlled substances are used chronically or in conjunction, the health risks to the user's physical and mental wellbeing are multiplied, sometimes exponentially.

Alcohol: Alcohol is commonly abused. In the short term, alcohol impairs judgment, slurs speech, distorts vision and hearing, affects coordination, and causes blackouts. In the long term, alcohol abuse can lead to liver and neurological damage, physical dependence, severe memory issues, and even death.

Cannabis: Cannabis impairs short-term memory and comprehension, which affects the ability to perform complex tasks. It slows reaction time and can cause heightened anxiety. Prolonged use of cannabis can lead to a suppressed immune system, bronchitis, and both psychological and physical dependence.

Hallucinogens: Hallucinogens such as LSD or MDMA cause intense distortions in perception, confusion, and sometimes lead to panic attacks or psychosis. Chronic use or an overdose of hallucinogenic drugs can cause heart or lung failure, insomnia, paranoia, and even death.

Depressants: Depressants, including alcohol, cause disorientation and other behaviors akin to drunkenness. Intense or chronic use of depressants lead to shallow breathing, decreased motor control, coma, and death.

Stimulants: Stimulants such as cocaine and amphetamines decrease appetite, increase heart rate and blood pressure, and cause paranoia or anxiety. Long term use of such stimulants is psychologically and physically addictive, leading to kidney and liver damage, seizures, or strokes.

It is important to note that even legal stimulants like nicotine and caffeine can have negative effects and pose serious health risks. Prolonged use of nicotine products especially, leads to increased risks of cancer, lung and respiratory problems, and heart disease.

Narcotics: Narcotics such as heroin, methadone, opioids, or opiates increase the potential for physical or psychological dependence, leading to respiratory issues, seizures, an increased risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, and death.

REFERRAL SOURCES FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

The Counseling & Wellness Center (the “Center”) at GSU provides counseling and substance use assessments designed to assist students in examining their use of alcohol and/or other drugs in a judgement-free and confidential environment. An assessment will provide students with a structured opportunity to assess their own risk, identify potential changes that could work for them, and help them to reduce their risk for developing future problems. Students may also be referred to appropriate community treatment programs for a more in-depth assessment and treatment if required. Certain alcohol, drug, and/or violent crimes may be referred to public safety.

The Center can be contacted at:

Counseling & Wellness Center
1 University Parkway
Suite A1120
University Park, IL 60484
Ph: 708.235.7334

Regular counseling office hours are Monday-Friday 9:00AM-5:00PM. Additional information about the Center is available at <https://www.govst.edu/counselingcenter/>.

GSU also encourages students to reach out to the following resources, especially outside of the Center's counseling hours:

- 24-Hour Addiction and Alcohol Hotline at **844.244.3171**
- Illinois Helpline for Opioids and Other Substances at **833.234.6343** or text "**HELP**" to **833234**
 - Visit the Helpline's website for additional information: <https://helplineil.org/app/home>
 - See also: <https://isp.illinois.gov/CriminalInvestigations/OpioidMisuse>
- SAMHSA's National Helpline at **800.662.HELP (4357)**
 - Visit the Helpline's website for additional information: <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/national-helpline>

In the event of an alcohol or drug related emergency, students are urged to contact emergency services, whether on or off campus, by calling **911**.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES

Additional information about the State sanctions associated with driving while under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants is available from the Office of the Illinois Secretary of State (<https://www.ilsos.gov/>), including the following resources:

Illinois "DUI Fact Book" (2022)

- https://www.ilsos.gov/publications/pdf_publications/dsd_a118.pdf

Driving under the Influence (DUI)

- https://www.ilsos.gov/departments/drivers/traffic_safety/DUI/home.html

Zero Tolerance/Underage Drinking

- https://www.ilsos.gov/departments/drivers/traffic_safety/DUI/uselose.html

Information about efforts by the State of Illinois to combat the ongoing opioid epidemic are available from the Illinois Department of Public Health (<https://dph.illinois.gov/>), including the following sources:

"State of Illinois Opioid Action Plan" Page

- <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/opioids/il-opioid-action-plan.html>

"Opioids" Topic Page

- <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/opioids.html>

Information about "date rape" drugs is available from the Illinois State Police (<https://isp.illinois.gov/>) at:

Date Rape Drugs

- <https://isp.illinois.gov/CriminalInvestigations/DateRapeDrugs>

Additional, detailed information about the health effects and federal trafficking sanctions for various controlled substances is available from the Drug Enforcement Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice (<https://www.dea.gov/>), including the following resources:

“Drugs of Abuse”

- <https://www.dea.gov/documents/2020/2020-04/2020-04-13/drugs-abuse>
- https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%202020-Web%20Version-508%20compliant-4-24-20_0.pdf

Drug Fact Sheet: Stimulants

- <https://www.dea.gov/documents/2020/2020-06/2020-06-05/stimulants-drug-fact-sheet>
- <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/Stimulants-2020.pdf>

Drug Fact Sheet: Depressants

- <https://www.dea.gov/documents/2020/2020-06/2020-06-05/depressants-drug-fact-sheet>
- <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/Depressants-2020.pdf>

Drug Fact Sheet: Narcotics (Opioids)

- <https://www.dea.gov/documents/2020/2020-06/2020-06-05/narcotics-drug-fact-sheet>
- <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/Narcotics-2020.pdf>
- <https://www.dea.gov/documents/2020/2020-06/2020-06-05/synthetic-opioids-drug-fact-sheet>
- <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/Synthetic%20Opioids-2020.pdf>

Drug Fact Sheet: Hallucinogens

- <https://www.dea.gov/documents/2020/2020-06/2020-06-05/hallucinogens-drug-fact-sheet>
- <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/Hallucinogens-2020.pdf>

Drug Fact Sheet: Inhalants

- <https://www.dea.gov/documents/2020/2020-06/2020-06-05/inhalants-drug-fact-sheet>
- <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/Inhalants-2020.pdf>

Drug Fact Sheet: Steroids

- <https://www.dea.gov/documents/2020/2020-06/2020-06-05/steroids-drug-fact-sheet>
- <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/Steroids-2020.pdf>

Additional, detailed information about many different controlled substances and their effects on human health is available from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (“NIDA”) (<https://nida.nih.gov/>), including the following resources:

“Research Topics” Page

- <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics>

Commonly Used Drug Charts

- <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts>

Drugged Driving

- <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/drugged-driving>
- <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/drugged-driving>

Tobacco/Nicotine and Vaping

- <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/tobacconicotine-vaping>
- <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/cigarettes-other-tobacco-products>

Over-the-Counter Medicines

- <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/over-counter-medicines>
- <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/over-counter-medicines>

SCHEDULE A

ILLINOIS SANCTIONS FOR DUI CONVICTIONS

Conviction	Classification	Charge	Add'l Circumstances	Sanctions
First	DUI	Class A misdemeanor	None	Revocation of driving privileges: ≥ 1 year (≥ 2 years if driver is under age 21); Suspension of vehicle registration; Imprisonment: ≤ 1 year; Fine: ≤ \$2,500
First	DUI	Class A misdemeanor	Committed with a BAC of .16 or more	Additional Sanctions -- Mandatory Fine: ≥ \$500; Mandatory Community Service: ≥ 100 hours
First	DUI	Class A misdemeanor	Committed while transporting a child	Additional Sanctions -- Mandatory Fine: ≥ \$1,000; Mandatory Community Service: 25 days in a program benefiting children
First	Aggravated DUI	Class 4 felony	Committed while transporting a child and involved in a crash that resulted in bodily harm to the child	Revocation of driving privileges: ≥ 1 year; Imprisonment: 1-3 years; Fine: ≤ \$25,000; Additional Sanctions -- Mandatory Fine: ≥ \$2,500; Mandatory Community Service: 25 days in a program benefiting children
First	Aggravated DUI	Class 4 felony	Involved in a crash that resulted in great bodily harm to another person	Revocation of driving privileges: ≥ 2 years; Imprisonment: 1-12 years; Fine: ≤ \$25,000
First	Aggravated DUI	Class 4 felony	Committed when knew or should have known that vehicle was not covered by a liability insurance policy	Revocation of driving privileges: ≥ 1 year; Imprisonment: 1-3 years; Fine: ≤ \$25,000
First	Aggravated DUI	Class 2 felony	Involved in a crash that resulted in the death of another person or persons	Revocation of driving privileges: ≥ 2 years from date of release from prison; Imprisonment: 3-14 years (if 1 person died), 6-28 years (if more than 1 person died) Fine: ≤ \$25,000

Conviction	Classification	Charge	Add'l Circumstances	Sanctions
Second	DUI	Class A misdemeanor	None	Revocation of driving privileges: ≥ 1 year (≥ 5 years if 2nd conviction within 20 years of 1st conviction); Suspension of vehicle registration; Imprisonment: ≥ 5 days OR 240 hours Community Service; Fine: ≤ \$2,500
Second	DUI	Class A misdemeanor	Committed with a BAC of .16 or more	Additional Sanctions -- Mandatory Imprisonment: 2 days; Mandatory Fine: ≥ \$1,250
Second	Aggravated DUI	Class 4 felony	Committed while transporting a child	Revocation of driving privileges: ≥ 1 year (≥ 5 years if 2nd conviction within 20 years of 1st conviction); Imprisonment: 1-3 years; Fine: ≤ \$25,000
Second	Aggravated DUI	Class 2 felony	Committed while transporting a child and involved in a crash that resulted in bodily harm to the child	Revocation of driving privileges: ≥ 1 year (≥ 5 years if 2nd conviction within 20 years of 1st conviction); Imprisonment: 3-7 years; Fine: ≤ \$25,000; Additional Sanctions -- Mandatory Fine: ≥ \$5,000; Mandatory Community Service: 25 days in a program benefiting children
Third	Aggravated DUI	Class 4 felony	None	Revocation of driving privileges: ≥ 10 years; Suspension of vehicle registration; Imprisonment: 1-3 years; Fine: ≤ \$25,000
Third	Aggravated DUI	Class 2 felony	Committed with a BAC of .16 or more	Revocation of driving privileges: ≥ 10 years; Suspension of vehicle registration; Imprisonment: 3-7 years; Fine: ≤ \$25,000; Additional Sanctions -- Mandatory Imprisonment: 90 days; Mandatory Fine: ≥ \$2,500
Fourth	Aggravated DUI	Class 2 felony	None	Revocation of driving privileges: Life; Suspension of vehicle registration; Imprisonment: 3-7 years; Fine: ≤ \$25,000

SCHEDULE B

ILLINOIS “ZERO TOLERANCE LAW” SANCTIONS

Zero Tolerance While Driving	
First Conviction	6-month suspension of driving privileges for a BAC of more than .00 or refusal or failure to complete a BAC test
Second Conviction	1-year suspension of driving privileges for a BAC of more than .00 or refusal or failure to complete a BAC test
Third Conviction	Revocation of driving privileges for a BAC of more than .00 or refusal or failure to complete a BAC test
Zero Tolerance While Driving with Open or Pending Revocation	
First Conviction	Revocation of driving privileges for a BAC of more than .00 or refusal or failure to complete a BAC test
Second Conviction	Revocation of driving privileges for a BAC of more than .00 or refusal or failure to complete a BAC test
Third Conviction	Revocation of driving privileges for a BAC of more than .00 or refusal or failure to complete a BAC test

SCHEDULE C

ILLINOIS SANCTIONS FOR POSSESSION OF ILLICIT DRUGS

Controlled Substances: Heroin; Cocaine; Morphine; Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD); MDA; MDMA; MDEA; BZP; MMDA; N-hydroxy MDA; 2, 5-DMA; 4-bromo-2, 5-DMA; 2CB/Nexus; PMA; 5-methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxy-amphetamine; DOET			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 1 felony	≥ 15 but < 100 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$200,000
	≥ 100 but < 400 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$200,000 or full street value (whichever is greater)
	≥ 400 but < 900 grams	8-40 years	
	≥ 900 grams	10-50 years	
Controlled Substances: Peyote; Barbituric acid derivative; Amphetamine			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 1 felony	≥ 200 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$200,000
Controlled Substances: Pentazocine, Methaqualone, Phencyclidine, or Ketamine			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 1 felony	≥ 30 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$200,000
Controlled Substances: Narcotic Drugs in Schedules I and II not otherwise listed above			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 1 felony	≥ 200 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$200,000
Controlled Substances: Anabolic Steroids			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
1st Offense: Class C misdemeanor	Any	≤ 30 days	\$75-\$1,500
2nd Offense (within 2 years of prior conviction): Class B misdemeanor	Any	≤ 6 months	\$75-\$1,500
Controlled Substances: Any (other than methamphetamine) not listed above			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 4 felony	Any	1-3 years	≤ \$25,000

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Controlled Substance: Cannabis			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Decriminalized (IL residents over 21)	≤ 30 grams of cannabis flower; ≤ 500 milligrams of THC contained in cannabis-infused product; and ≤ 5 grams of cannabis concentrate	None	None
Decriminalized (non-IL residents over 21)	≤ 15 grams of cannabis flower; ≤ 250 milligrams of THC contained in cannabis-infused product; and ≤ 2.5 grams of cannabis concentrate	None	None
Civil law violation (except as expressly decriminalized)	≤ 10 grams	None	\$100-\$200
Class B misdemeanor	> 10 but ≤ 30 grams	≤ 6 months	\$75-\$1,500
1st offense: Class A misdemeanor	> 30 but ≤ 100 grams	< 1 year	\$75-\$2,500
Subsequent Office: Class 4 felony	> 30 but ≤ 100 grams	1-3 years	\$75-\$25,000
1st offense: Class 4 felony	> 100 but ≤ 500 grams	1-3 years	\$75-\$25,000
Subsequent Office: Class 3 felony	> 100 but ≤ 500 grams	2-5 years	\$75-\$25,000
Class 3 felony	> 500 but ≤ 2,000 grams	2-5 years	\$75-\$25,000
Class 2 felony	> 2,000 but ≤ 5,000 grams	3-7 years	\$75-\$25,000
Class 1 felony	> 5,000 grams	4-15 years	\$75-\$25,000

SCHEDULE D

ILLINOIS SANCTIONS FOR TRAFFICKING ILLICIT DRUGS

Controlled Substances: Heroine; Cocaine			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 1 felony	≥ 1 but < 15 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$250,000
Class X felony	≥ 15 but < 100 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$500,000
	≥ 100 but < 400 grams	9-40 years	≤ \$500,000 or full street value (whichever is greater)
	≥ 400 but < 900 grams	12-50 years	
	≥ 900 grams	15-60 years	
Controlled Substances: Morphine			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 1 felony	≥ 1 but < 15 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$250,000
Class X felony	≥ 15 but < 100 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$500,000
	≥ 100 but < 400 grams	9-40 years	≤ \$500,000 or full street value (whichever is greater)
	≥ 400 but < 900 grams	12-50 years	
	≥ 900 grams	15-60 years	
Controlled Substances: Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD); MDA; MDMA; MDEA; BZP; MMDA; N-hydroxy MDA; 2, 5-DMA; 4-bromo-2, 5-DMA; 2CB/Nexus; PMA; 5-methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxy-amphetamine; DOET			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 1 felony	≥ 5 but < 15 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$250,000
Class X felony	≥ 15 but < 100 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$500,000
	≥ 100 but < 400 grams	9-40 years	≤ \$500,000 or full street value (whichever is greater)
	≥ 400 but < 900 grams	12-50 years	
	≥ 900 grams	15-60 years	
Controlled Substance: Fentanyl			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 2 felony	> 5	3-7 years	≤ \$200,000
Class 1 felony	≥ 5 but < 15 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$250,000
Class X felony	≥ 15 but < 100 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$500,000
	≥ 100 but < 400 grams	9-40 years	
	≥ 400 but < 900 grams	12-50 years	
	≥ 900 grams	15-60 years	
Controlled Substances: Peyote; Barbituric acid derivative; Amphetamine			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 1 felony	≥ 50 but < 200 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$250,000
Class X felony	≥ 200 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$500,000
Controlled Substances: Pentazocine, Methaqualone, Phencyclidine, or Ketamine			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 1 felony	≥ 10 but < 30 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$250,000
Class X felony	≥ 30 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$500,000

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Controlled Substances: Hydrocodone; Dihydrocodeine; Oxycodone			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 1 felony	≥ 50 but < 100 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$250,000
Class X felony	≥ 100 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$500,000
Controlled Substances: Narcotic Drugs in Schedules I and II not otherwise listed above			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 2 felony	< 50	3-7 years	≤ \$200,000
Class 1 felony	≥ 50 but < 100 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$250,000
Class X felony	≥ 200 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$500,000
Controlled Substances: Any classified in Schedules I or II (other than methamphetamine) not listed above			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 3 felony	Any	2-5 years	≤ \$150,000
Controlled Substances: Any classified in Schedule III not listed above			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 3 felony	Any	2-5 years	≤ \$125,000
Controlled Substances: Any classified in Schedule IV not listed above			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 3 felony	Any	2-5 years	≤ \$100,000
Controlled Substances: Any classified in Schedule V not listed above			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 3 felony	Any	2-5 years	≤ \$75,000
Controlled Substance: Cannabis			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class B misdemeanor	≤ 2.5 grams	≤ 6 months	\$75-\$1,500
Class A misdemeanor	> 2.5 but ≤ 10 grams	< 1 year	\$75-\$2,500
Class 4 felony	> 10 but ≤ 30 grams	1-3 years	\$75-\$25,000
Class 3 felony	> 30 but ≤ 500 grams	2-5 years	≤ \$50,000
Class 2 felony	> 500 but ≤ 2,000 grams	3-7 years	≤ \$100,000
Class 1 felony	> 2,000 but ≤ 5,000 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$150,000
Class X felony	> 5,000 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$200,000

SCHEDULE E

ILLINOIS SANCTIONS FOR POSSESSION, TRAFFICKING & MANUFACTURE OF METHAMPHETAMINE

Possession of Methamphetamine			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 3 felony	< 5 grams	2-5 years	≤ \$25,000
Class 2 felony	≥ 5 but < 15 grams	3-7 years	≤ \$25,000
Class 1 felony	≥ 15 but < 100 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$25,000
Class X felony	≥ 100 but < 400 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$100,000
	≥ 400 but < 900 grams	8-40 years	≤ \$200,000
	≥ 900 grams	10-50 years	≤ \$300,000
Trafficking of Methamphetamine			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 2 felony	< 5 grams	3-7 years	≤ \$25,000
Class 1 felony	≥ 5 but < 15 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$25,000
Class X felony	≥ 15 but < 100 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$100,000 or full street value (whichever is greater)
	≥ 100 but < 400 grams	9-40 years	≤ \$200,000 or full street value (whichever is greater)
	≥ 400 but < 900 grams	12-50 years	≤ \$300,000 or full street value (whichever is greater)
	≥ 900 grams	15-60 years	≤ \$400,000 or full street value (whichever is greater)
Manufacture of Methamphetamine			
Charge	Quantity	Sanction: Imprisonment	Sanction: Fine
Class 1 felony	< 15 grams	4-15 years	≤ \$25,000
Class X felony	≥ 15 but < 100 grams	6-30 years	≤ \$100,000 or full street value (whichever is greater)
	≥ 100 but < 400 grams	9-40 years	≤ \$200,000 or full street value (whichever is greater)
	≥ 400 but < 900 grams	12-50 years	≤ \$300,000 or full street value (whichever is greater)
	≥ 900 grams	15-60 years	≤ \$400,000 or full street value (whichever is greater)

SCHEDULE F

FEDERAL SANCTIONS FOR POSSESSION OF ILLICIT DRUGS

First Conviction	Up to 1 year in prison and a minimum fine of \$1,000, or both
Second Conviction	Not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500
Subsequent Conviction(s)	Not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000
Additional Fine	The amount of the reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution of the offense

SCHEDULE G

FEDERAL SANCTIONS FOR TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE I, II, III, IV & V DRUGS (except marijuana)

Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Sanctions	Quantity	Sanctions
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500–4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs., and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, then not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual; \$25 million if not an individual.	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28–279 grams mixture		500–4999 grams mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40–399 grams mixture		28–279 grams mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10–99 grams mixture		40–399 grams mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100–999 grams mixture		10–99 grams mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1–9 grams mixture		100–999 grams mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5–49 grams pure or 50–499 grams mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious injury, then life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual; \$50 million if not an individual.	1–9 grams mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
PCP (Schedule II)	10–99 grams pure or 100–999 grams mixture		5–49 grams pure or 50–499 grams mixture	
				2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

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Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Sanctions
Other Schedule I & II drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual; \$10 million if not an individual.
Any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	Any amount	
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	≥1 gram	
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual; \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual; \$5 million if not an individual.
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual; \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual; \$2 million if other than an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	<1 gram	
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual; \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual; \$500,000 if not an individual.

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FEDERAL SANCTIONS FOR TRAFFICKING CANNABIS

Drug/Schedule	Quantify	1st Offense	2nd Offense*
Marijuana (Schedule I)	≥ 1,000 kgs marijuana mixture; or ≥ 1,000 marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, then not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual; \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, then life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual; \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100-999 kgs marijuana mixture; or 100-999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, then not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, then life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual; \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	50-99 kgs marijuana mixture; or 50-99 marijuana plants	Not less than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, then not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual; \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, then life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual; \$10 million if other than an individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	> 10 kgs		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	> 1 kg		
Marijuana (Schedule I)	< 50 kgs marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight); or 1-49 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000; \$1 million if other than an individual	Not less than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual; \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	≤ 10 kgs		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	≤ 1 kg		

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

STATEMENT OF PENALTIES FOR COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

Summary of Civil and Criminal Penalties for Violation of Federal Copyright Laws

Copyright infringement is the act of exercising, without permission or legal authority, one or more of the exclusive rights granted to the copyright owner under section 106 of the Federal Copyright Act (Title 17 of the United States Code, 17 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.*). These rights include the right to reproduce or distribute a copyrighted work. In the file-sharing context, downloading or uploading substantial parts of a copyrighted work without authority constitutes an infringement.

Penalties for copyright infringement include civil and criminal penalties. In general, anyone found liable for civil copyright infringement may be ordered to pay either actual damages or “statutory” damages affixed at not less than \$750 and not more than \$30,000 per work infringed. For “willful” infringement, a court may award up to \$150,000 per work infringed. A court can, in its discretion, also assess costs and attorneys’ fees. For details, see:

- Title 17, United States Code, Section 504 (17 U.S.C. § 504)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2018-title17/html/USCODE-2018-title17-chap5-sec504.htm>
- Title 17, United States Code, Section 505 (17 U.S.C. § 505)
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2018-title17/html/USCODE-2018-title17-chap5-sec505.htm>

Willful copyright infringement can also result in criminal penalties, including imprisonment of up to five (5) years and fines of up to \$250,000 per offense.

For more information, please see the website of the U.S. Copyright Office at <https://copyright.gov>.

Governors State University Policies Related to Copyrights Protection

Governors State University (“GSU”) has several policies related to the protection and acceptable use of copyrighted material with which students should make themselves familiar. Those policies include the following:

- Policy 24 – Academic Honesty
- Policy 62 – Fair Use of Copyrighted Works for Education and Research
- Policy 64 – Acceptable Use Policy for Computing and Networking, Network Security and Wireless Computing
- Policy 74 – Open Access Policy

In accordance with such policies and the GSU Student Code of Conduct (Policy 4), copyright infringement may qualify as Academic Misconduct (e.g., plagiarism in fulfilling an academic assignment) or Non-Academic Misconduct (e.g., misuse of GSU computer systems or software to infringe on copyrights in violation of GSU policies). Engaging in misconduct such as copyright infringement may subject a student to discipline up to and including disciplinary dismissal.

Copies of the GSU Policies mentioned above may all be downloaded from the following webpage:

<https://www.govst.edu/templates/policies/policies.aspx?id=tn>

INSTITUTIONAL AND PROGRAMMATIC ACCREDITING AGENCIES

As required by section 485 of the Federal Higher Education Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. § 1092(a)(1)(J)), and the regulations promulgated thereunder (34 C.F.R. § 668.43(a)(6) and (b)), Governors State University (“GSU”) provides the following information about GSU’s institutional and programmatic accreditors and government regulating body. This and additional information is also available on GSU’s website at: <https://www.govst.edu/About/Accreditations/>.

Institutional Accreditor: The Higher Learning Commission (“HLC”)

The HLC’s Statement of Accreditation Status for GSU is available at:

<https://www.hlcommission.org/component/directory/?Action=ShowBasic&Itemid=&instid=1091>

The HLC’s main website is: <https://www.hlcommission.org/>

The HLC can be contacted at:

Higher Learning Commission
230 South LaSalle Street, Suite 7-500
Chicago, IL 60604-1411
Phone: 800.621.7440 / 312.263.0456
Fax: 312.263.7462
info@hlcommission.org

Complaints regarding GSU may also be submitted via:

Email: complaints@hlcommission.org

Web portal: <https://www.hlcommission.org/Student-Resources/complaints.html>

Copies of documents describing GSU’s accreditation with the HLC can be obtained by contacting:

Governors State University
Office of the Provost
1 University Parkway
Room G351
University Park, IL 60484
Phone: 708.534.4980
Fax: 708.534.8399
provost@govst.edu

Regulating Body: The Illinois Board of Higher Education (“IBHE”)

The IBHE’s Institutional Profile for GSU is available at:

<https://ibheprofiles.ibhe.org/profile.aspx?fice=009145>

The IBHE’s main website is: <https://www.ibhe.org/>

The IBHE can be contacted at:

Illinois Board of Higher Education
1 North Old State Capitol Plaza, Suite 333
Springfield, IL 62701-1377
Phone: 217.782.2551 / 888.261.2881 (TTY)
Fax: 217.782.8548
info@ibhe.org

Complaints regarding GSU may also be submitted via:

Institutional Complaint Hotline: 217.557.7359
Online Institutional Complaint System: <https://complaints.ibhe.org/>

Copies of documents describing IBHE oversight of GSU can be obtained by contacting:

Governors State University
Office of the Provost
1 University Parkway
Room G351
University Park, IL 60484
Phone: 708.534.4980
Fax: 708.534.8399
provost@govst.edu

Programmatic Accreditors:

Additionally, the following programs at GSU have been accredited by the identified agencies:

Program(s)	Accrediting Agency	Contact Information
Addictions Studies (BHS in Community Health) (MHS in Addiction Studies)	National Addiction Studies Accreditation Commission (NASAC)	NASAC 44 Canal Center Plaza Ste 301 Alexandria, VA 22314 Ph: 703.741.7686 Fax: 703.741.7698 admin@nasacaccreditation.org www.nasacaccreditation.org
GSU information from NASAC: https://nasacaccreditation.org/accreditation/nasac-accredited-programs/		
Chemistry (BS)* *A program approved by ACS	American Chemical Society (ACS)	ACS 1155 Sixteenth St, NW Washington, DC 20036 Ph: 800.333.9511 service@acs.org www.acs.org
GSU information from ACS: https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/education/policies/acs-approval-program/data-reports.html		
Secondary Education (Biology, Chemistry, English, and Mathematics)	Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation (CAEP) Biology and Chemistry – National Science Teachers Association (NSTA) English – National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE) Mathematics – National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM)	CAEP 1140 19th St NW, Ste 400 Washington, DC 20036 Ph: 202.223.0077 caep@caepnet.org www.caepnet.org
GSU information from CAEP: http://caepnet.org/provider-search?state=IL&program=&tab=program#progresults		

Program(s)	Accrediting Agency	Contact Information
Elementary Education (BA) Early Childhood Education (BA) Principalship (MA) Superintendent (Ed.D.)	Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation (CAEP) Elementary Education – Association for Childhood Education for Elementary Teachers (ACEI) Early Childhood Education – National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) School Leadership – Educational Leadership Constituent Council (ELCC)	CAEP 1140 19th St NW, Ste 400 Washington, DC 20036 Ph: 202.223.0077 caep@caepnet.org www.caepnet.org
GSU information from CAEP: http://caepnet.org/provider-search?state=IL&program=&tab=program#progresults		
Public Administration (MPA)	Network of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA)	NASPAA 1029 Vermont Ave NW Ste 1100 Washington, DC 20005 Ph: 202.628.8965 naspaa@naspaa.org www.naspaa.org
GSU information from NASPAA: https://www.naspaa.org/accreditation/roster-accredited-programs		
Accounting; Business Administration; Business & Applied Science; Management Information Systems/Business Analytics (BA, BS, MBA, MS)	The Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB)	AACSB 777 S. Harbour Island Blvd. Ste 750 Tampa, FL 33602 Ph: 813.769.6500 accreditation@aacsb.edu www.aacsb.edu
GSU information from AACSB: https://www.aacsb.edu/accredited?F_Country=United+States&regions=americas&countries=united-states&states=illinois		

Program(s)	Accrediting Agency	Contact Information
Communication Disorders (MHS in Speech-Language Pathology)	The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) Council on Academic Accreditation (CAA) in Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology	CAA American Speech-Language-Hearing Association 2200 Research Blvd. Ste 310 Rockville, MD 20850 Ph: 800.498.2071 accreditation@asha.org https://caa.asha.org/ Complaints: https://caa.asha.org/programs/complaints/
GSU information from ASHA CAA: https://apps.asha.org/eweb/ashadynamicpage.aspx?site=ashacms&webcode=caalisting&caacat=all		
Health Administration (BHA)	Association of University Programs in Health Administration (AUPHA)	AUPHA 1730 Rhode Island Ave, NW, Ste 810 Washington DC 20036 Ph: 202.763.7283 aupha@aupha.org www.aupha.org
GSU information from AUPHA: https://www.aupha.org/resourcecenter/auphaprogramdirectory		
Health Administration (MHA)	Commission on Accreditation of Health Management Education (CAHME)	CAHME PO Box 911 Spring House, PA 19477 Ph: 301.298.1820 info@cahme.org www.cahme.org
GSU information from CAHME: https://cahme.org/programs/?govstate		

Program(s)	Accrediting Agency	Contact Information
Nursing (BSN/MSN)	Accreditation Commission for Education in Nursing (ACEN)	ACEN 3390 Peachtree Rd NE, Ste 1400 Atlanta, GA 30326 Ph: 404.975.5000 www.acenursing.org Complaints: https://www.acenursing.org/acen-accreditation-manual-policy-20/ www.acenursing.org/forms/ACENComplaintForm.docx
GSU information from ACEN: http://www.acenursing.com/accreditedprograms/programsearch.htm		
Occupational Therapy (MOT)	Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education (ACOTE) of the American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA)	ACOTE 6116 Executive Blvd, Ste 200 North Bethesda, MD 20852 Ph: 301.652.6611 accred@aota.org www.acoteonline.org Complaints: https://acoteonline.org/about/compliments-complaints/
GSU information from ACOTE: https://acoteonline.org/schools/?cn-cat-in%5B%5D=&cn-cat-in%5B%5D=&cn-cat-in%5B%5D=&cn-region=IL		
Physical Therapy (DPT)	Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy (CAPTE) of the American Physical Therapy Association (APTA)	CAPTE 3030 Potomac Ave, Ste 100 Alexandria, VA 22305 Ph: 800.999.2782 www.capteonline.org www.apta.org Complaints: https://www.capteonline.org/complaints Ph: 703.706.3245 accreditation@apta.org
GSU information from CAPTE: https://aptaapps.apta.org/accreditedschoolsdirectory/AllPrograms.aspx		

Program(s)	Accrediting Agency	Contact Information
Social Work (BSW/MSW)	Council on Social Work Education (CSWE)	CSWE 333 John Carlyle St, Ste 400 Alexandria, VA 22314 Ph: 703.683.8080 Fax: 703.683.8099 info@cswe.org www.cswe.org
GSU information from CSWE: https://www.cswe.org/accreditation/directory/?keyword=governors+state+university&pg=		
Counseling (MA in Clinical Mental Health, Marriage and Family, or School Counseling) (Ed.D. in Counselor Education and Supervision)	Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs (CACREP)	CACREP 500 Montgomery St, Ste 350 Alexandria, VA 22314 Ph: 703.535.5990 cacrep@cacrep.org www.cacrep.org Complaints: https://www.cacrep.org/for-programs/cacrep-policy-document/#policy12.a https://www.cacrep.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/CACREP-Complaint-Form.docx
GSU information from CACREP: https://www.cacrep.org/directory/		

Copies of documents describing GSU's programmatic accreditations with the accrediting agencies listed above can be obtained by contacting:

Governors State University
 Office of the Provost
 1 University Parkway
 Room G351
 University Park, IL 60484
 Phone: 708.534.4980
 Fax: 708.534.8399
provost@govst.edu

How can meningococcal disease be prevented?

Risk of transmission of meningococcal infection can be reduced by practicing good hygiene.

- Cover noses and mouths when sneezing or coughing
- Discard used tissues promptly
- Wash hands thoroughly
- Avoid sharing cigarettes, straws, cups, glasses, toothbrushes, or eating utensils.
Eating and drinking utensils can be used by others only after they have been washed.

It is recommended that household contacts and others who have had close personal contact with infected persons receive a short course of certain antibiotics, which kill bacteria living in throat secretions. Because the recommendations for use of preventive antibiotics vary according to the specific situation, it is best to consult a physician or local health department for advice. Even if an antibiotic is taken, close contacts should be observed and any sign of disease promptly evaluated by a physician.

CDC recommends vaccination with a meningococcal conjugate vaccine for all preteens and teens at 11 to 12 years old, with a booster dose at 16 years old. Teens and young adults (16 through 23 years old) also may be vaccinated with a serogroup B meningococcal vaccine. All current college and university students should receive meningococcal vaccination in accordance with current guidelines from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

Meningococcal vaccine is effective against types of *Neisseria meningitidis* that are covered by the vaccines such as serogroups A, C, W, Y, and B. Vaccines help protect against meningococcal disease and usually work well, but not all cases can be prevented.

In studies demonstrating the efficacy of meningococcal conjugate vaccines:

- **Menactra® in preteens and teens:** Between eight and nine people out of every 10 vaccinated had a protective immune response one month after completing the series
- **Menactra® in adults:** Between seven and nine people out of every 10 vaccinated had a protective immune response one month after completing the series
- **Menveo® in preteens and teens:** Between seven and nine people out of every 10 vaccinated had a protective immune response one month after completing the series
- **Menveo® in adults:** Between seven and nine people out of every 10 vaccinated had a protective immune response one month after completing the series

In studies demonstrating the efficacy of serogroup B meningococcal vaccines:

- **Besexero® in preteens, teens, and young adults:** Between six and nine people out of every 10 vaccinated had a protective immune response one month after completing the series
- **Trumenba® in preteens, teens, and young adults:** Eight people out of every 10 vaccinated had a protective immune response one month after completing the series

Additional Questions?

Additional questions or concerns regarding meningococcal disease or vaccination against the disease should be directed to your health care provider.



State of Illinois
Illinois Department of Public Health



Meningococcal Disease

What Parents and Students
Need to Know.

What is meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease is a bacterial infection. It occurs commonly in two forms:

- inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord (meningococcal meningitis); and/or
- severe blood infection (meningococemia).

The bacterium that causes meningococcal disease, *Neisseria meningitidis*, first infects the mucous membranes of the nose and throat, usually without any symptoms. In fact, five-ten percent of the population may carry the bacteria at any given time without becoming ill. In a small proportion of infected persons, the bacterium passes through the mucous membrane and reaches the blood stream, causing meningococcal meningitis or meningococemia. When illness occurs, it does so within four days of exposure, but can develop as long as 10 days later. The disease is most common during winter and spring.

How is meningococcal disease spread?

Meningococcal infection is not highly contagious. Transmission from person to person occurs through direct contact with nose and throat secretions.

An infected person can transmit the disease by:

- Coughing or sneezing directly into the face of others.
- Kissing a person on the mouth.
- Sharing a glass or cup.

Because it is possible to harbor the bacteria in the nose and throat without developing symptoms, healthy people, as well as people who are ill, may spread the bacteria to others. The bacteria is not transmitted by casual contact, such as sitting in the same room as an infected person or passing an infected person in a hallway or on a sidewalk.

What are the symptoms of meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease usually starts with a sudden onset of fever and headache. A stiff neck may be present and later a red rash may develop. Nausea and vomiting also can occur, but alone, are not sufficient to suggest meningococcal disease. In newborns and small infants, the classic findings of fever, headache, and neck stiffness may be absent or difficult to detect. The infant may show only extreme listlessness, irritability, poor feeding and sometimes vomiting. In severe cases, as the disease progresses, both infants and older patients may have seizures and decreased alertness advancing to coma.

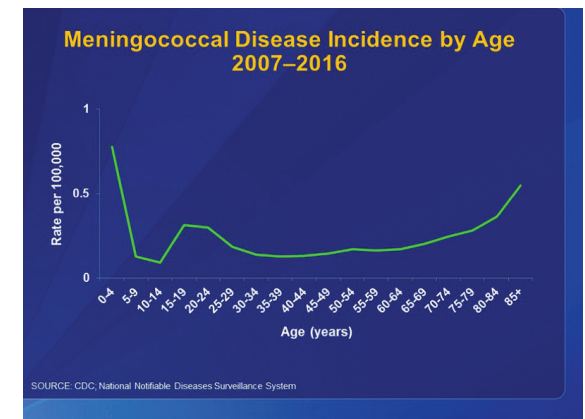
How is meningococcal disease diagnosed?

Meningococcal disease is very serious and can be deadly in a matter of hours. Early diagnosis and treatment of the disease are very important. Meningococcal disease can be difficult to diagnose because the signs and symptoms are often similar to less serious illnesses. If a medical provider suspects someone has meningococcal disease, they will collect samples of blood or cerebrospinal fluid (fluid that is near the spinal cord). The samples are then tested to determine if the illness is caused by an infection. If *Neisseria meningitidis* bacteria are in the samples, laboratorians can grow (culture) the bacteria. Growing the bacteria in the laboratory allows doctors to know the specific type of bacteria that is causing the illness. Knowing this helps doctors decide which antibiotic will work best. Other tests can sometimes detect and identify the bacteria if cultures do not.

Who is most susceptible to meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease is primarily a disease of young children. Infants, adolescents, and young adults have the highest rates of meningococcal disease in the United States (see figure 1). Adults at increased risk of meningococcal disease include those who have recently been brought together as a group and housed under crowded living conditions, such as in barracks or institutions. College freshmen, particularly those living in dormitories, are at modestly increased risk. Household contacts of cases are at the greatest risk of developing meningococcal disease. Most people are not susceptible to meningococcal disease because they have had prior exposure and have become immune.

Fewer than 10 percent of all meningococcal disease cases are fatal. Death occurs more often in meningococemia (as high as 17 percent) than in meningococcal meningitis (approximately seven percent).



(Figure 1)

How is meningococcal disease treated?

Cases of meningococcal disease require immediate medical treatment by a physician. Intravenous penicillin and other antibiotics are used to treat meningococcal disease, once diagnosed.

Meningococcal Disease

INFORMATION ABOUT MENINGITIS AND ITS TRANSMISSION

The following information about meningitis is being provided to all Governors State University freshman, transfer students, and all other attendees, in accordance with Illinois law, 110 ILCS 670/15-115.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), meningitis is an inflammation (swelling) of the protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord. A bacterial or viral infection of the fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord usually causes the swelling. However, injuries, cancer, certain drugs, and other types of infections also can cause meningitis. It is important to know the specific cause of meningitis because the treatment differs depending on the cause.

CAUSES OF MENINGITIS

- **Bacterial Meningitis:** Meningitis caused by bacteria can be deadly and requires immediate medical attention. Vaccines are available to help protect against some kinds of bacterial meningitis.
- **Viral Meningitis:** Meningitis caused by viruses is serious but often is less severe than bacterial meningitis. People with normal immune systems who get viral meningitis usually get better on their own. There are vaccines to prevent some kinds of viral meningitis.
- **Fungal Meningitis:** Meningitis caused by fungi is rare, but people can get it by inhaling fungal spores from the environment. People with certain medical conditions, like diabetes, cancer, or HIV, are at higher risk of fungal meningitis.
- **Parasitic Meningitis:** Various parasites can cause meningitis or can affect the brain or nervous system in other ways. Overall, parasitic meningitis is much less common than viral and bacterial meningitis.
- **Amebic Meningitis:** Primary amebic meningoencephalitis (PAM) is a rare and devastating infection of the brain caused by *Naegleria fowleri*, a free-living microscopic amoeba that lives in warm water and soil.
- **Non-Infectious Meningitis:** Sometimes cancers, systemic lupus erythematosus (lupus), certain drugs, head injury, and brain surgery can cause meningitis.

INFORMATION ABOUT BACTERIAL MENINGITIS

Transmission

Generally, the germs that cause bacterial meningitis spread from one person to another. Certain germs can spread through food. How people spread the germs often depends on the type of bacteria. It is

also important to know that people can have these bacteria in or on their bodies without being sick. These people are “carriers.” Most carriers never become sick, but can still spread the bacteria to others.

Here are some of the most common examples of how people spread each type of bacteria to each other:

- Group B *Streptococcus* and *E. coli*: Mothers can pass these bacteria to their babies during birth.
- *H. influenzae*, *M. tuberculosis*, and *S. pneumoniae*: People spread these bacteria by coughing or sneezing while in close contact with others, who breathe in the bacteria.
- *N. meningitidis*: People spread these bacteria by sharing respiratory or throat secretions (saliva or spit). This typically occurs during close (coughing or kissing) or lengthy (living together) contact.
- *E. coli*: People can get these bacteria by eating food prepared by people who did not wash their hands well after using the toilet.

People usually get sick from *E. coli* and *L. monocytogenes* by eating contaminated food.

Signs and Symptoms

Meningitis symptoms include sudden onset of: fever; headache; and stiff neck. There are often other symptoms, such as: nausea; vomiting; photophobia (eyes being more sensitive to light); and altered mental status (confusion)

Typically, symptoms of bacterial meningitis develop within 3 to 7 days after exposure; note, this is not true for TB meningitis, which can develop much later after exposure to the bacteria.

Bacterial meningitis is usually severe and can cause serious complications, such as brain damage, hearing loss, or learning disabilities. The pathogens (germs) that cause bacterial meningitis can also be associated with another serious illness, sepsis. Sepsis is the body’s extreme response to infection. Without timely treatment, sepsis can quickly lead to tissue damage, organ failure, and death. Accordingly, people with bacterial meningitis can have seizures, go into a coma, and even die. For this reason, anyone who thinks they may have meningitis should see a doctor as soon as possible.

INFORMATION ABOUT VIRAL MENINGITIS

Transmission

People can spread the viruses that cause viral meningitis to other people. If you have close contact with someone who has viral meningitis, they may spread the virus to you. However, you are not likely to develop meningitis. That’s because most people infected with these viruses will not develop meningitis.

Viruses that can cause meningitis include: non-polio enteroviruses; mumps virus; herpesviruses, including Epstein-Barr virus, herpes simplex viruses, and varicella-zoster virus (which causes chickenpox and shingles); measles virus; influenza virus; arboviruses, like West Nile virus; and lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus. Each of those viruses has its own ways of spreading.

Symptoms

Common symptoms of viral meningitis include: fever; headache; stiff neck; photophobia (eyes being more sensitive to light); sleepiness or trouble waking up from sleep; nausea; irritability; vomiting; lack of appetite; and lethargy (a lack of energy). Initial symptoms of viral meningitis are similar to those for bacterial meningitis.

Most people with mild viral meningitis usually get better on their own within 7 to 10 days.

Sources of information: <https://www.cdc.gov/meningitis/index.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/meningitis/bacterial.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/meningitis/viral.html>

For information about obtaining the meningitis vaccine, please contact the GSU Health Center by Advocate Aurora Health (Advocate Health Care), at 708.235.2114 or in person on campus in Suite A-1120, during its regular appointment hours. More information about the Health Center and options for scheduling an appointment online is available at <https://www.govst.edu/advocate-health-center/>. Information about GSU student immunization requirements is available at <https://www.govst.edu/immunization/>.

VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY WORKER POLICY

Governors State University Policy No. 67

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to comply with Illinois law in providing reasonable accommodation for any student who is absent from class due to the performance of her or his duties as a volunteer emergency worker.

II. DEFINITIONS

“Volunteer emergency worker” includes, but is not limited to:

- A. a person who serves as a member of a fire department of a fire protection district, municipality, or other unit of government on other than a full-time career basis and who meets the requirements for volunteer status provided in Section 553.106 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations and United States Department of Labor Wage and Hour Opinion Letter FLSA 2006-28 and United States Department of Labor Wage and Hour Opinion Letter FLSA 2005-51;
- B. a person who serves on a volunteer basis and is licensed under the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act as an Emergency Medical Responder (EMR) (First Responder), Emergency Medical Technician (EMT), Emergency Medical Technician-Intermediate (EMT-I), Advanced Emergency Medical Responder (A-EMT), or Paramedic (EMT-P), or a volunteer ambulance driver or attendant, and the person does not work in one of these capacities for another fire department, fire protection district, or governmental entity on a full-time career basis; and
- C. a person who is a volunteer member of a county or municipal emergency services and disaster agency pursuant to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, an auxiliary policeman appointed pursuant to the Municipal Code, or an auxiliary deputy appointed by a county sheriff pursuant to the Counties Code.

III. POLICY

Governors State University will provide reasonable accommodation for any student who is absent from class due to the performance of her or his duties as a volunteer emergency worker. If an absence is the result of a student’s documented performance of emergency volunteer work, an instructor must accommodate the absence within reason. A student who believes that he or she has been unreasonably denied this accommodation may seek redress through the academic grievance procedure set forth in University Policy No. 5.

IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The University acknowledges and credits the Illinois Volunteer Emergency Worker Higher Education Protection Act (110 ILCS 122) and the Illinois Volunteer Emergency Worker Job Protection Act (50 ILCS 748).

RESPONSIBLE PARTY

The Provost or designee will be responsible for procedures under this policy.

Effective 1/22/2009
Revised 6/1/2020

STUDENT OPTIONAL DISCLOSURE OF PRIVATE MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Mental Health Emergency Contact

Illinois Public Act 099-0278, known as the Student Optional Disclosure of Private Mental Health Act (110 ILCS 74/1 *et seq.*), grants each student the opportunity to designate a person that GSU may contact in the event that the student experiences a mental health emergency that puts the student or others at risk for serious injury or death.

You are not required to designate such a mental health emergency contact. Should you wish to designate one, the person should be over 18 years of age and able to make medical decisions on your behalf if you are unable to do so. Otherwise, your designated contact may be anyone you choose (parent, relative, sibling, family friend, etc.).

To designate a Mental Health Emergency Contact, you must complete the online form provided by the University at <https://www.govst.edu/disclosure/>. You also have the right, as a student, to withdraw or revoke your Mental Health Emergency Contact designation and authorization by notifying the University in writing, including by utilizing the form provided at <https://www.govst.edu/disclosure/>.

Please understand that under certain circumstances, as allowed and/or required by law, University officials may contact your family members or others in the event of an emergency even without your express written consent.

Questions about designating or changing a Mental Health Emergency Contact should be directed to the **GSU Counseling and Wellness Center at 708.235.7334**.

ILLINOIS VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATION

Suggested October 2022

FOR ILLINOIS RESIDENTS ONLY

TO VOTE YOU MUST:

- Be a United States citizen
Be at least 18 years old (some 17 year olds may vote in the General Primary, Consolidated Primary or Caucus)
- Live in your election precinct at least 30 days
- Not be convicted and incarcerated.
- Not claim the right to vote anywhere else

TO VOTE IN THE NEXT ELECTION:

- **Mail or deliver this application to your County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners** no later than 28 days before the next election. [\(click here for County Clerk/Election Board listings\)](#) or go to <http://www.elections.il.gov>

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- If you do not have a driver's license, State Identification Card or social security number, and this form is submitted by mail, and you have never registered to vote in the jurisdiction you are now registering in, then you must send, with this application, either (i) a copy of a current and valid photo identification, or (ii) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter. If you do not provide the information required above, then you will be required to provide election officials with either (i) or (ii) described above the first time you vote in person or prior to voting by mail.
- If you change your name you must re-register.
- If you register at a public service agency, any information regarding the agency that assisted you will remain confidential as will any decision not to register.
- If you do not receive a Notice within 2 weeks of mailing or delivering this application, call your County Clerk or Board of Election Commissioners.

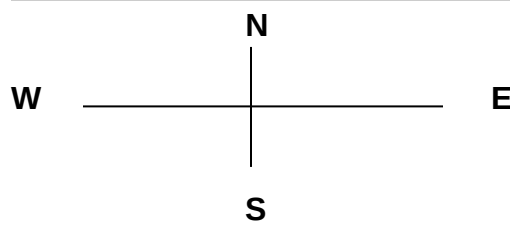
TO COMPLETE THIS FORM:

SBE R-19

- Box 1-If you do not have a middle name, leave blank.
- Box 3-If mailing address is same as Box 2, write "same".
- Box 4-By providing an email address you agree to receive election related notices via email.
- Box 5-If you have never registered before, leave blank. If you do not remember your former address; provide as much information as possible.
- Box 6-If you have not changed your name, leave blank.
- Box 10-If you have an Illinois Driver's License or Secretary of State ID, check the first box and fill in the number. If you do not have a Driver's License or SOS ID, check the second box and fill in the last four digits of your Social Security Number. If you do not have a SSN, check the third box and send a copy of the appropriate document (as described in the "Important Information" section) along with this form.
- Box 11-Read, date and personally sign your name or make your mark in the box.

IF YOU HAVE NO STREET ADDRESS,

below describe your home: list the name of subdivision; cross streets; roads; landmarks; mileage and/or neighbors' names.



If you have questions about completing this form, please call the State Board of Elections at (217)782-4141 or (312)814-6440 (or webmaster@elections.il.gov).

TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY IN BLACK OR BLUE INK

Are you a citizen of the United States of America? (check one) yes ☐ no ☐ Will you be 18 years of age on or before the next election day OR are you currently 17 and will be 18 by the day of the next General or Consolidated Election? (check one) yes ☐ no ☐ If you checked "no" in response to either of these questions, then do not complete this form.				Office Use					
You can use this form to: (Check One) ☐ apply to register to vote in Illinois ☐ change your address ☐ change your name									
1. Last Name First Name Middle Name or Initial Suffix (Circle One) Jr. Sr. II III IV									
2. Address where you live (House No., Street Name, Apt. No.)		City/Village/Town		Zip Code		County		Township	
3. Mailing address (P.O. Box)		City/Village/Town, State		Zip Code		4. Email (optional)			
5. Former Registration Address: (include City and State and Zip Code)				Former County		6. Former Name: (if changed)			
7. Date of Birth: MM/DD/YY		9. Home telephone number including area code (optional)		10. ID number – check the applicable box and provide the appropriate number					
8. Sex (circle one) M F X		() -		☐ IL Driver's License or, if none, Sec. of State ID or ☐ Last 4 digits of Social Security Number ☐ I have none of the above-listed identification numbers.					

11. Voter Affidavit – Read all statements and sign within the box to the right.

I swear or affirm that:

- I am a citizen of the United States;
- I will be at least 18 years old on or before the next election **(or the next General or Consolidated Election)**;
- I will have lived in the State of Illinois and in my election precinct at least 30 days as of the date of the next election;
- The information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge under penalty of perjury. If I have provided false information, then I may be fined, imprisoned, or if I am not a U.S. citizen, deported from or refused entry into the United States.

This is my signature or mark in the space below.

Today's Date: ____/____/____

12. If you cannot sign your name, ask the person who helped you fill in this form to print their name, address and telephone number.

Name of person assisting.

Full Address

Telephone No.

CONSUMER INFORMATION DISCLOSURES FROM GOVERNORS STATE UNIVERSITY

Federal and State law, including but not limited to section 485 of the Federal Higher Education Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. § 1092), and regulations promulgated thereunder (including 34 C.F.R. §§ 668.41-668.49), requires all institutions of higher education to provide specified information to prospective and current students, staff, and the general public.

The information below provides current and prospective students with direct links to information, resources, and metrics in a variety of areas, including general institutional information, financial aid, student services and campus life, campus security, and GSU student outcomes.

In accordance with applicable law, any current or prospective student may request that any of the following information be provided to them in paper format, free of charge. Students should contact any of the following individuals to make such a request:

- Lisa Carra, Assistant to Dean of Students, at 708.235.2834, deanofstudents@govst.edu, or Suite C1310 on campus
- Timothy Carroll, University Registrar, at 708.534.4503, tcarroll@govst.edu, or Suite C1300 on campus
- Damon Sloan, Executive Director for Community Standards and Student Advocacy, at 708.235.7595, dsloan@govst.edu, or Suite C1310 on campus

NOTE: The links below are accurate as of the date of disclosure. Because the links may be updated during the course of the year, please visit the following webpage for the most up-to-date listing:

<https://www.govst.edu/Admissions/Financial Aid/Consumer Information/>

General Institutional Information

- GSU's Academic Program 2023-2024
 - Academic Degree Programs
 - <https://catalog.govst.edu/content.php?catoid=12&navoid=1335>
 - GSU Educational Programs designed to meet State professional licensure, endorsement, and/or designation requirements
 - <https://catalog.govst.edu/content.php?catoid=12&navoid=1438>

- Additional information about specific programs:
 - Accounting, M.S.
 - https://catalog.govst.edu/preview_program.php?catoid=12&poid=2895&returnto=1335
 - Communication Disorders, B.H.S.
 - https://catalog.govst.edu/preview_program.php?catoid=12&poid=2939&returnto=1335
 - Communication Disorders, M.H.S.
 - https://catalog.govst.edu/preview_program.php?catoid=12&poid=2860&returnto=1335
 - Physical Therapy, D.P.T.
 - https://catalog.govst.edu/preview_program.php?catoid=12&poid=2834&returnto=1335
 - Interdisciplinary Leadership (Superintendent Licensure), Ed.D.
 - https://catalog.govst.edu/preview_program.php?catoid=12&poid=2862&returnto=1335
 - Mathematics (with an Actuarial Science Sequence), M.S.
 - https://catalog.govst.edu/preview_program.php?catoid=12&poid=2911&returnto=1335
 - Occupational Therapy, M.O.T.
 - https://catalog.govst.edu/preview_program.php?catoid=12&poid=2856&returnto=1335
 - Licensure of Teachers and Other School Professionals
 - <https://catalog.govst.edu/content.php?catoid=12&navoid=1327>
- GSU Faculty Directory
 - <https://www.govst.edu/faculty-directory/>
 - <https://catalog.govst.edu/content.php?catoid=12&navoid=1330>
- Instructional Facilities:
 - Classroom and laboratory spaces (maps)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/building-maps/>
 - Technology Enhanced Classrooms
 - https://www.govst.edu/About/Offices_and_Departments/Information_Technology/Technology_Enhanced_Classrooms/

- Library
 - <https://www.govst.edu/library/>
- Academic Resource Center
 - <https://www.govst.edu/ARC/>
- Center for Active Engagement and Scholarship (CAES)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/caes/>
- Testing Center
 - <https://www.govst.edu/testing-center/>
- Computer Connection Central (C3 - The Cube)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/TheCube/>
- Center for Performing Arts
 - <https://www.govst.edu/cpa-about/>
- Digital Learning and Media Design (DLMD) Production Facilities
 - <https://www.govst.edu/dlmdproductionfacilities/>
 - <https://www.govst.edu/dlmd/> (DLMD program)
- Family Development Center
 - <https://www.govst.edu/children/>
- Student Counseling Center
 - <https://www.govst.edu/counselingcenter/>
- Counseling and Wellness Center
 - https://www.govst.edu/Campus_Life/Counseling_and_Wellness_Center/
- GSU Bookstore by Follett
 - https://www.govst.edu/Campus_Life/Bookstore_-_GSU_Follett/
 - <https://www.bkstr.com/governorsstatestore/home>
- Institutional and Program Accreditation, Approval, or Licensure information:
 - Institutional and Programmatic Accreditors
 - <https://www.govst.edu/About/Accreditations/>
 - Programmatic Accreditors for the College of Education
 - https://www.govst.edu/Academics/Colleges_and_Programs/College_of_Education/Accreditation/
 - Programmatic Accreditors for the College of Business
 - <https://www.govst.edu/COBAccreditation/>

- Programmatic Accreditors for the College of Health and Human Services
 - https://www.govst.edu/Academics/Colleges_and_Programs/College_of_Health_and_Human_Services/Accreditations_for_CHHS/
- Programmatic Accreditors for the College of Arts and Sciences
 - https://www.govst.edu/Academics/Colleges_and_Programs/College_of_Arts_and_Sciences/Accreditation/
- Transfer of Credit Policies and Articulation Agreements:
 - GSU Policies on Transfer Credit for Graduate Students (Policy 30) and Undergraduate Students (Policy 31)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/workarea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=15058> (Policy 30)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/workarea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=44869> (Policy 31)
 - GSU Policy on Credit for Prior Learning (CPL) (Policy 36)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/workarea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=49692>
 - Transfer Student eligibility, requirements and process information
 - <https://www.govst.edu/transfer-new/>
 - <https://www.govst.edu/virtual-transfer-center/> (Virtual Transfer Center)
 - GSU Dual Degree Program (DDP) and Articulation Agreements (Transfer Guides)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/ddp/> (DDP)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/transferguides/> (Transfer Guides)
 - Information on the Illinois Articulation Initiative (IAI) and iTransfer Website
 - <https://www.govst.edu/IAI/> (Information)
 - <http://itransfer.org/> (iTransfer Website)
 - Credit based on College Board Advanced Placement (AP) or International Baccalaureate Program (IB) exam scores
 - <https://catalog.govst.edu/content.php?catoid=12&navoid=1411>
 - Prior Learning Credit for Military and Life Experience
 - <https://www.govst.edu/military-credit/>
- Costs of Attending GSU:
 - GSU Tuition and Fees Calculator
 - <https://www.govst.edu/tuition>
 - Net Price Calculator
 - <https://www.govst.edu/netprice.htm>

- Cost of Attendance Information
 - <https://www.govst.edu/Cost/>
- GSU Student Body Diversity Data:
 - Fall 2022 Fast Facts
 - [https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/About/University_Governance/gsu/Fall%202022%20Fast%20Facts\(1\).pdf](https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/About/University_Governance/gsu/Fall%202022%20Fast%20Facts(1).pdf)
 - Common Data Set 2022-2023
 - [https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/About/University_Governance/gsu/CDS_2022-2023_Final\(3\).pdf](https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/About/University_Governance/gsu/CDS_2022-2023_Final(3).pdf)
 - Profiles of Academic Majors – Fall 2022
 - https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/About/University_Governance/gsu/PAM%20Fall%202022%20v3_1.pdf
- GSU Information on the U.S. Department of Education’s Institute of Education Sciences National Center for Education Statistics “College Navigator” Website
 - <http://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/?q=Governors+State+University&s=all&fv=145336&id=145336>
- GSU Information on the U.S. Department of Education’s “College Scorecard” Website
 - <https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/school/?145336-Governors-State-University>
 - Including student body socio-economic diversity, Federal Pell Grant recipient, and race/ethnicity information
- GSU “Institution Profile” on the Illinois Board of Higher Education Website
 - <https://ibheprofiles.ibhe.org/profile.aspx?fice=009145>
- TRIO Educational Opportunity Center
 - <https://www.govst.edu/trioeoc/>

Financial Aid Information

- GSU Office of Financial Aid services information
 - https://www.govst.edu/Admissions/Financial_Aid/
- Types of financial aid available, including “gift aid” (scholarships, grants, military and veteran benefits, and tuition waivers and assistantships) and “self-help” aid (federal loans, private loans, and work-study)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/Financial-Aid-Types/>
 - Additional information about each type of aid, including eligibility and application requirements, can be found as follows:

- Scholarships
 - <https://www.govst.edu/scholarships/>
- State and Federal Grants
 - https://www.govst.edu/Admissions/Financial_Aid/Grants/
- State and Federal Military and Veterans Benefits
 - <https://www.govst.edu/Veteran-Benefits/>
- Institutional Tuition Waivers and Assistantships
 - https://www.govst.edu/Admissions/Financial_Aid/Tuition_Waivers_and_Assistantships/
- Federal and Private Loans
 - https://www.govst.edu/Admissions/Financial_Aid/Loans/
- Federal Work-Study
 - <https://www.govst.edu/work-study/>
 - Information on the GSU employment process
 - <https://www.govst.edu/employment-resources/>
- Additional information available on GSU's Internet website:
 - The Financial Aid Process
 - <https://www.govst.edu/fa-process/>
 - Related Forms
 - <https://www.govst.edu/forms-publications/>
 - Glossary of Financial Aid Terms
 - https://www.govst.edu/Admissions/Financial_Aid/Glossary_of_financial_aid_terms/
 - RISE Act and Alternative Application for Illinois Aid
 - https://www.govst.edu/Admissions/Financial_Aid/RISE_Act_and_Alternative_Application/
 - Information regarding the purchase or rental of textbooks using Financial Aid
 - https://www.govst.edu/Admissions/Financial_Aid/Buy_Books_with_Aid/
 - Application of Aid
 - https://www.govst.edu/Admissions/Financial_Aid/How_aid_is_applied/
- Financial Aid and Study Abroad at GSU
 - <https://www.govst.edu/ea-financial-aid/>
 - <https://www.govst.edu/study-abroad-programs/> (General Information about GSU Study Abroad)

- Entrance Counseling and Exit Counseling for federal loan borrowers
 - <https://studentaid.gov/entrance-counseling/> (Entrance Counseling)
 - <https://studentaid.gov/exit-counseling/> (Exit Counseling)
- GSU Policies related to the Student Financial Aid process:
 - Withdrawal and Return of Title IV Funds (GSU R2T4 Policy)
 - https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Admissions/Financial_Aid/Admissions_General/Withdrawal%20and%20Return%20of%20Title%20IV%20Funds%20Policy.pdf
 - GSU Withdrawal Policy (GSU Policy 6)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/workarea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=41218>
 - Satisfactory Academic Progress (GSU SAP Policy)
 - https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Admissions/Financial_Aid/FA_Policies_Folder/21-22%20SAP%20Policy%20for%20GSU.pdf
 - Additional information related to GSU SAP policies
 - https://www.govst.edu/Admissions/Financial_Aid/SAP/
 - Financial Aid Rights & Responsibilities (Student's Rights)
 - https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Admissions/Financial_Aid/16-17_Forms/Student%20Rights%20and%20Responsibilities.pdf
 - Policy on Tuition and Fees Waivers (GSU Policy 76)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/workarea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=29390>
 - Financial Aid Verification Policy (GSU Policy 82)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/workarea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=36215>

Services and Resources for Students

- GSU Career Services Office
 - https://www.govst.edu/Campus_Life/Career_Services/
- Access Services for Students with Disabilities
 - <https://www.govst.edu/disability-services/>
 - Additional information about ADA Accessibility at GSU
 - <https://www.govst.edu/ada/>
- Office of the Dean of Students
 - <https://www.govst.edu/DOS/>

- GSU4U Student Assistance
 - <https://www.govst.edu/gsu4u/>
- GSU Community Standards Program
 - <https://www.govst.edu/thecode/>
- University Housing
 - <https://www.govst.edu/housing/>
- Campus Meal Plans (for Commuter Students)
 - [https://www.govst.edu/Campus_Life/University_Housing/Rates_Contracts_and_Policies/Apply for a Meal Plan - Commuter Students Only/](https://www.govst.edu/Campus_Life/University_Housing/Rates_Contracts_and_Policies/Apply_for_a_Meal_Plan_-_Commuter_Students_Only/)
- Student Activities opportunities and information
 - <https://govst.campuslabs.com/engage/> (Opportunities)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/cseip/> (Information)
- Latinx Student Resources
 - <https://www.govst.edu/latinx-student-resources/>
- First Generation Student Resources
 - <https://www.govst.edu/1st-generation/>
- International Student Resources
 - <https://www.govst.edu/international-students/>
- GSU Veterans Resource Center
 - <https://www.govst.edu/vrc/>
- U.S. Selective Service System information
 - <https://www.sss.gov/>
- Voter Registration Information:
 - GSU Civic Engagement Programs
 - https://www.govst.edu/CAMPUS_LIFE/Civic_Engagement/Programs/
 - Illinois Online Voter Registration Website and Application
 - <https://ova.elections.il.gov/> (Website)
 - <https://elections.il.gov/electionoperations/votingregistrationforms.aspx> (Application)
- Information for Voters in Illinois:
 - Voting by Mail Application
 - <https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/VotingByMailAgreement.aspx?T=637977348597919984>

- Polling Place Locator
 - <https://ova.elections.il.gov/PollingPlaceLookup.aspx?Name=E7MlfloXSDrGx7o62aTaSy pO07MZfdfWhCn6vBnf78ME0gKxs7cV63hQnqnYuQGx6i60nEUTfWg%3d&T=637977350637863138>
- Student Grievance Policy and Process
 - <https://www.govst.edu/studentcomplaints/>

Information Privacy

- Privacy of Student Records – Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) – information:
 - GSU Policy on Access to Student Educational Records and FERPA Notice (Policy 12)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/workarea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=43280>
 - Additional FERPA information and related forms
 - https://www.govst.edu/Admissions/Registration_and_Enrollment/Family_Educational_Rights_and_Privacy_Act/
- HIPAA, GLBA, and FERPA Protections (GSU Internal Compliance Requirements)
 - https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Admissions/Financial_Aid/20-21_Forms/Compliance%20for%20Protection%20of%20Student%20Information.pdf

Campus Health, Safety, and Wellbeing

- GSU Counseling and Wellness Center
 - <https://www.govst.edu/wellness/>
 - Immunization Policy
 - <https://www.govst.edu/immunization/>
 - Including Meningitis Vaccine information
 - Illinois Department of Public Health Meningococcal Disease Brochure
 - <https://dph.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/idph/files/ohp-publications-meningococcal-disease-brochure.pdf>
- Student Optional Disclosure of Private Mental Health Information and Web Form
 - <https://www.govst.edu/disclosure/> (Information)
 - <https://gsu-hcc.titaniumhwc.com/> (Web Form)
- GSU Health Center by Advocate Aurora Health (Advocate Health Care)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/advocate-health-center/>

- GSU Campus Safety
 - <https://www.govst.edu/campus-safety/>
 - Crime Prevention and Safety Tips
 - https://www.govst.edu/Campus_Life/Campus_Safety/Crime_Prevention_and_Safety_Tips/
- GSU Emergency Management Resources
 - <https://www.govst.edu/emergency/>
 - “Take Action” guidance for emergency situations
 - <https://www.govst.edu/take-action/>
 - GSU Safety Booklet
 - [http://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Campus_Life/Student_Activities\(6\)/Student_Activities_Inside_Pages/GSU-CampusSafetyBooklet.pdf](http://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Campus_Life/Student_Activities(6)/Student_Activities_Inside_Pages/GSU-CampusSafetyBooklet.pdf)
- GSU Emergency Response Team (ERT)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/ert-team/>
- GSU Campus Threat Assessment
 - <https://www.govst.edu/CTAT/>
- GSU Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
 - https://www.govst.edu/Campus_Life/Campus_Safety/Campus_Right_to_Know/
 - [https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Campus_Life/Student_Activities\(6\)/Student_Activities_Inside_Pages/Crime%20Statistics%202015%20final\(1\).pdf](https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Campus_Life/Student_Activities(6)/Student_Activities_Inside_Pages/Crime%20Statistics%202015%20final(1).pdf)
 - [https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Campus_Life/Student_Activities\(6\)/Student_Activities_Inside_Pages/CRIME%20STATISTIC%20final.pdf](https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Campus_Life/Student_Activities(6)/Student_Activities_Inside_Pages/CRIME%20STATISTIC%20final.pdf)
 - Daily Campus Crime Log
 - [https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Campus_Life/Student_Activities\(6\)/Student_Activities_Inside_Pages/Daily%20Crime%20Log.pdf](https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Campus_Life/Student_Activities(6)/Student_Activities_Inside_Pages/Daily%20Crime%20Log.pdf)
- Volunteer Emergency Worker Policy (GSU Policy 67)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/workarea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=41217>
- Residence Hall (Prairie Place) Security
 - https://www.govst.edu/Campus_Life/University_Housing/Security/
- GSU Missing Student Notification Procedures
 - <https://www.govst.edu/housinghandbook> (in University Housing Handbook)
 - [https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Campus_Life/Student_Activities\(6\)/Student_Activities_Inside_Pages/Crime%20Statistics%202015%20final\(1\).pdf](https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/Campus_Life/Student_Activities(6)/Student_Activities_Inside_Pages/Crime%20Statistics%202015%20final(1).pdf) (in Annual Security and Fire Safety Report)

- Registered Sex Offender Information:
 - Illinois State Police Sex Offender Registry Database
 - <https://isp.illinois.gov/Sor>
 - This webpage also includes links to these other Illinois State Police resources:
 - The Illinois Sex Offender Mapping Tool
 - The Illinois “Missing Sex Offenders” List
 - The Illinois Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registry Database
 - U.S. Department of Justice’s Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website
 - <https://www.nsopw.gov/>
- Title IX and sexual misconduct prevention and response resources
 - <https://www.govst.edu/TitleIX/>
 - Title IX and Anti-Sex Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation Policy (GSU Policy 78)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=46846>
 - Reporting and Grievance Procedures for GSU’s Title IX and Anti-Sex Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation Policy
 - <https://www.govst.edu/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=46851>
 - GSU “Advocating for Sexual Assault Prevention” (ASAP) Team
 - <https://www.govst.edu/asap/>
- GSU CARE (Campus Awareness, Response, & Education) Program
 - <https://www.govst.edu/care/>
- Non-Discrimination and Harassment Policy and Compliance Procedures (GSU Policy 52)
 - <https://www.govst.edu/workarea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=46427>

Intercollegiate Athletic Program

- Annual Intercollegiate Athletic Program Participation Rates and Financial Support Data (EADA Report)
 - http://www.gsujaguars.com/d/EADA_Report_2020-2021_.pdf
 - GSU athletic program participation rates and financial support data on the U.S. Department of Education’s EADA site
 - <https://ope.ed.gov/athletics/#/institution/search>
 - Search for “Governors State University” in the “Name” field
- Current and historical GSU Student Athlete Graduation Rates
 - <https://www.gsujaguars.com/d/GraduationData.pdf>

- GSU Student Athlete Handbook
 - https://www.gsujaguars.com/d/2023-24_Student_Handbook.pdf
- GSU Athletics Facilities:
 - Athletics and Recreation Center
 - <http://www.gsujaguars.com/athletics-and-recreation-center>
 - https://www.govst.edu/Campus_Life/Athletics_and_Recreation_Center/
 - Crown Point Sportsplex (Crown Point, IN)
 - <http://www.gsujaguars.com/spartan-stadium-marion-catholic-high-school>
 - <https://www.crownpoint.in.gov/321/CP-Sportsplex>
 - University Golf Club
 - <https://www.universityparkgolfclub.com/>

Student Outcomes

- Retention Information
 - https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/About/University_Governance/gsu/Retention%20Rate%20Table%204-20-21.pdf
- Graduation Rate Information
 - https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/About/University_Governance/gsu/Graduation%20Rates%20Chart%209-21-22.pdf
- Student Migration Report
 - [https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/About/University_Governance/gsu/Table%204%20-%20GENST%20Enrollment%20Migration%20Report%202021FA%20CENSUS%20\(SU%20Grad%20Update\)\(1\).pdf](https://www.govst.edu/uploadedFiles/About/University_Governance/gsu/Table%204%20-%20GENST%20Enrollment%20Migration%20Report%202021FA%20CENSUS%20(SU%20Grad%20Update)(1).pdf)
- Graduation rates for GSU Student Athletes
 - <https://www.gsujaguars.com/d/GraduationData.pdf>
- GSU Information on the U.S. Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS Website
 - <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/institutionprofile.aspx?unitId=145336>
 - Including student financial aid, enrollment, completions, and retention and graduation data
- GSU retention and graduation rates on College Navigator Website
 - <https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/?q=Governors+State+University&s=all&fv=145336&id=145336#retgrad>

- GSU graduation and retention and post-graduation salary and debt information on College Scorecard Website
 - <https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/school/?145336-Governors-State-University>
- Earnings and employment information about GSU graduates in Illinois on the Illinois “College2Career” Website
 - <https://www.ilcollege2career.com/#/>
 - In “Get Started Now” Box
 - Select “4-Year College” under “What type of college do you want to attend?”
 - Select “Governors State University” under “What colleges would you like to explore?”
 - Click “See Results” to view information on GSU

Governors State University-Department of Public Safety

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report 2023

Crime Statistics Security Report, Fire Safety and On- Campus
Student Housing Report

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Crime Statistics Security

Fire Safety and On-Campus Student Housing Report

Both the College and University Security Information Act and the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 require the publication of certain information and statistics to be distributed to students, employees, and applicants.

2023 Edition

Dear Campus Community,

Many prospective students and their families, as well as prospective employees, have indicated their concern and interest in measures taken by colleges and universities regarding campus safety.

Safety at Governors State University is everybody's business. Governors State University students, faculty and staff are partners with the University in creating an atmosphere that is safe and conducive to learning. Together we form a powerful team.

The key to preventing crime is awareness through education. While it is not likely that you will become a victim of crime on campus, Governors State University has taken many steps to reduce the risks. The information in this handy guide, combined with practical precautions, can promote your safety and the safety of all members of the Governors State University family.

Please read this guide carefully and use the information to help maintain a safe environment. Only with your help can we succeed in keeping Governors State University a great place to live, work and study.

This edition of Governors State University Safety and Security Report is in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act of 1998. We hope the information in this brochure will help to increase your personal awareness of safety and security on campus.

Sincerely,

James R. McGee

Director of Public Safety/Chief of Police

Governors State University Campus Crime Statistics

The Governors State University Police Department gathers statistical data for this publication. Information about crime is gathered from University Police crime statistics, University employees, campus judicial records, Governors State University Police, and University Park Police. Information about criminal activity engaged in by students at off-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the University is collected annually from the Governors State University Police Department.

Individuals who wish to report crimes for inclusion in the campus security document may contact the Governors State University Police Department at 708-534-4900. In seeking to maintain a safe, secure and educational setting, the Governors State University Police Department encourages the reporting of crimes and other emergencies. Individuals who report crimes are not compelled to seek criminal prosecution of suspects.

Information about crime on campus can be found in this brochure. Crime data is presented in separate tables because federal and state laws governing the reporting and presentation of statistics differ. This publication can be obtained by contacting the Governors State University Police at 708-534-4900.

Electronic Version of Campus Right to Know Report

In addition, an electronic version of the report is published at:

http://www.govst.edu/Campus_Life/Campus_Safety/Campus_Right_to_Know/

Authority – Governors State University Police Department

The Governors State University Police Department is here to help all members of the Governors State University community. The Governors State University Police Department, located in the Main Building C1375, serves as the administrative office responsible for law enforcement on the Governors State campus. University police officers are on duty 24 hours a day, every day of the year. The Governors State University Police Department has full arrest powers and its officers are responsible for enforcing all state and federal laws on campus. University Police receive their arrest powers through the Illinois Compiled Statutes.

The Governors State University Police Department consists of a full-time chief and full-time commissioned officers, community service officers and dispatchers. All police officers have completed the required training by the Illinois Training and Standards Board. All officers are required to maintain certifications in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR), including the use of an automated external

defibrillator (AED) and first aid, mental health awareness, firearms and annual update training through the Illinois Training and Standard Board. The officers also attend additional specialized training, such as active-shooter training and cultural diversity training, as it becomes available. The department patrols consist of marked units, bicycle, ATV, and foot patrols for the Governors State University campus.

The Governors State University Police Department maintains a 24-hour dispatch center to answer all calls for service and immediate assistance. Upon receiving a request for assistance, an officer, along with appropriate personnel, will be immediately dispatched to the location. In cases involving criminal activity, University police officers will respond and conduct an investigation. Information regarding all arrests made by University Police for criminal violations on campus is forwarded to the Office of Community Standards and Student Advocacy. The Governors State University Police Department maintains a liaison with the University Park Police Department for any crimes committed by a student off campus; these violations also are reported to the Office of Community Standards and Student Advocacy on campus. The Governors State University Police Department also maintains an excellent relationship with all local police agencies, Illinois State Police and all federal agencies. If the need for additional police officers arises, these agencies may be called for assistance.

When necessary, physical evidence is processed by the Illinois State Police Crime Laboratory or the FBI Laboratory Division. University Police regularly use the National Crime Information Center to assist in the investigation of criminal offenses, giving them access to more than 20 million files.

Where to Get Information

The Daily Logs are records of all the incidents that have occurred within the patrol jurisdiction of the Governors State University Police Department. The Daily Logs are kept in the dispatch area of the Office of Public Safety. Log entries for the most recent 60 days may be viewed by the general public, except when prohibited by law or when disclosure jeopardizes an investigation or the confidentiality of the victim. If a request is made to inspect entries in the Daily Logs that are more than 60 days old, these must be made available within two (2) business days of the request.

Crime statistics, as well as security policies and procedures reports, are available at the Department of Public Safety in the C Building, C1375. Special alert notifications are posted online at <http://www.govst.edu/> and/or on University bulletin boards across the campus when the need arises.

University Police make a weekly check with the local police and receive all information concerning student criminal activity. This information, in addition to being retained by the Governors State University Police Department, is also provided to the dean of student conduct, who may subject the violator to university discipline procedures.

Timely Warning Notice

The Governors State University Police Department will inform the University police chief, the vice president for Administration and Finance and the vice president for Student Affairs about any criminal activity, whether it happens on campus or off, that may present a continuing threat, so that the campus community can take reasonable precautions. A TIMELY WARNING NOTICE will be issued via e-mail, posted on the University website (www.govst.edu) and also posted in all academic buildings and in the residence hall at the discretion of the chief of police.

Reporting Crimes

The University and the Governors State University Police Department strongly encourage faculty, staff, students and guests to report any illegal or suspicious activity in a timely manner to the University Police. Those incidents reported to pastoral or professional counselors are not included in campus crime statistics. However, reports of criminal activity that are brought to the attention of the Dean of Students, University Housing, any student organization or activity adviser, athletic coaches, intramural sport advisers or medical health professionals are required to be reported annually and, as such are brought to the attention of the University Police either by the victims or by the person receiving the report. Those who report criminal incidents to pastoral or professional counselors are encouraged to report the incident voluntarily to University Police on a confidential basis.

Providing safety and security is the primary responsibility of the Governors State University Police Department, and its main goal is to serve and protect the University community. However, the police department cannot achieve this goal alone. We need the cooperation of everyone in the community. As members of the University community, we all have a moral responsibility and a personal interest in the maintenance of a safe environment on campus. Taking responsibility and reporting crime and suspicious activities in a timely manner will be beneficial to you, the University, and the entire community.

Possession and Use of Weapons

The possession or carrying of any weapon by any person is prohibited in University academic buildings, administrative buildings, student residence building, dining

facilities, or while attending a sporting, entertainment, recreational or educational event on the University's property. Entry upon University property in violation of this prohibition is expressly forbidden and will result in the individual(s) being directed to remove the weapon immediately from university property; or to have the weapon securely stored at the University Police station, per the procedures of the Handling and Storage of Firearms Policy. Failure to comply with this directive may result in further disciplinary actions for students or employees.

Title IX and Sexual Misconduct

Governors State University (GSU) has committed itself, unequivocally, to ensuring a working and learning environment in which the dignity of every individual is respected. GSU continues to provide an environment for employees, students, and campus visitors that is free from any form of sexual violence. Likewise, the University prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender in all University activities and programs. Any form of sexual harassment or discrimination is a violation of University Policy 78 and the [Student Code of Conduct](#).

At GSU, we strive to comply with all applicable legal requirements prohibiting sexual violence against any member of the GSU community. In addition to facing University consequences, those who engage in acts of sexual violence may also be prosecuted criminally.

The information contained on this site will provide the necessary information to obtain needed resources and make a report of sexual violence.

In addition, the University will provide students, who take at least one class on campus, with prevention and awareness programming. On a yearly basis, all students will be provided with an electronic copy the GSU Title IX Policy and Procedure Manual. Employees of the university will also receive annual training regarding addressing sexual violence.

Students who experience any form of sexual violence or know someone that has, are encouraged to report it so that we can provide you with immediate assistance.

Students May Contact the Title IX Coordinator to report an incident:

Kaitlyn Wild, J.D., M.B.A.

Director of Compliance & Ethics Officer

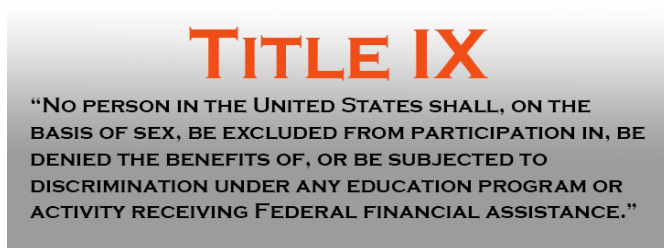
Title IX Coordinator

1 University Parkway
G-342
University Park, IL 60484

Email: [Title IX Coordinator](#)

Phone: (708) 534-4846 (Request to speak with the Title IX Coordinator)

Online Reporting: [Submit a secure electronic report](#) to the Title IX Coordinator



[Download the Reporting and Grievance Procedures for Title IX Sexual Harassment \(PDF\)](#)

[Download the Interim Policy 78 Title IX and Sex Discrimination \(PDF\)](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

- Do I have to submit a report?

-

Members of the university community who may have experienced sexual misconduct have the right to choose whether or not to report the incident to the University or law enforcement, and, in most circumstances, have the right to choose whether or not to pursue a sexual misconduct complaint with the University once the University receives a report.

GSU encourages individuals to make a report of the incident(s) in a timely manner by contacting the Title IX Coordinator. There is no time limit for reporting prohibited conduct to

the University under this policy; however, a delay in reporting may hinder the University's ability to respond.

Employees of the university community who have information about sexual misconduct are, in many cases, required to report information to the Title IX Coordinator.

- Responsible employees must immediately report allegations or disclosures of sexual misconduct involving students to the Title IX Office, including identification of persons reporting as victims and persons accused, along with other relevant information. Contact the Title IX Coordinator if you need assistance in determining whether you are a responsible employee with reporting obligations. The following staff are considered responsible employees who must report such allegation(s) to the Title IX Coordinator:
- Faculty and teaching staff
- Unit/department heads
- Staff within the offices of University Housing, Student Affairs & Enrollment Management, Deans, and Associate Provosts, and other administrators.
- If you are NOT a Responsible Employee, you may report an incident without disclosing anyone's name or requesting any action. Please note that choosing to make an anonymous report can significantly limit the ability of the university to respond. This information will be used for statistical purposes as well as for enhancing understanding of our campus climate so that we may strengthen sexual misconduct response and prevention efforts.

Governors State University (GSU) will not tolerate sexual misconduct of its students or employees and will investigate all allegations of misconduct. Reports will be investigated promptly. As stated above, please retain any notes, pictures, or other documents that may relate to the complaint. Where sexual misconduct is found, steps will be taken to end it immediately.

• Who can I speak to confidentially?

Most university employees, unless specifically exempted, must immediately report allegations or disclosures of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator.

Students can speak confidentially to counselors and healthcare providers in the [Health and Student Counseling Center](#).

Employees have access to the [Employee Assistance Program & Counseling \(EAP\)](#), which is a free and confidential resource.

Confidential YWCA Rape Crisis Hotline

Operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, the [Rape Crisis Hotline](#) provides survivors of

sexual assault/abuse and their significant others immediate support, crisis intervention and referrals for the city of Chicago and surrounding suburbs.

- Call [888-293-2080](tel:888-293-2080) in Chicago Metropolitan Area
- Call [630-971-3927](tel:630-971-3927) in DuPage County
- Call [708-748-5672](tel:708-748-5672) in the South Suburbs

• What is sexual misconduct?

Sexual Misconduct includes, but is not limited to, sexual and gender-based harassment, Sexual Violence, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking. Sexual Misconduct includes the full range of unlawful sex-based misconduct under Illinois and federal law, regardless of whether it is specifically defined in this policy.

What is sexual harassment?

-

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination that violates [Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964](#).

Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitutes sexual harassment when submission to or rejection of this conduct explicitly or implicitly affects an individual's employment, unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work or academic environment.

Sexual harassment can occur in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to the following:

- The victim as well as the harasser may be a woman or a man. The victim does not have to be of the opposite sex.
- The harasser can be the victim's supervisor, an agent of the employer, a supervisor in another area, a co-worker, or a non-employee. A student can be harassed by teachers, other students, or anyone else with whom the student interacts while at school or while engaging in school-related activities.
- The victim does not have to be the person harassed but could be anyone affected by the offensive conduct.
- Unlawful sexual harassment may occur without economic injury to or discharge of the victim.
- Such conduct has the purpose or effect of interfering with the individual's work or educational performance; of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working and/or

learning environment; or of interfering with one's ability to participate in or benefit from an education program or activity.

- The harasser's conduct must be unwelcome.

Examples of sexual harassment:

- Pressure for sexual activity
 - Requests for sexual favors
 - Unwelcome patting, hugging or touching of a person's body, hair or clothing, intentionally brushing up against someone
 - Sexual innuendos, gestures, looks, jokes or comments
 - Disparaging remarks to a person about their gender or body; claiming that a person is gay or lesbian
 - Spreading sexual rumors about a person
 - Displaying or transmitting sexually suggestive electronic content, including emails and texts
 - Giving unwelcome personal gifts
 - Sexual assault
- What should I do if I am being sexually harassed?

- Sexual harassment which is ignored often escalates. It is helpful to directly inform the harasser that the conduct is unwelcome and must stop. Alert other people about the behavior. Doing this will provide you with support and can be important evidence later. Use any complaint mechanism or grievance system available and/or in place.
- Keep a detailed written record of the harassment. Record what happened, when, where, who else was present, and how you reacted. Save any notes, pictures, or other documents you receive from the harasser.
- Report the behavior. Contact the Title IX Coordinator to schedule an initial appointment to discuss your situation. We normally set aside an hour to speak with you. When you visit the Title IX Office, we will ask you to describe your situation and your view of what is going on, so that we can inform you of your options. No one will force you to take any action you do not want to take.

What is consent?

Consent is informed, freely given, and a mutually understood agreement to sexual activity. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each person; a person's lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use or threat of force does not constitute consent.

- If coercion, intimidation, threats and/or physical force are used, there is no consent.
- If a person is under age, mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired so that the person cannot understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent; this includes conditions due to alcohol or drug consumption or being asleep or unconscious.

- A person's manner of dress does not constitute consent.
- A participant's consent to past sexual activity does not constitute consent to future sexual activity, their consent to sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another and consent may be withdrawn at any time.
- Whether one has taken advantage of a position of influence over another may be a factor in determining consent

More information on consent is available through the [Counseling Center Website](#)

What should I do if I am sexually assaulted?

If the incident(s) involve sexual assault or rape and you are seeking medical attention, you are encouraged to immediately contact Department of Public Safety (DPS) at [\(708\) 534-4900](#) or dial 911.

About Medical Care after Sexual Assault:

Your physical and emotional safety are first and foremost. Make the choices that feel best for you.

Some medical concerns may not be immediately apparent, such as sexually transmitted infections (STIs), internal injuries and pregnancy. Even if you do not wish to have a doctor or nurse collect evidence for an investigation, seeking prompt medical evaluation may be beneficial. Some medications, such as emergency contraception, are most effective when administered as soon as possible. If you think that you may want to pursue criminal charges immediately or in the future, a forensic exam conducted soon after an assault may yield valuable evidence.

• How do I preserve evidence of a sexual assault?

If you're interested in having a forensic exam:

- It's best not to shower, bathe, wash your hands, eat, drink or brush your teeth.
- If possible, place each item of clothing in a separate paper bag (no plastic).
- Leave the area where the assault occurred undisturbed.

You can call 911 for a police response and accompaniment to medical care. Evidence collection is done in the county where the assault occurred, usually within the first 72 hours following an assault (the earlier, the better).

For more information on preserving evidence, please see the Rape Abuse Incest National Network ([RAINN](http://www.rainn.org)) <http://www.rainn.org> website regarding what to do in the aftermath of a sexual assault.

• How can I support someone else?

If someone you know within the GSU community has experienced sexual misconduct, we can help you help them. Sometimes, the most valuable advice comes from someone the individual already trusts. Whether you're a friend, roommate, parent, or concerned member of our faculty or staff, we can point you to resources that you can share, as well as provide support for you through the process.

Listen

- Confirm the person's safety. Ask the person, "Are you safe right now?" If they say no, help them create a plan to get to a safe place. Call 911 if necessary.
- Provide nonjudgmental support. Your role is not to determine whether or not something occurred. Your primary responsibility is to remain supportive, while referring the person to others who are trained in providing assistance and/or intervening.

Refer

- Help the person get medical care if needed.
- Help the person consider whether to make a report with the police or with the University.
- Direct the person to on-campus or off-campus confidential counseling and advocacy resources.
- Let the person know who at GSU they can contact to request protective measures and accommodations such as no-contact directives, housing relocation, adjustment of schedules, time off, etc.
- Offer resources and information without pressure or judgment about their decisions.
- If the person wants to seek medical attention or report the assault, offer to accompany them wherever they need to go (e.g., hospital, police station, campus security, etc.).

Report (as required)

- If you are a responsible employee, inform the person of your obligation to report information to the university's Title IX Coordinator.

Additional tips on supporting someone impacted by sexual violence are available through the [RAINN website](#).

- What if I'm not sure if my experience constitutes harassment?

If you believe you may have experienced harassment or assault, but are unsure of whether it was a violation of GSU sexual harassment policy, you should contact the Title IX Coordinator. It is imperative that all accounts of harassment are reported and investigated, in order to maintain the safety of the GSU community. The Title IX

Coordinator will help clearly define acts that constitute sexual misconduct, and provide information regarding options.

- What if other students discover I've filed a report?

Students who, in good faith, report what they believe to be sexual harassment, or who cooperate in any investigation, will not be subjected to retaliation. Any student who believes he or she has been the victim of retaliation for reporting sexual harassment or cooperating in an investigation should immediately contact the Title IX Coordinator.

- Will I be get in trouble if I was drinking or using drugs when the incident happened?

The University seeks to remove any barriers to reporting sexual misconduct. The University will generally offer any student, whether the Complainant or a third party, who reports sexual assault, sexual misconduct or relationship violence limited immunity from being charged for policy violations related to the personal use of alcohol or other drugs, provided that any such violations did not and do not place the health and safety of another person at risk. The University may choose, however, to pursue educational or therapeutic remedies for those individuals.

- Will the complaint remain confidential?

Before reporting, it is important to know that different people on campus have different reporting responsibilities and different abilities to maintain confidentiality, depending on their roles. We encourage you to contact the Title IX Coordinator because they is best equipped to help explain your options. Please know that if you contact the Title IX Coordinator only people that need to know will be told.

The University will make reasonable and appropriate efforts to preserve the Complainant's and/or Respondent's privacy and to protect the confidentiality of information. Should a Complainant request confidentiality, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant that the University's ability to respond may therefore be limited.

- Will my parents be told?

No, not unless you tell them. Whether you are the complainant or the accused, the University's primary relationship is to the student and not to the parent. However, in the event of major medical, disciplinary, or academic jeopardy, students are strongly encouraged to inform their parents. University officials will directly inform parents when

requested to do so by the student. The University also reserves the right to inform parents where permitted by FERPA, including in a life threatening situation.

- Do I have to name the perpetrator?

While you are not required to name the perpetrator, the University still has an obligation to investigate. Without the name of the accused, the University is limited in its ability to respond to allegations, offer remedies for the complainant, and to sanction the accused. Sometimes victims are hesitant to report for fear of retaliation. GSU vigorously enforces a policy of no retaliation.

Do not contact the alleged victim. If you have not already been contacted by the Title IX Officer, you may want to contact that office, which can explain the University's procedures for addressing sexual misconduct complaints. You may also want to talk confidentially to a counselor or seek other community assistance.

- Emergency/Crisis Resources

If you or someone you know has been a victim of sexual harassment and/or assault or other misconduct and are in need of immediate help, please contact one of the following.

Department of Public Safety (DPS)
C-1375
(Next door to Human Resources Dept.)
24-Hour Number: [\(708\) 534-4900](tel:7085344900)

Campus Emergencies

Dial ext. 911 from any campus phone (not pay phones). Calls go directly to DPS dispatch.

- Dial 911 on any cell or pay phone. Calls will go directly to University Park Police and DPS will also be notified.
- From any campus emergency phones (located throughout campus buildings and in the parking areas), push the emergency button. Calls go directly to DPS.

Community Resources

[Franciscan Health Hospital](#)

20201 Crawford Ave., Olympia Fields, IL 60461
[708.747.4000](tel:7087474000)

YWCA South Suburban Center

320 West 202nd St., Chicago Heights, Illinois 60411

[708.754.0486](tel:708.754.0486)

YWCA Rape Crisis Hotline

Operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, the Rape Crisis Hotlines provides survivors of sexual assault/abuse and their significant others immediate support, crisis intervention and referrals for the city of Chicago and surrounding suburbs.

- Call [888-293-2080](tel:888-293-2080) in Chicago Metropolitan Area
- Call [630-971-3927](tel:630-971-3927) in DuPage County
- Call [708-748-5672](tel:708-748-5672) in the South Suburbs

National Hotlines for Sexual Assault Survivors

- National Sexual Assault Hotline [1-800-656-HOPE](tel:1-800-656-HOPE)
- National Sexual Assault Online Chat: <https://ohl.rainn.org/online>
 - For More Information and Resource Links

If you would like more information about Title IX and the various acts that are relevant to Title IX, we encourage you to visit any of the sites provided below. We have also provided a site to assist you in supporting a survivor. If you have questions, please feel free to email TitleIXOfficer@govst.edu and we will be more than happy to assist you.

KNOW YOUR IX
Empowering students to stop sexual violence



Know Your IX is a campaign that aims to educate all college students in the U.S. about their rights under Title IX. Founded in 2013, Know Your IX is a national survivor-run, student-driven campaign to end campus sexual violence. For more information on your Title IX rights or to learn more about Know Your IX please visit their website [here](#).

Additional Primary Prevention Requirements

Definitions of consent and retaliation

Consent is informed, freely given, and a mutually understood agreement to sexual activity. Consent requires an affirmative act or statement by each person; a person's lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use or threat of force does not constitute consent. If coercion, intimidation, threats and/or physical force are used, there is no consent. If a person is under age, mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired so that the person cannot understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent; this includes conditions due to alcohol or drug consumption or being asleep or unconscious. A person's manner of dress does not constitute consent. A participant's consent to past sexual activity does not constitute consent to future sexual activity, their consent to sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another and consent may be withdrawn at any time. Whether one has taken advantage of a position of influence over another may be a factor in determining consent.

Retaliation it is a violation of the Governors State University Policy 52 to retaliate against any person making a complaint of prohibited conduct or against any person participating in the investigation of any such allegation. Retaliation should be reported promptly to the Title IX Coordinator. Retaliation is grounds for University disciplinary action.

Complainants and their supporters have the unfettered right to be free from retaliation. Retaliation is defined as any adverse reaction taken against a person for alleging any form of prohibited conduct, supporting a party bringing a grievance, or for assisting in providing information relevant to a claim of prohibited conduct and will be investigated immediately and adjudicated separately. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to intimidation, threats or menacing behavior, coercion, or discriminatory actions. Retaliation is a serious violation and may result in immediate removal from the University.

Options for reporting to law enforcement and/or the institution either with or without confidentiality

To report a Title IX concern of Prohibited Conduct, please contact GSU's Title IX Officer: Kaitlyn Wild at [Title IX Coordinator](#) or call the Title IX phone line at (708) 534-4846.

Complaints may also be submitted electronically by visiting <http://www.govst.edu/TitleIX/>. Electronic submissions may also be done anonymously, may be done by third parties or bystanders.

There is no time limit for reporting Prohibited conduct to the University under this policy; however, a delay in reporting may hinder the University's ability to respond, as evidence may erode, memories of incident may fade, and Respondents may no longer be a member of the University community.

Any GSU student who believes he/she has been subjected to Prohibited Conduct is encouraged to report such concern and may request that an investigation be conducted. Except for University-recognized confidential resources, the following University staff members with knowledge of unreported prohibited conduct (or potentially prohibited conduct) are considered:

Responsible Employees and must report such allegation(s) to the Title IX Coordinator:

- Faculty and teaching staff.
- Unit/department heads.
- Staff within the offices of Residence Housing, Student Affairs, Enrollment, Deans, and Associate Provosts, and other administrators.
- Additionally, any person with knowledge of prohibited conduct is obligated to report the concern to the Title IX Coordinator.

The University will not pursue disciplinary action against students for disclosure of illegal personal consumption of drugs or alcohol where such disclosures are made in good faith regarding a report or investigation of Prohibited Conduct.

In addition, students who wish to have their case handled criminally should contact the Governors State University Department of Public Safety 708-534-4900 or the University Park Police Department 708-534-0913.

Information about confidential reporting and the services available to student survivors

The University will make reasonable and appropriate efforts to preserve the Complainant's and/or Respondent's privacy and to protect the confidentiality of information. Should a Complainant request confidentiality, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant that

the University's ability to respond may therefore be limited – but that where feasible, the University will take reasonable steps to prevent Prohibited Conduct and limit its effects.

The Title IX Coordinator will further inform the Complainant that it is not possible to provide confidentiality in all cases and that the University's decision to share information with others is subject to the balancing test described below in Section VI. In summary, although the University's goal is to limit the number of individuals who may learn about an allegation of Prohibited Conduct or an investigation, the University cannot guarantee confidentiality in all matters.

Strategies for bystander intervention/risk reduction

Risk reduction tips can often take a victim-blaming tone, even unintentionally. With no intention to victim-blame, and with recognition that only those who commit sexual violence are responsible for those actions, these suggestions may nevertheless help you to reduce your risk of experiencing a non-consensual sexual act.

These suggestions to avoid committing a non-consensual sexual act are also offered:

- If you have limits, make them known as early as possible.
- Tell a sexual aggressor "NO" clearly and firmly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor.
- Find someone nearby and ask for help.
- Take affirmative responsibility for your alcohol intake/drug use and acknowledge that alcohol/drugs lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views a drunk or high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Take care of your friends and ask that they take care of you. A real friend will challenge you if you about to make a mistake. Respect them when they do.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, you owe sexual respect to your potential partner.

These suggestions may help you to reduce your risk for being accused of sexual misconduct:

- Clearly communicate your intentions to your sexual partner and give them a chance to clearly relate their intentions to you.
- Understand and respect personal boundaries.
- DON'T MAKE ASSUMPTIONS about consent; about someone's sexual availability; about whether they are attracted to you; about how far you can go or about whether they are physically and/or mentally able to consent. If there are any questions or ambiguity, then you DO NOT have consent.

- Mixed messages from your partner are a clear indication that you should stop, defuse any sexual tension and communicate better. You may be misreading them. They may not have figured out how far they want to go with you yet. You must respect the timeline for sexual behaviors with which they are comfortable.
- Don't take advantage of someone's drunkenness or drugged state, even if they did it to themselves.
- Realize that your potential partner could be intimidated by you, or fearful. You may have a power advantage simply because of your gender or size. Don't abuse that power.
- Understand that consent to some form of sexual behavior does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual behavior.
- Silence and passivity cannot be interpreted as an indication of consent. Read your potential partner carefully, paying attention to verbal and non-verbal communication and body language.

And most importantly, as a bystander you have the ability to intervene and help prevent Prohibited Conduct, if you see something that doesn't look right...speak up! Get help...dial 911.

Training Information

Annual training requirements include:

1. Survivor-centered, trauma-informed training.
2. Ability to understand policy.
3. Relevant state and federal laws.
4. Roles of responding entities.
5. Effects on survivor.
6. Types of prohibited conduct.
7. Consent.
8. Role of alcohol and drugs.
9. Bystander Intervention.



ASAP Sexual Assault Prevention

Advocating for Sexual Assault Prevention (ASAP)

The YWCA South Suburban Center provides affordable and confidential services for survivors of sexual assault and abuse. The rape crisis hotline (708.748.5672) is available 24 hours, 7 days a week for free, confidential crisis intervention and referral services. For more information on the YWCA visit their website by [clicking here](#).

Members of the University community who may have experienced sexual misconduct have the right to choose whether or not to report the incident to the University or law enforcement, and, in most circumstances, have the right to choose whether or not to pursue a sexual misconduct complaint with the University once the University receives a report.

For more information about Title IX, [Click here](#).

Know Your IX is a campaign that aims to educate all college students in the U.S. about their rights under Title IX. Founded in 2013, Know Your IX is a national survivor-run, student-driven campaign to end campus sexual violence. For more information on your Title IX rights or to learn more about Know Your IX please visit their website [here](#).

Individuals impacted by domestic violence can, [Click here](#) for resources.

Prevention (ASAP) program.



Faculty/Staff Services

[Frequently Asked Questions for Faculty/Staff](#)

[Click here for information](#) on how to get Health Insurance through the state's official health marketplace.

Staying healthy is important to your academic success.

To help you stay on top of your game, be sure to take advantage of GSU's [fitness facilities](#) and [counseling services](#).



We are **AdvocateAuroraHealth**

Location: A-1120

Health Center Phone: 708.235.2114

To schedule an appointment, [click here](#)

UPDATE: BEFORE your immunization appointment, visit the Immunization Records Office, located in the Registrar's Office, C-1300 and bring a copy of your immunization records.

Clinic Hours:

- Monday's - Thursday's, 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
- Friday's 9:00 a. m. - 12:30 p.m.

Summer Clinic Hours:

- Monday's - Thursday's, 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.
- Friday's 9:00 a. m. - noon

Please note: A medical provider will see students without an appointment if space is available in the schedule.

As part of your Student Health Fees, the following services are available to enrolled students:

- Minor Illnesses: Coughs, Colds, Nausea, Ear Aches, Sinus Infections, Fevers, Urinary Tract Infections
- Minor Injuries: Abrasions, Sprains, Splinters, Steri-Strip Removal, Minor Burns

- [Required immunizations](#) for full compliance with the College Student Immunization Act [110 ILCS 20]
- Diagnostic Testing: Strep, Influenza (Flu)
- Skin Conditions: Rashes, Bites
- Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)/Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) screenings
- Condition Consultation & Education: Diabetes, High Cholesterol, Weight Issues, High Blood Pressure, etc.
- Basic Physicals and Sports Physicals
- Women's Health Screenings

Please bring your insurance card with you to the appointment. This information will assist the Advocate staff with your care if you need a referral or if you need services beyond what is included in the student health fee. Students who are not insured or who do not have their insurance card with them on the day of service may still use the Health Center.



Counseling Center

The mission of the Counseling & Wellness Center (CWC) believes in striving for overall wellness education of the GSU community. Every day we respect the dignity of every individual, group, and community in which we support. Our center promotes and advocates for holistic healing, academic, and professional achievement by collaborating with campus and community partners and providing services to reduce systemic barriers that often stand in the way of success.

To request an appointment, call 708.235.7334, walk-in, or [Click Here](#)

- [SERVICES OFFERED](#)
- [EMERGENCY NUMBERS](#)

- **HELPFUL RESOURCES**
SERVICES OFFERED

*All services are **FREE** and confidential to enrolled GSU students.*

- Individual Counseling
- Counselor-in-Residence (CIR) program
- Group Counseling
- Assessments
- Crisis Services

- Consultation
- Advocacy Services
- Outreach Presentations

For information about advising: [Click Here](#)

The GSU Student Counseling Center is a therapy practicum training site for Masters and Doctoral level trainees. This site follows the Association of Chicagoland Externship and Practicum Training (ACEPT) procedures for recruitment and selection of counseling interns. Please visit the ACEPT website for more information: www.acceptchicago.org/

[Click here](#) to learn more and contact us for an appointment.

Counseling & Wellness Center

Governors State University (GSU) has partnered with Advocate Health Care to offer the first Health Center in the university's history. The Health Center along with the Student Counseling Center are, **located in A-1120.** The Counseling & Wellness Center provides medical and counseling services, advocacy support, and health promotion to the GSU community to support their psychological and physical health, and well-being needs.

Our medical and behavioral health teams work with you as partners by providing confidential, compassionate and high-quality care. The center is staffed by a diverse and collaborative team comprised of a licensed psychologist, professional counselors, doctoral interns, certified family nurse practitioner, certified medical assistant, and support staff.

Visit the Registrar's Office, before you schedule an immunization appointment!!!

The Registrar's Office is located in, C-1300.

To schedule an appointment with the Health Center, please [Click Here](#)

For information about the Health Center: [Click here](#)

For information about the Counseling Center: [Click here](#)

All incoming and current GSU students can schedule appointments through the Health Center for immunizations.



Immunization

Learn more about the immunization policy [here](#).



ASAP Sexual Assault Prevention

[Advocating for Sexual Assault Prevention \(ASAP\)](#)

The YWCA South Suburban Center provides affordable and confidential services for survivors of sexual assault and abuse. The rape crisis hotline (708.748.5672) is available 24 hours, 7 days a week for free, confidential crisis intervention and referral services. For more information on the YWCA visit their website by [clicking here](#).

Members of the University community who may have experienced sexual misconduct have the right to choose whether or not to report the incident to the University or law enforcement, and, in most circumstances, have the right to choose whether or not to pursue a sexual misconduct complaint with the University once the University receives a report. **For more information about Title IX, [Click here](#).**

Know Your IX is a campaign that aims to educate all college students in the U.S. about their rights under Title IX. Founded in 2013, Know Your IX is a national survivor-run, student-driven campaign to end campus sexual violence. For more information on your Title IX rights or to learn more about Know Your IX please visit their website [here](#).

Individuals impacted by domestic violence can, [Click here](#) for resources

Prevention (ASAP) program.



Faculty/Staff Services

[Frequently Asked Questions for Faculty/Staff](#)

[Click here for information](#) on how to get Health Insurance through the state's official health marketplace.

The CARE Program (Formerly known as the Student Concerns Program)

The CARE Program (Formerly known as the Student Concerns Program) is designed to ensure timely outreach to students that are believed to be in distress or acting in a manner of concern and connect them to resources best suited to address the conveyed concern. Since members of the campus community play a key role in identifying students who are in distress, the CARE Program depends on referrals that identify students who might benefit from proactive outreach and assistance.

Any member of the campus community is encouraged to report behaviors or concerns of any GSU student by using the online reporting form to identify students and describe their area(s) of concern.

Student concerns can include, but are not limited to academic, physical or emotional concerns such as:

- public outburst
- sporadic attendance at classes
- disruptive classroom behavior
- distressed writing in assignments or
- changes in behavior, appearance or personal habits

A more detailed list of concerns can be found below.

Completed reports will be directed to the Office of the Dean of Students which will identify resources and personnel best suited to address the concern articulated by faculty and staff. Reports will be tracked for themes, repetition, and increased concern(s) to evaluate student and university trends.

Important Note:

Submissions to CARE Program differ from those intended for the [Campus Threat Assessment Team \(CTAT\)](#) because they are early alerts of student concern intended to direct intervention to students in distress, not behavior significant enough to be a threat to the safety and well-being of others. CARE Program coordinates a proactive effort to prevent and/or manage the situation.

CARE Program is NOT for emergencies; if there is an emergency, call the Department of Public Safety at 708.534.4900 or dial 911.

Campus Threat Assessment Team

In an effort to promote a safe and secure learning and work environment, a campus threat assessment team (C.T.A.T.) has been created to discuss issues relating to violence, security and potential threats directed at the University's students, faculty or staff. This team meets regularly and provides a structured way to share information regarding potential acts of violence that also allows for intervention.

Reasons for a C.T.A.T. Referral

- Self-injurious behavior/suicidal ideation or attempt.
- Behaviors include, but are not limited to, suicidal thoughts or action.
- Erratic behavior (including online activities) that disrupts the mission and/or normal proceedings of University students, faculty, staff or community.
- Behaviors include but are not limited to weapons on and off campus, significant inappropriate disruption to community, potential for safety being compromised.
- Involuntary transportation to the hospital for alcohol and drug use/abuse.

Key Objectives

Identify — often, the accumulation of information identifies a person who poses a threat and helps to identify the level of that threat; therefore, the team ensures appropriate information exchange.

Assess — if additional information is needed to assess the level of risk, the team functions as an investigative body charged with gathering relevant and confidential information for the purposes of providing for the safety, security and well-being of the person at risk and the campus community at large.

Manage — when a determination is made that the person in question is at risk or poses a risk to others, the team recommends and/or implements steps for intervention, which may be medical, psychological, judicial or legal. In many cases, the standing policies and procedures of the University and external agencies dictate the intervention strategies.

Reduce — Violence prevention is best accomplished by stopping the process before it gets started. Addressing minor violations of University policy lowers the risk of aggressive responses and increases the possibility of peaceful solutions.

Educate — the campus community must be educated so that it can identify and refer students, staff and faculty at risk for posing a danger to the University community. In addition, the team must seek educational and professional development opportunities to maintain a knowledge base of risk indicators and appropriate laws and policies regarding privacy and confidentiality, proper

management of information, educated assessment of risk, and intervention services.

Why the Team Is Necessary

Universities must establish a formal process of sharing information about potential acts of violence. Reviews of the Virginia Tech incident of April 16, 2007, indicate that while some faculty and staff members at Virginia Tech had grave concerns about the student shooter, there was no vehicle for forwarding those concerns to school officials who may have been able to intervene to avoid the tragedy. Often, no single piece of information is enough to prevent a tragedy; however, the accumulation of information helps to identify a person at risk, allowing for intervention and prevention. The threat response, assessment and intervention team serves as the conduit for information flow.

Creation of the team is a proactive way to coordinate and plan an appropriate approach to deal with the complexities often involved with threats and violence. Key objectives of the team are to identify, assess, manage and reduce potential threats to the University community and to educate faculty, staff and students about the dangers of interpersonal violence.

Inherent to the work of this team are concerns about the privacy of all involved. The team members are extremely sensitive to these concerns and will ensure that the highest standards of confidentiality are upheld.

No committee can completely protect the University community from every act of violence. The creation of this team, however, increases the likelihood that potential violence can be identified so that reasonable steps can be taken to avoid it.

Registered Sex Offenders

Megan's Law

In compliance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act found in 42 USC 1407(j) of the Wetterling Act, which states that the University must advise the campus community where the *registered sex offenders* list may be obtained, the Megan's Law Statute and History may be found at the following website:

<https://smart.ojp.gov/sorna/current-law/legislative-history>. A copy of the registered sex offender list can be obtained in The Office of Public Safety, C-Building Room C1375 or call 708.534.4900.

Registered Sex Offenders additional resources:

- Illinois State Police Sex Offender Registry Database:
<https://isp.illinois.gov/Sor>

- Illinois Registered Sex Offender Mapping Tool:
<https://isp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/LocalPerspective/index.html?appid=49d3c90a83794684a4af3b6e22e8f7dd>
- Illinois State Police "Missing" Sex Offenders List:
<https://isp.illinois.gov/MissingOffenders>
- Illinois State Police Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Database:
<https://isp.illinois.gov/MVOAY>
- U.S. Department of Justice's Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website: <https://www.nsopw.gov/>

Suzanne's Law

Suzanne's Law requires that law enforcement notify the National Crime Information Center when someone between the ages of 18 and 21 is reported missing. This mandate was signed into law by President George W. Bush as part of the "Amber Alert" bill. The law was named after Suzanne Lyall, a State University of New York at Albany student who has been missing since 1998. Governors State University has adopted procedures to comply with these provisions.

Missing Persons

Reports of Missing Persons (adults or juvenile) should be made to the Governors State University Police Department at 708-534-4900. The Governors State University Police Department shall initiate a missing person investigation immediately, and for adults between the ages of 18 and 21 years of age that information shall be entered into NCIC and LEADS as soon as practical. Each student living on campus in student housing has the option to register a confidential contact person with the University, and in the event a student is determined to be missing, authorized campus officials or the University Police may have access to that information for investigative purposes. If a student has not registered a confidential contact person, the University Police will contact the appropriate local law enforcement agency for continuity and safety concerns. All official missing student reports must be immediately referred to the University Police department for investigation or referral to the appropriate local law enforcement agency.

Alcohol and Other Drugs

The health and well-being of GSU students, faculty, and staff are critical components of the overall health of our university community. Consequently,

Governors State University seeks to maintain a campus environment that is free from the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs. Consistent with its mission as a public institution of higher education, the university is committed to educating the students, faculty, and staff on the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse, and to establishing standards of conduct that maintain a campus environment in which such abuse is prohibited. These standards are following the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989.

In compliance with the DFSCA, the Counseling and Wellness Center authors a biennial report of institutional policies and practices that includes the effectiveness and the consistency of the enforcement of sanctions. The biennial report is published each Fall in even-numbered years and focuses on the previous two academic years (i.e., 2018-19 and 2019-20).

GSU students should comply with local, state, and federal laws related to the use of drugs, alcohol, and crimes of violence. The Student Code of Conduct details expectations for students' behavior regarding alcohol and drugs as well as possible sanctions for violations of these policies, which include disciplinary sanctions and educational programs.

RECREATIONAL CANNABIS

Recreational cannabis, while legal in Illinois, is not legal under federal law. Possession, use, manufacture, distribution, or sale of any controlled substance, including cannabis, or drug paraphernalia is prohibited on university property and at any university-sponsored activity. There are no medical exemptions regarding cannabis use on campus.

HEALTH RISKS

The abuse or illegal use of alcohol and the illegal use of controlled substances can seriously injure the health of employees and students, adversely impair the performance of their duties and their academic achievements, and endanger the safety and well-being of fellow employees, students, and others.

Substance abuse may involve not only controlled substances and illegal drugs but also alcohol and other substances that pose a health risk. When drugs are combined, their negative effects on the mind and body are often multiplied beyond the effects of the same drugs taken singly, which can be deadly.

SUPPORT SERVICES

The Counseling & Wellness Center provides counseling and substance use assessments designed to assist students in examining their use of alcohol and/or other drugs in a judgment-free and confidential environment.

An assessment will provide students with a structured opportunity to assess their own risk, identify potential changes that could work for them, and help them to reduce their risk for developing future problems. Students may also be referred to appropriate community treatment programs for a more in-depth assessment and treatment if required. Certain alcohol, drug, and/or violent crimes may be referred to public safety.

Illegal Drugs

Governors State University does not permit the use or possession of controlled substances on campus. The University enforces all state and federal laws concerning illegal drugs. Anyone who is apprehended by Governors State University Police while in possession of, using, or offering for sale or selling illegal drugs is subject to arrest and referral to The Office of Community Standards and Student Advocacy.

If you have a problem...

The University offers programs for drug and alcohol education. It provides programs that include counseling, education, self-development, substance-free activities and support groups. It also provides an assessment and intervention component designed to assist those who may be harmful to themselves because of alcohol or drug abuse. Staff there will provide referrals and information on other resources and organizations.

GSU Student Counseling Center

Do you need to contact us right away? You can call us at:

708.235.7334

or email us at: studentcounseling@govst.edu.

> [Take an assessment test now.](#)

Hours of Operation

Room A1120

Monday-Thursday 9:00am-7:00pm

Friday 9:00am-5:00pm

*Summer hours Monday-Thursday 9:00am-5:00pm
After 5:00pm appointments may be available upon request.

Not a GSU student but still interested in counseling services?

Free counseling is available for those who are not currently enrolled GSU students through the University Counseling Lab. For more information, call 708.534.4545 or [click here](#).

Reasons students use The GSU Counseling Center

- Anxiety or stress resulting from academics, coursework, and grades.
- Adjusting to social life at college.
- Feeling disconnected from support systems at home.
- Difficulties communicating with professors, making friends, and developing a support system at college.
- Difficulties in relationships with roommates, friends, or partners.
- Balancing multiple demands (academic, relationships, and finances).
- Feeling unmotivated or depressed.
- Loss of a loved one.
- Dating violence or sexual assault.
- Other concerns resulting from personal issues.

Some concerns students discuss in counseling:

- Feeling stressed or overwhelmed.
- Difficulties concentrating, feeling confused.
- Feeling less self-confident or less sure of your abilities.
- Loneliness, homesickness, feeling like you "don't belong".
- Problems communicating with others.
- Difficulty managing school and life stress.
- Uncertainty about the future.

- Feeling sad, angry, anxious or depressed.
- Relationship difficulties.

Resources:

Know someone in distress? The Counseling Center has created a quick reference guide for all who interact with students. This handbook is an introductory tool to provide support and information to assist faculty and staff to decide if, when, and how to intervene with a student in apparent distress. The following link will take you to the e-book version of the [Helping Students in Distress Handbook](#).

Have a question about relationships, sexuality, sexual health, emotional health, fitness, nutrition, alcohol, nicotine or other drugs? *Go Ask Alice!* This is a health Q&A Internet resource. It provides readers with reliable, accurate, accessible, culturally competent information and a range of thoughtful perspectives so that they can make responsible decisions concerning their health and well-being. Information provided by *Go Ask Alice!* Is not medical advice and not meant to replace consultation with a health care professional.

Go Ask Alice-www.goaskalice.columbia.edu

ULifeline is your online resources for college mental health. It is an anonymous, confidential, online resource center, where you can be comfortable searching for the information you need regarding emotional health. Please visit the ULifeline website to find facts on emotional health and wellness, learn how to help a friend in need, or even complete anonymous self-evaluations by [clicking here](#).

The YWCA South Suburban Center provides affordable and confidential services for survivors of sexual assault and abuse. The rape crisis hotline (708.748.5672) is available 24 hours, 7 days a week for free, confidential crisis intervention and referral services. For more information on the YWCA visit their website by [clicking here](#).

Know Your IX is a campaign that aims to educate all college students in the U.S. about their rights under Title IX. Founded in 2013, Know Your IX is a national survivor-run, student-driven campaign to end campus sexual violence. For more information on your Title IX rights or to learn more about Know Your IX please visit their website [here](#).

For resources on all things related to mental health check out **Psych Central** <http://psychcentral.com/>

Learn the signs and symptoms of depression, anxiety, eating disorders and others — and find resources that lead to a happier and healthier college career. **Top Five Mental Health Problems Facing College Students -**

<http://www.bestcolleges.com/resources/top-5-mental-health-problems-facing-college-students/>



Services Offered at the Student Counseling Center

The Counseling Center offers a variety of services to GSU students. All services are at no additional cost to you (your student fees cover the cost of counseling) and all counseling and consultation services are confidential. [Click here for more information.](#)



Outreach schedule and Information

Check out the scheduled group counseling sessions and outreach events provided by the Student Counseling Center [by clicking here.](#)

[Click here for further info](#) on how to schedule an outreach appointment with us.



About Us

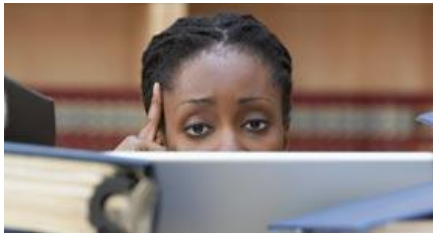
[Meet the staff for GSU's Counseling Center](#) and see what difference we can make for you.

If you need to talk to someone right away, you can call us at 708.235.7334 or [email us](#).



Consent is Sexy!

Consent is really about **communication**. It starts with getting to know each other. [It's important to learn more about preventing sexual assault](#) but more importantly how to ask yourself the right questions so that you know how to express yourself at your choosing.



Stress Less!

Stress is an everyday situation that we can handle at most times. But what happens when it gets too much? [Click here for some stress management information](#) and how you can manage stress in your life.



Why Is Suicide So Common Among College Students?

College is a time of significant transition that comes with uncertainty, sometimes confusion and fear. [Click here on how to find resources](#) to find someone to talk to and help support for you or for someone you know.

Residence Hall Safety

Help Us Keep You Safe

Governors State University maintains one co-ed residence hall on campus. Each floor has one student staff member in residence who is responsible for monitoring activity, advising and assisting students, and building community. The residence hall has an emergency telephone located at the front of the building and on each floor.

Every effort is made to ensure the safety of campus residents. In order to enter the residence hall, a student must swipe his/her myONECARD at the entry doors. In the residence hall, exit doors are equipped with self-contained alarms. In addition, digital video cameras record activity at all building exits, and other public areas.

Student Safety is our primary concern. Prairie Place has a number of policies and procedures in place to enhance the security of our residents.

Prairie Place will be staffed by trained professionals and para-professionals available to respond to students' needs.

Fire safety is of paramount importance. Fire extinguishers are placed strategically throughout the building; the building is fully sprinklered and smoke detectors are installed in the sleeping rooms and hallways throughout the building. There are policies in place addressing permitted and prohibited appliances, electrical cords, etc.

Security cameras and emergency telephones are located in and around Prairie Place. In the event of a campus or building emergency, students will receive messages through the Emergency Notification System. The system will use students' current directory information to alert them of any emergency.

Office hours for residence hall directors (RAs) and on-call schedules for resident assistants/graduate assistants are posted in the residence hall.

Contact Information

Auxiliary Services & University Housing

Governors State University
1 University Parkway - Room C1330
University Park, IL 60484

Phone: 708.235.7110
Email: housing@govst.edu

Prairie Place - Residence Hall Director Office
708.235.7118

Hours of Operation

Monday - Friday: 8:30 am - 5 pm
Saturday and Sunday: Closed

Prairie Place – Reception Desk
708.235.7115

Hours of operation24/7

Important rules and regulations about living in Prairie Place

Please make time to review this page and [the 2023-2024 University Housing Handbook](#) prior to submitting a housing application. The Handbook contains important information about living in University Housing. Below is information about some of the key rules and regulations that will be in effect in the Prairie Place community:

Smoke-free Campus- The possession or consumption of drugs by residents and their guests in University Housing facilities is prohibited of alcoholic beverages in University Housing. A person 21 years of age or older, may possess, store, or consume alcohol in the following locations only:

- In his or her contractually assigned bedroom in a non-visible enclosure (e.g. mini fridge, trunk, wardrobe) if the student shares a room/living area with a resident under 21, OR
- In the common area(s) within his/her contractually assigned apartment where all individuals sharing the space are over 21.

Exterior Lighting and Vegetation

Governors State University maintains a strong commitment to campus safety and security. Exterior lighting is an important part of this commitment. Parking areas, pedestrian walkways and building exteriors are well lit. Surveys of exterior lighting on campus are conducted by University police officers on a regular basis, and the Facilities Management Department gives high priority to maintenance of

exterior lights that need to be replaced. Members of the GSU community are encouraged to report any exterior lighting deficiencies to University Police.

Police and the Facilities Management Department also monitor the growth of vegetation on campus. If any member of the campus community believes that the height of vegetation may cause a hazard, he/she is encouraged to report it to either University Police or Facilities Management.

Access to University Facilities

Most University buildings and facilities, other than residence housing, are accessible to members of the University community, their guests and visitors during normal hours of business, during designated hours on weekends and holidays, and at other times when University events and activities may be taking place outside normal business hours.

Academic, administrative and recreational buildings are locked each night at the conclusion of activities and classes. Unauthorized individuals are not permitted to be inside the buildings during these times. Individuals who need to enter after hours may request special access from the Governors State University Police Department. University Police maintains a list of individuals who receive permission to be admitted after hours. Proper identification must be presented to the University Police Department for admittance to closed buildings.

The Governors State University Police Department has adopted a Community-Oriented Policing approach in all campus buildings on all shifts to provide high officer visibility and access. These regular foot patrols act as a deterrent to criminal activity and enable students, staff and visitors to get to know the officers.

Crime Statistics Report 2020 through 2022

Governors State University is committed to providing a safe and secure educational environment for student and employees. Criminal activity exists throughout our society, and college campuses are not exempt from crime. However, in order to maximize security and minimize the opportunity for criminal activity to occur, a number of services and programs have been implemented at Governors State University. All members of the University community share in the responsibility for reporting crime and for taking precautions to discourage its potential.

The following statistics are provided in compliance with Act 1988-73, the College and University Security Information Act, the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act of 1990, and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Statistics Act of 1998.

The figures represent the calendar years of 2020, 2021 and 2022. Brief definitions of some of the crimes categories that may not be self-explanatory are provided in the definitions below. Questions regarding this report may be addressed to the Governors State University Police Department at 708-534-4900.

The following definitions for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, weapons law violations, drug abuse violations and liquor law violations are provided from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The definitions of forcible and non-forcible sex offenses are from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

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, or personal property of another.

Criminal Homicide – Manslaughter by Negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Criminal Homicide – Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or violence and/or 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 weapons or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (If necessary, that injury results from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which 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 a theft. For reporting purposes, the definition includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with the intent to commit larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. All cases where automobiles are taken by a person not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joyriding, are included in this definition.

Weapons Law Violations

The violations of laws or ordinances dealing with weapons offences, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Drug Abuse Violations

Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine), marijuana, synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone), and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing or possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking in a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition).

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.

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.

Forcible Sodomy — Oral or anal 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 his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

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 his/her temporary permanent mental or physical incapacity.

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 where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sex Offenses — Non-Forcible

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

Statutory Rape — Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Domestic Violence- (1) Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed- (i) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (ii) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; (iii) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (iv) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or (v) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence-Violence committed by a person (1) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and (2) the existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition- (i) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual

or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. (ii) Dating Violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking-(1) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to- (i) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (ii) suffer substantial emotional distress. (2) For the purposes of this definition- (i) course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property. (ii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. (iii) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but may not necessarily; require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

CRIME STATISTICS

CRIMINAL OFFENSES- Reported by Hierarchy

Type of offense (Reported by		On campus	Non- campus	Public property	Total	Residence facility
Criminal homicide						
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses						
Forcible sex offenses (Rape, Sodomy, with object or Fondling)	2022	2	0	0	2	2
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Non-forcible sex (Incest and Statutory)	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery						
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault						
	2022	2	0	0	2	2
	2021	1	0	0	1	1
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary						
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle theft						
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

CRIME STATISTICS

Criminal Offenses – Reported by Hierarchy (cont.)

		On campus	None campus	Public property	Total	Residence Fac.
Liquor Law Arrests						
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests						
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests						
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	2	0	0	2	2
	2020	3	0	0	3	3
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action						
	2022	22	0	0	22	22
	2021	8	0	0	8	8
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action						
	2022	13	0	0	13	13
	2021	5	0	0	5	5
	2020	5	0	0	5	5
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action						
	2022	2	0	0	2	2
	2021	3	0	0	3	3
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Crime Statistics

Criminal Offenses- Not Reported by Hierarchy

Type of Crimes	Year	On Campus	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	Residence facility
Arson						
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence						
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence						
	2022	2	0	0	2	2
	2021	3	0	0	3	3
	2020	3	0	0	3	3
Hate Crimes						
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking						
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

[Crime Prevention and Safety Tips Booklet \(click link to download a copy\)](#)

[Safety Booklet \(click link to download a copy\)](#)

SAFETY BOOKLET ([click link to download a copy](#))

GOVERNORS STATE UNIVERSITY
SAFETY BOOKLET

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE
911**

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
708.534.4900**

**FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT
708.534.4515**

An electronic copy of this booklet and other emergency information
are located at [**www.govst.edu/emergency/**](http://www.govst.edu/emergency/)

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INTRODUCTION

It is important that Governors State University employees and students are prepared in the event of an emergency. Please read this booklet and familiarize yourself with the established procedures should an emergency occur at GSU. The objective of this booklet is to ensure that all employees and students are aware of established emergency plans and are able to respond, evacuate or proceed to a designated shelter area in a quick, orderly fashion.

BE PREPARED

Be aware of the locations of the nearest emergency exits, shelter areas, fire extinguishers, etc., and familiarize yourself with the emergency procedures and building evacuation diagrams posted throughout campus in corridors and common areas. Red emergency phones located throughout campus provide a direct line to the Department of Public Safety, as do the blue-light emergency call boxes located in the main parking lots (East Lots 1, 2, and 3, and West Lots 1 and 2), as well as the emergency call boxes located just outside the entrances of Buildings A, B, C, D, E and F.

EVACUATION GUIDELINES

- Listen to and obey all audible warnings and directions given by Department of Public Safety (DPS) personnel or designated authority.
- Do not use elevators. Exit to the nearest designated emergency exit stairwell. Be aware of alternate stairwells if the nearest one is blocked.
- Do not run or panic.
- Alternate individual entry into the flow of traffic at stairwell entry points. Do not push or shove.
- Use the handrail in the stairwell, keep to the right, and move in a single file line.
- Use red emergency phones located in stairwells and throughout campus if medical aid or assistance is required. Be prepared to give your location and the nature of the problem.
- Exit the building and proceed to a staging area outside, away from the building. Do not obstruct roadways or the movement of emergency personnel. Remain in the staging area until notified by DPS personnel or other designated authority.

GUIDELINES TO PROCEED TO DESIGNATED SHELTER AREA

- In the event of a severe weather emergency, proceed to the nearest designated shelter area. The best protection is offered inside a sturdy building on the lowest floor, away from windows. Place as many barriers between yourself and the outdoor environment. In the GSU main building, there are concrete 'cores' which usually contain restrooms. These rooms offer better protection than most areas.
- Listen to and obey all audible warnings and directions given by DPS personnel or designated authority.
- Be aware of alternate stairwells if the nearest one is blocked.
- Do not run or panic and do not use elevators.
- Alternate individual entry into the flow of traffic. Do not push or shove.
- Use the handrail in the stairwell, keep to the right, and move in a single file line.
- Use red emergency phones located in stairwells and throughout campus if medical aid or assistance is required.
- Proceed to designated shelter areas. Remain in the areas until notified by DPS personnel or designated authority.

STAGING AREA FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (AREAS OF RESCUE)

- Persons with disabilities requiring assistance should move to the nearest Area of Rescue assistance. These are areas having direct access to an exit, where people who are unable to use stairs may remain temporarily in safety to await further instructions or assistance. Examples of these areas are the stair silos located along the perimeter of the main building.
- Faculty and staff are asked to assist persons with disabilities during an emergency to an Area of Rescue assistance. It is suggested that that a person who has a mobility impairment prepare for an emergency ahead of time by familiarizing themselves with the nearest Areas of Rescue and by informing faculty or staff on how to assist in case of an evacuation.
- Once in an Area of Rescue, call 911 (or use the red emergency phone) immediately and provide your exact location, including wing/room number or present location. Do not hang up until the emergency personnel so directs.

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

ACTIVE SHOOTER

- Evacuate the area or building if it is safe to do so:
 - Have an escape route in mind.
 - Leave your belongings behind.
 - Keep your hands visible.
- If it is not safe to evacuate, hide out:
 - Hide in an area out of the perpetrator's view.
 - Block entry to your hiding place and lock or barricade doors. DO NOT OPEN DOORS until a known law enforcement officer advises it is safe.
 - Turn off the lights and monitors and silence your cell phone.
- Stay focused on survival and keep others focused also.
- Call 911 immediately or as soon as possible and provide as much information as possible (description, location, number of perpetrators, etc.) including your exact location, building wing and room number. Do not hang up until the emergency personnel so directs.

- When police arrive, remain calm and follow directions. Keep your hands visible at all times, and avoid quick movements, pointing, screaming and yelling.

AIRPLANE CRASH

- Call 911 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number. Do not hang up until the emergency personnel so directs.

BODY FLUID SPILLS

- Call 911 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number. Do not hang up until the emergency personnel so directs.
- Do not clean up spills unless you have been properly trained to do so.
- If a person is injured, assist as appropriate.

BOMB THREATS

- Call 911 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number. Do not hang up until the emergency personnel so directs.
- If it is determined by DPS that the treat is real, an evacuation will be implemented.
- If directed to evacuate, follow the Evacuation Guidelines.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE

- A demonstration should not be disrupted unless one or more of the following conditions exist as a result of the demonstration:
- Interference with normal operations of the university.
- Prevention of access to university facilities.
- Threat of physical harm to people.
- Threat or actual damage to university property.
- If there is an immediate threat of bodily harm or damage to property, call 911. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number. Do not hang up until the emergency personnel so directs.

EARTHQUAKE

During an Earthquake:

- Find shelter under a sturdy desk or table if possible, kneel down and cover your head with your arms. Standing in a doorway is another option.
- Stay away from windows, temporary walls, partitions, and free standing objects such as file cabinets, bookshelves, etc.
- Do not panic or attempt to evacuate.
- Do not attempt to use the elevators.
- The initial shock of an earthquake usually lasts less than a minute.

After the Earthquake:

- If you or others are injured and require medical assistance, call 911. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number. Do not hang up until the emergency personnel so directs.
- If directed to evacuate, follow the Evacuation Guidelines.

EXPLOSION

- Call 911 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number. Do not hang up until the emergency personnel so directs.
- If it is safe to do so, assess the extent of the damage sustained and/or the injuries involved and provide this information to DPS.
- Alert all personnel in the immediate area, checking for any damage or dangerous conditions.
- Do not use the elevators.
- Evacuate the building following the Evacuation Guidelines.

FIRE

OPEN OFFICE AREA

Activate the nearest fire alarm.
Call 911 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number. Do not hang up until the emergency personnel so directs.

Describe the extent of the fire.
If the fire is small and you know how to use a fire extinguisher, locate and use the nearest fire extinguisher.

If you cannot extinguish the fire:

- Alert all personnel in the area.
- Exit the room or hallway immediately.
- Close any doors in your immediate area.
- Evacuate the building following the Evacuation Guidelines.

FIRE

ENCLOSED ROOM- FIRE OUTSIDE THE DOOR

Feel the door with the back of your hand.

***If it is hot, do not open the door.
(if it is not hot, see below).***

- Call 911 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number. Describe to DPS the extent of the fire, if known.
- Place an article of clothing or other obstruction along the bottom of the door to keep smoke out.
- Move as far away from the door and heat source as possible.
- Wait for rescue personnel to arrive.

If you feel the door and it is not hot:

- Call 911 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number. Describe to DPS the extent of the fire if known.
- Slowly open the door while standing behind it. If no danger is present, activate the nearest fire alarm and proceed to the nearest exit.
- If the area is filled with smoke, stay low or crawl to the nearest exit.
- Evacuate the building following the Evacuation Guidelines.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASE

Hazardous materials include chemical and biological agents in either a solid, liquid or gaseous state. If there is a large spill or release of a hazardous material, or if hazardous vapors are being released:

- Evacuate the area immediately.
- If possible, isolate the spill or vapor release by closing doors, etc.
- If the material made contact with your skin or eyes, proceed to the nearest safety shower or eyewash (or a washroom if a safety shower or eyewash are not in the vicinity) and flush the exposed area with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes or until medical assistance arrives.
- Call 911 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number.
- If possible, identify the released material and obtain a Safety Data Sheet to provide to the emergency responders.

MAIL THREATS/SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

- If a suspicious package is discovered on campus, call 911 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number. Do not hang up until the emergency personnel so directs.
- Do not move, shake or open the package. Isolate it immediately.

SERIOUS INJURY OR ILLNESS

- Call 911 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number. Do not hang up until the emergency personnel so directs.
- Do not attempt to move an injured person unless doing so may prevent further injury.
- If necessary, and if trained to do so, provide first aid/CPR to the injured person.
- Remain with the injured or ill person until emergency personnel arrive and you are relieved by the emergency personnel.
- Do not obstruct emergency personnel.

SEVERE WEATHER

Severe Thunderstorm Watch-

severe thunderstorms are possible in the area.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning-

severe thunderstorms are occurring in the area.

Tornado Watch-

conditions are favorable for the possible development of tornados in the area.

Tornado Warning-

a tornado has either been sighted or identified by weather radar.

Severe thunderstorms are capable of producing damaging winds, hail and lightning. When severe thunderstorms are present, there is often a heightened risk that tornados could occur. DPS will alert the campus if a Tornado Warning is issued or if a tornado has been spotted in the area. Warnings will be issued by local television stations, local news radio stations, and NOAA weather radio. Local governments may activate outdoor sirens, but in most cases, building occupants may not be able to hear them.

Should a severe weather notification occur:

- Move the designated shelter areas following the guidelines.
- If you cannot reach a designated shelter area, move as far away from the windows as possible.

Lie down on the floor, under a desk or table if possible, curl up and protect your head and eyes.

- Do not use elevators or cell phones.
- Call 911 to report any injuries or damage when possible.

UTILITY OUTAGE

- If a loss of power causes a threat to people or property, call 911 immediately.
- Notify Facilities Development & Management, 708.534.4515 immediately.
- All personnel should remain in their respective areas unless directed otherwise by DPS or designated authority.

WATER-RELATED EMERGENCIES

- Call 911 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including building wing and room number. Do not hang up until the emergency personnel so directs.
- Do not touch any electrical outlets, equipment, etc.
- Evacuate the area.
- If outside, do not drive through flooded areas.

PERSONAL SAFETY

SECURITY ON THE STREET

- Request the GSU Safety Escort service or shuttle service by calling 708.534.4900 or by using any red emergency phone inside the university.
- Stay alert to your surroundings- use of electronic devices (phones, iPods, etc.) can be distracting.
- Avoid going out alone at unusual hours or being in secluded places.
- If you are being followed, go to a well-lit or populated place and notify DPS.
- At night, stay in well-lit areas.
- Avoid displaying any amount of money you are carrying.
- Keep a firm grip on your purse or bag. If possible, put the strap over your shoulder and tuck the purse or bag between your arm and body.
- Be familiar with the location of the outdoor campus emergency phones and call boxes.
- Utilize crosswalks at all times, be aware of vehicular traffic, and obey signs and signals at intersections/crossings when walking.

SECURITY IN THE OFFICE

- Keep wallets and purses secure. Lock them in a drawer if possible.
- If you see people in your area who do not belong, contact DPS.
- Demand proper identification and authorization before allowing anyone to remove equipment from your office.
- Do not loan keys or equipment to strangers or unknown workers.
- Lock your office whenever it is unattended.
- When working after hours or weekends, notify DPS of your whereabouts and when you leave.

SECURITY IN YOUR CAR

- Park your car in a well-lit area.
- Lock your car.
- As you approach your car, check for person(s) who may be hiding behind, in front or underneath it.
- After you get into your car, lock the doors.
- If you are being followed, drive to a police or fire station and sound your horn until help arrives.
- Always be sure your car has enough gas to get you to and/or from your destination.
- Remove phones, CD's, or any items of value from plain view to avoid burglaries.
- Never pick up strangers or go with a stranger who offers help.

VICTIM OR WITNESS OF CRIME

- If you are accosted by someone who displays or appears to have a weapon, do not try to ward off the attacker.
- Be observant and obtain as much information as you can. Note information about the perpetrator without endangering yourself.
- If the perpetrator flees, note the direction of travel and the vehicle/license plate if possible.
- Preserve the crime scene for the police.
- If you are the victim of a criminal sexual assault, call 911 immediately, and refrain from showering or washing yourself temporarily until the police can properly investigate.



Fire Safety and On-Campus Student Housing Report

2023

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) of 2008 requires each university to report fire safety statistics for on-campus housing.

Enclosed statistics are reported for 2020, 2021, and 2022 calendar years.

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) of 2008 requires that each university report fire safety statistics for on-campus student housing. Specifically, the Act requires information on the cause of each fire, the number of injuries and deaths related to a fire, and the value of property damage caused by the fire being reported. Information related to Governors State University of fire safety efforts has been provided to increase awareness of the programs and equipment that exist to ensure the safety and well-being of our students, employees and guests.

Fire Safety Statistics: Governors State University Residential Housing Prairie Place was constructed and opened in the fall of 2014.

Prairie Place is equipped with Simplex 4100U fire alarm panels. The system consists of addressable manual pull stations, visual/audible alarm devices, and integrated automatic detection devices. Each sleeping room in the residence hall is equipped with an addressable smoke detector and sounder base. All smoke detectors, heat detectors, duct detectors, pull stations, and sprinkler controls in the residence hall is supervised and monitored by the building Simplex 4100U panel where each point is assigned an address that identifies the exact location of each initiating device. The display provides the location of the initiating device which is also transmitted to the annunciator panel at University Police. The systems are monitored 24/7 by the main fire alarm panel located in the University Police Dispatch Center.

The residence hall has fire suppression system including the attic spaces, where dry pipe systems exist. The sprinkler systems is supervised and monitored by the building Simplex fire alarm panels which report all alarm and trouble conditions to the annunciator at Campus Police.

Fire extinguishers are located in the residence hall in accordance with NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.

Fire Alarm Testing and Inspection: Pull station, horns, strobes, bells, smoke/heat detectors, batteries and fire alarm panels are inspected semiannually and annually. Smoke detectors are cleaned, inspected and tested annually. All inspections and testing are performed by a certified fire alarm company in accordance with National Fire Alarm Code NFPA 72.

Automatic Sprinkler System and Fire pump: Automatic sprinklers are tied into the fire alarm system. The sprinkler systems and fire pumps are inspected and tested semiannually by a certified inspection company in accordance with NFPA 13A.

Supervised Fire Drills: At least two fire evacuation drills per calendar year are conducted in the residence hall. The fire evacuation drills are supervised by a team of University employees and are evaluated for effectiveness.

Fire Safety Policies and Rules: Governors State University of has instituted fire safety regulations in order to prevent injuries to members of the campus community and physical damage to facilities. The on-campus housing policies are published in the University housing Handbook:

SMOKE-FREE

Governors State University Smoke Free/Tobacco Free Campus
Policy and Principles

Policy: As of July 1, 2015 Governors State University prohibited smoking and tobacco products indoors and outdoors on campus property including parking lots and in parked cars. Littering the remains of tobacco products or any other related waste product on campus property is further prohibited.

[Click here to read the Higher Education Smoke Free Campus Act from the Illinois General Assembly.](#)

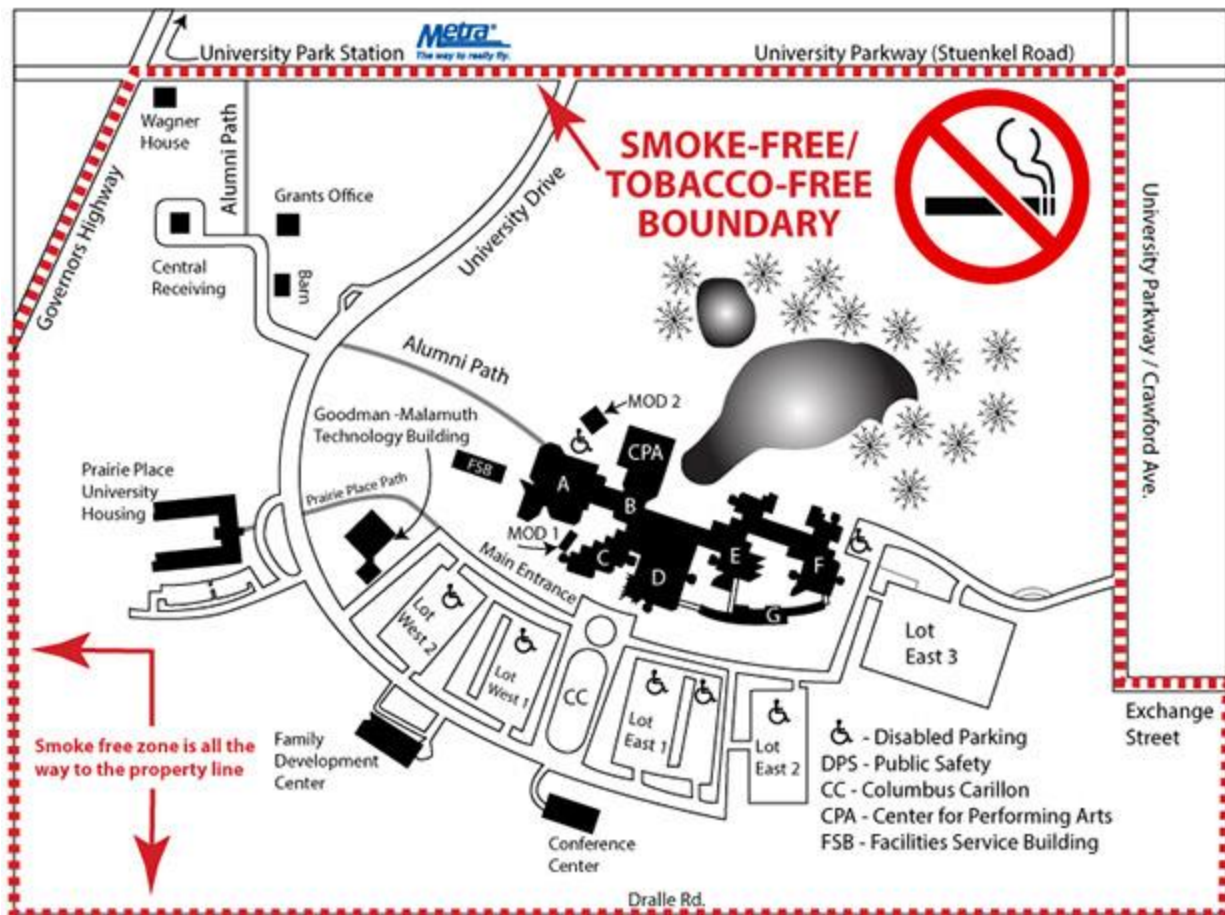
Benefits: The policy was written in support of the Smoke-Free Campus Act (110 ILCS 64/). This law mandates that as of July 1, 2015 smoking is prohibited on each state of Illinois supported institution of higher education. The Smoke-Free Campus Act and the additional measures of the Board of Trustees policy establishes and maintains a healthier campus environment; intends to reduce absenteeism and illness due to medical issues that may be caused by smoking, secondhand smoke, and/or tobacco use; the policy also encourages a cleaner campus.

Scope: This policy applies to any individual on campus property, including but not limited to students, faculty, staff, other employees, contractors, subcontractors, guests, volunteers, visitors and members of the public. It is applicable twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week.

"Smoke or Smoking" means (1) the carrying, smoking, burning, inhaling, or exhaling of any kind of lighted pipe, cigar, cigarillo, beedies, kreteks, water pipe, bong, cigarette, hookah, weed, herbs, or other lighted smoking equipment; (2) lighting or burning of non-tobacco plants or marijuana; and (3) using nicotine products not approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as a smoking cessation product, such as electronic cigarettes.

Definitions:

"Campus Property" means any property owned, leased, occupied, operated or otherwise controlled by Governors State University, including but not limited to academic and auxiliary buildings, classrooms, laboratories, residences, residence halls, elevators, stairwells, restrooms, roofs, meeting rooms, hallways, lobbies and other common areas, athletic complexes and facilities, exterior open spaces, shuttle buses, shuttle bus stops, driveways, loading docks, university-owned streets, sidewalks and walkways, and as further set forth on the GSU smoke-free campus map (below).



"Tobacco Products" means all forms of tobacco, including but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, pipes, beedies, kreteks, water pipes, bong, and hookahs, electronic cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco and any non-FDA approved nicotine delivery device or product.

"Student" means an individual enrolled in a credit or noncredit course.

"Employee" means an individual who is employed by Governors State University in consideration for direct or indirect monetary wages or profit.

"Guest" means a visitor to the campus who is not a student or employee.

Processes/Procedures/Guidelines:

1. The university shall post "No Smoking" signs or "No Smoking" symbols across the campus, such as at building entrances. However, this policy applies to all campus property whether or not such notices are posted.
2. Organizers of and attendees at public events, such as conferences, meetings, public lectures, social events, cultural events, and sporting events, as well as non-university events held on campus property must abide by this policy. Organizers of such events are responsible for informing attendees of this policy.
3. Individuals found to be noncompliant will be subject to existing campus disciplinary measures:
 - a. For students, such noncompliance will be referred to the Dean of Students Office.
 - b. For employees, such noncompliance will be referred to the employee's supervisor or the Human Resources Department, as applicable.
 - c. For contractors and subcontractors, such noncompliance will be referred to the campus unit responsible for monitoring performance of the applicable contract.
 - d. Visitors and members of the public who refuse to comply with this policy may be asked to leave campus.

Exceptions under the Law (110 ILCS 64/5) and University Policy:

Ceremonial Smoking: Individuals or groups interested in smoking as part of a ceremony in or on campus property must seek advance approval from the Associate Vice President for Facilities Development and Management by submitting a request for approval. For consideration of an exemption [send an e-mail to the Associate Vice President of Facilities Development and Management](#). For more information on Ceremonial Smoking Exemptions, [click here to read our FAQs](#).

Smoking in Research: Smoking may be allowed in an enclosed area on campus property for a medical, scientific, or research program, provided that smoking is an integral part of such program and the appropriate campus research oversight body has approved the inclusion of smoking in the program pursuant to the applicable procedures for such medical, scientific, or research program.

Repair Requests – Emergency and Routine

Emergency repair requests for both public and living areas that involve electrical, running water or health or safety hazards should be reported to a Resident Assistant or desk staff immediately. Routine requests can be submitted via a work order. Any request that is a result of damage will be charged appropriately to the responsible resident(s). This includes any damages created by a student's guest.

Maintenance Repair Service

All requests for ROUTINE repairs and maintenance are to be submitted via the work order system at 708.534.4515 8am-5pm. To request EMERGENCY service, please call Public Safety 708.534.4900.

Emergency maintenance requests include but are not limited to: broken pipes, clogged sinks, overflowing toilets and bathtubs, fires, noxious odors, gas or electrical service interruption and all items that threaten the life, health and safety of the apartment residents.

Equipment

Tampering with, altering or changing any university safety equipment, locks, fire alarms, smoke detectors, telephone equipment, TV cable, plumbing, electrical systems, etc. is prohibited.

Ceilings/Walls/False Barriers

Residents are prohibited from affixing any object to ceiling areas and from painting any ceiling areas. Residents are prohibited from tampering with or allowing any objects to come into contact with sprinkler heads.

Students' room should reflect the condition noted on the Room Condition Report that was filled out at time of check in. To prevent damages, care should be taken when affixing items on the walls. The use of nails, adhesive tape, glue, screws and tacks is prohibited.

For fire safety reasons, no items or objects such as tapestries or furniture, may create a false wall and block the clear view of the four walls of the room. Items may not block the main window of the room or be attached to the ceiling or affixed on the door, as they may also interfere with emergency personnel.

Sprinkler Heads

Hanging objects from sprinkler heads or tampering with sprinkler heads in any way is strictly prohibited. Residents and their guests will be responsible for any damage to the sprinkler heads or ceiling tiles or water damage to any personal property which is the direct result of their actions.

Electrical Appliances

Across the country, unattended electrical appliances have led to many fires in residence halls. To prevent such occurrences from happening at GSU, all appliances or heat generating devices (such as an iron) must be properly monitored at all times. Failure to do so will be considered negligent and proper disciplinary actions will be taken.

For safety reasons, the following appliances are NOT PERMITTED in the residence hall:

- Devices with open heating elements
- Toaster ovens
- Freezers
- Lava Lamps
- Window/portable air conditioners
- All indoor grills (e.g. Black and Decker®, George Foreman® etc.)

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- Toaster ovens
- Freezers
- Lava Lamps
- Window/portable air conditioners
- All indoor grills (e.g. Black and Decker®, George Foreman® etc.)

- Halogen light bulbs (used in desk lamps or free standing lamps)
- Candles, incense, lanterns or any similar open flame device
- waterbeds
- The following appliances ARE PERMITTED:
- Automatic, pop-up toaster
- Crock pot or slow food cooker
- Sandwich maker
- Waffle iron
- Blender
- Food processor
- Portable or stand mixer
- Automatic coffee maker (with fully enclosed heating element)
- Hot pot (with fully enclosed heating element and automatic shut-off)
- Corn popper (with fully enclosed heating element and automatic shut-off)
- Clothes iron (with automatic shut-off)
- Curling iron
- Hair straightener/flat iron
- Fish aquarium heater
- Hair dryer
- Hair rollers
- Heating pad (with temperature settings)
- Electric blanket (with temperature settings)

Approval is needed from University Housing for any appliances not included on the above list.

Due to poor ventilation and combustibility, no electrical appliances (including microwave and refrigerator) should be placed in closets, under lofted beds or behind room doors.

Additionally, a MicroFridge®, microwaves and refrigerators must be plugged directly into a wall outlet; they are not permitted to be plugged into a surge protector or extension cord. Misuse of electrical appliances by not following these guidelines is considered a fire hazard in addition to a policy violation.

General Guidelines - Decorations

Only UL Approved fire resistant and noncombustible decorations may be used. All decorations must be placed in such a way that they do not interfere with a person's vision, safe passage or evacuation. No decorations or any other combustible items (including flags, posters, wires, cables etc.) may be placed or hung in a stairway, exit routes or ceilings of any room or lounge.

Life safety devices should not be decorated or obstructed in any way. As such, it is important that an 18-inch clearance is maintained around all safety devices,

including exit signs, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, fire alarm pulls, emergency lights, audible fire signals/strobe lights, exit doors, sprinkler heads/cover plates and/or any other life safety devices. Electrical cords or lighting may not be hung around or attached to bed and door frames or placed underneath a carpet.

For fire safety reasons, dry vegetation, such as hay, straw, leaves, corn shocks or evergreen trees and branches are not permitted in the residence hall.

University Housing and the GSU Office of Environmental Health and Safety shall have the final authority as to what material may be used in decorations, should questions arise.

Decorations in violation of University policy must be removed immediately, at the direction of the Environmental Health and Safety Office or University Housing.

Candles and Incense

You may not possess candles, incense, lanterns or any similar open flame devices in your rooms. If these items are found in a room, the University Housing staff reserves the right to confiscate them and pursue disciplinary actions against the student. Candle warmers are permitted only in cases where the candle is just wax or its wick has been removed.

Candles/Incense used for religious purposes (i.e. Hanukkah, Solstice celebrations) must be kept in the RHD office and tagged appropriately. The RHD reserves the right to determine when and where these items may be used.

Lighting/Extension Cords

- Due to their combustibility and excessive heat, halogen light bulbs (used in desk lamps or free standing lamps) are prohibited in the residence hall. Torchière-style lamps, including multi-armed or flexible floor lamps, are also prohibited for safety reasons.
- The use of fluorescent light bulbs in desk lamps or free-standing lamps is permitted.
- For safety reasons, light fixtures or bulbs may not be covered or painted. Only UL approved lighting sets may be used.
- Only miniature type lighting (no more than one set of 50 miniature lights) or rope decorative lighting (no more than two, 12-foot lengths) is permitted. Under no circumstances, may these lights be left unattended when turned on.
- Only extension cords equipped with a ground (three-pronged plug) and an inline surge protector may be used. It is highly recommended that the proper

length of surge protectors be used to ensure that extension cords are used sparingly.

- Multi-plug adapters must have power strips with a safety overload circuit breaker. Only one power strip should be plugged into an outlet at any one time. It is important to not overload the power strip or outlet.
- For safety reasons, power strips, extension cords, rope lighting and decorative light sets must be set at least 18 inches away from all combustible and flammable materials. They should not run through any door openings, be attached or wrapped to furniture or the ceiling or be covered in any way.
- Removal of any university-installed light bulbs, fluorescent tubes, etc., is not permitted. A work order may be placed in the event that a university-provided light does not work.

Christmas Trees

Only artificial trees (excluding metallic trees) certified as fire-resistant and that are 24 inches or shorter are permitted in the residence hall. For safety reasons, students may not use live or cut trees of any kind (branches, boughs, swags, festoons, etc.). Artificial trees taller than 48 inches are only permitted on the first floor main lobby and lounge. Fire extinguishers must be nearby.

Guidelines for Outdoor Grills

- Grills must be used in the designated area located in the West sidewalk that is parallel to the building.
- Charcoal lighter fluid may not be stored inside any University building.
- Gasoline may not be used to light charcoal fires.
- Charcoal grill coals must be cold before disposal and must be dumped into a suitable garbage disposal container.
- Charcoal grill coals, whether hot or cold, may not be dumped onto the ground.
- The owner of the grill is responsible for the grill's operation whenever it is in use or hot.

Safety & Security

The Department of University Housing has developed a number of programs and policies for your protection. In addition, the university employs a full-time 24/7 University Police Department.

Emergencies

GSU is equipped with emergency telephones that automatically ring to the Police Department 24 hours a day. The emergency telephones are either yellow or red.

- Push and release the red button to activate a two-way emergency response call to a Public Safety Telecommunicator. Press the black button to release (terminate) call.
- Dialing 4900 on any ivory-colored phone inside the university automatically connects you to the department without dialing, or go to room C1375 twenty-four (24) hours a day.
- Emergency 9-1-1- is accessible from any phone on campus;
- Just like any other city's 911 system, a computer displays the caller's location if they cannot communicate with the operator. Dialing 911 from a cell phone while on campus will also connect the caller to the University Park Police Department.
- There are "blue light phones" around campus in parking lots and alongside walkways.

In the event of a campus emergency, students are automatically subscribed to receive messages through the emergency notification system. The system will use students' current directory information. Student may check their contact information under Academic Profile and My Profile in the portal. If the information is incorrect the student must contact the Registrar's office at 708.534.4500 or regoffice@govst.edu.

Fire Safety and Prevention

A person, who intentionally causes a false alarm or false warning of a crime, fire or catastrophe, when such report is known to be false, is guilty of Disorderly Conduct. Pulling a fire alarm is considered a type 4 felony under Illinois law. Transmitting or causing to be transmitted a false alarm of a threat or impending destruction, such as a bomb threat, is a Class 3 felony, for which a fine of not less than \$3,000 and no more than \$10,000 shall be assessed in addition to any other penalty imposed.

Fire Extinguishers

Tampering with or using fire extinguishers for purposes other than firefighting is illegal and strictly prohibited. Violations will result in disciplinary action.

Sprinkler Systems

The sprinkler system is connected to the fire alarm systems. Students may not tamper with, cover, hang items from or remove any part of the sprinkler system. Such behavior will result in disciplinary action.

Smoke Detectors

Smoke detectors are installed in individual rooms and the building hallways and connected to the fire alarm system. When the smoke detector in the room is activated, the smoke detector alarm will sound off. It is possible that in some cases, the fire system in the building may not activate as a result. In such instances, leave your room and close your door behind you and immediately contact the Governors State University Police at 708.534.4900. You may not re-enter your room until the smoke detector stops sounding.

As a reminder, it is important that an 18-inch clearance is maintained around all safety devices, including smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, fire extinguishers and pull stations. No items may be hung or attached to any of these devices. Failure to comply with fire safety policies will result in disciplinary action.

Fire Evacuation Procedure

In compliance with state law and university housing policy, students must leave the building whenever a fire alarm is sounded. Failure to do so will result in disciplinary charges. The following evacuation directions should be followed:

- A. Walk to the nearest exit. **DO NOT** run.
- B. If you are inside a building or your room, feel the door with the back of your hand before opening it. **If the door is hot, do not open it.**
 - 1. Call 9-1-1 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including floor and room number. Explain to 9-1-1 dispatcher the extent of the fire, if known.
 - 2. Place an article of clothing or other obstruction along the bottom of the door to keep smoke out.
 - 3. Move as far away from the door and heat source as possible.
 - 4. Wait for the rescue personnel to arrive.
- C. If inside a building or your room, and you feel **the door is not hot:**

1. Call 9-1-1 immediately. Give all pertinent information and your exact location, including floor and room number. Explain to 9-1-1 dispatcher the extent of the fire, if known.
2. Slowly open the door while standing behind it. Close doors behind you to contain the fire area.
3. If no danger is present, proceed to the nearest exit. If the fire alarm has not been activated, do so as you proceed toward the exit.
4. If the area is filled with smoke, stay low or crawl to the nearest exit.
5. Evacuate the building using the stairs. Do NOT use the elevator. Be aware of alternate stairwells if the nearest stairwell is blocked.
6. Do not run or panic.
7. Use the handrail in the stairwell, keep to the right, and move in a single file line. Do not push or shove.
8. Use red emergency phones located in stairwells and throughout campus if medical aid or assistance is required. Be prepared to give your location and the nature of the problem.
9. Exit the building and proceed to a staging area outside, away from the building. Do not obstruct roadways or the movement of emergency personnel. Remain in the staging area until notified by DPS personnel or other designated authority.
10. Do not re-enter the building unless the "all clear" has been given by emergency officials

Fire Procedures

A. If the smoke detector activates in your apartment:

1. Check the apartment for smoke or actual fire. Should no smoke or fire be present, call 708.534.4900
2. If there is an actual fire, or if smoke is present, evacuate all apartment occupants to the outside areas, and out of the Fire Department's way (across the street or drive).
3. In case of an actual fire, warn the neighboring apartments that are along your path of evacuation.

4. From the nearest available phone, dial 9-1-1. State your name, floor, apartment/suite number, and that the smoke detector is sounding in your apartment/suite.

5. Do NOT attempt to extinguish the fire.

6. All occupants should remain outside the building until the Fire Department determines it is safe to re-enter the apartment building.

B. If you hear a smoke detector alarm coming from another apartment/suite:

1. Should the smoke detector sound in a vacant (unoccupied) apartment/suite, dial 911. State your name, apartment/suite number, and the location where the smoke detector is sounding.

2. If the smoke detector is sounding in an occupied apartment/suite, check the apartment/suite by banging on the door or walls, by yelling, etc. to determine if the occupants are home or have evacuated the apartment. Then find the closest phone and dial 9-1-1. State your name, floor and apartment number, and the location where the fire alarm is sounding.

3. Evacuate the building, warning the neighboring apartments that are along your path of evacuation. Move a safe distance away (across the street or drive), so you will not be in the way of the Fire Department.

4. All occupants should remain outside the building until the Fire Department determines it is safe to re-enter the apartment building.

Dry Powder Fire Extinguisher

To operate the dry powder fire extinguisher:

1. Remove the fire extinguisher from the holding bracket.

2. Pull the safety release pin near the top of the fire extinguisher. (This pin may be held in place with a breakable plastic strap.)

3. Aim the nozzle of the fire extinguisher at the base of the flames.

4. Squeeze the handles together to discharge the dry powder.

5. Sweep slowly back and forth across the fire with the dry powder stream. To check the dry powder fire extinguisher:

1. Examine the circular pressure gauge located near the top of the fire extinguisher.

2. If the indicator needle on this pressure gauge is in the center position or slightly to the overcharged position, the fire extinguisher should operate correctly.

3. If the indicator needle on this pressure gauge is into the recharge position, the fire extinguisher may not function correctly.

Notify a University Housing staff member or contact University Housing, 708.235.7110, if the fire extinguisher pressure gauge indicator needle is into the recharge position or if the needle is well into the overcharge position.

Fire Safety Training and Education: The Environmental Health and Safety Officer, offers fire safety education and training, such as fire safety awareness and fire extinguisher training. Training and education programs are offered to all University Emergency Volunteers. Fire safety training or education can be scheduled by contacting the office of Facilities at 708 534-4515 or ext. 4515 or campus.

Reporting Fires: As with any emergency, all fires, either active fires or suspected fires that may have occurred, must be reported to University Police at ext. 4900 or 708-534-4900. Upon receipt of information relating to any fire on campus, the relevant information will be posted into the fire log, which is maintained in the Office of Public Safety, in C Bldg. Room 1375. This fire log is available for review by contacting DPS at 708-534-4900. The portion of the log covering the most recent sixty (60) day period may be reviewed by the general public during normal business hours. If a request is made to inspect the fire log that is more than 60 days old, the fire log will be made available within two business days of the request.

FIRE STATISTICS 2022

HOUSING UNIT	NUMBER OF FIRES	NUMBER OF INJURIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION	NUMBER OF DEATHS AS A RESULT OF THE FIRE	VALUE OF THE PROPERTY CAUSED BY THE FIRE	CAUSE OF THE FIRE
1 PRAIRIE PLACE	0	0	0	0	n/a

FIRE STATISTICS 2021

HOUSING UNIT	NUMBER OF FIRES	NUMBER OF INJURIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION	NUMBER OF DEATHS AS A RESULT OF THE FIRE	VALUE OF THE PROPERTY CAUSED BY THE FIRE	CAUSE OF THE FIRE
1 PRAIRIE PLACE	0	0	0	0	n/a

FIRE STATISTICS 2020

HOUSING UNIT	NUMBER OF FIRES	NUMBER OF INJURIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION	NUMBER OF DEATHS AS A RESULT OF THE FIRE	VALUE OF THE PROPERTY CAUSED BY THE FIRE	CAUSE OF THE FIRE
1 PRAIRIE PLACE	0	0	0	0	n/a

End of Report

Sexual harassment in Higher Education is Illegal

Everyone has the right to attend a college or university free from sexual harassment. The Illinois Human Rights Act (“Act”) makes it unlawful for teachers, professors, facility members and other employees of colleges and universities to sexually harass their students. The Act specifically prohibits unwelcome advances or conduct of a sexual nature, and requests for sexual favors of students by an executive, faculty member, administrative staff member, or teaching assistant. The Act covers all public or private universities, colleges, community colleges, junior colleges, business schools, and vocational schools.

Examples of Sexual Harassment in Higher Education:

- 1) a professor who continually makes jokes of a sexual nature in the classroom;
- 2) a registration advisor who tells a student he or she might be able to get into a class if the student dates the advisor;
- 3) an admissions officer who tells a prospective student that the advisor will put in a “good word” for the prospective student if he or she dates the advisor;
- 4) a financial assistance advisor who tells a student that “if you have sex with me, I can look out for scholarships for you;”
- 5) a teaching assistant who promises a student a better grade if the student does not resist any inappropriate touching or sexual advances.

Protection Against Retaliation: It is also unlawful for a teacher or professor, or for the college or university to retaliate against a student because the student reported sexual harassment, participated in an investigation of sexual harassment, or because the student filed a charge of discrimination with the Illinois Department of Human Rights.

What to Do: Any student who believes he or she is being subjected to sexual harassment or retaliated against should contact the Illinois Department of Human Rights for further information or to file a charge. Students may contact the Department by calling the Department at 312-814-6200 (Chicago) or 217-785-5100 (Springfield), 866-740-3953 (TTY); or by visiting the Department’s website at www.illinois.gov/dhr. Any charge alleging sexual harassment in higher education must be filed within 300 days of the alleged incident(s). Charge forms are available on the Department’s website at the following link:

http://www2.illinois.gov/dhr/FilingCharge/Documents/CIS_SXH.PDF.

Any student who believes he or she is being subjected to sexual harassment or retaliated against should report the incident(s) to:

Kaitlyn Wild, GSU Title IX Coordinator, titleixofficer@govst.edu, 708-534-4846

A student may obtain a copy of the educational institution’s internal complaint policy by contacting:

The GSU Title IX Coordinator or visiting <https://www.govst.edu/TitleIX/>

If the sexual conduct is criminal in nature, students should also report the incident to the local law enforcement agency.

The Department may be reached at:

CHICAGO OFFICE	SPRINGFIELD OFFICE	MARION OFFICE
100 W. Randolph Street 10 th Floor Intake Unit Chicago, IL 60601 (312) 814-6200 (866) 740-3953 (TTY)	535 West Jefferson Street 1st Floor Intake Unit Springfield, IL 62702 (217) 785-5100 (866) 740-3953 (TTY)	2309 West Main Street Suite 112 Intake Unit Marion, IL 62959 (618) 993-7463 (866) 740-3953 (TTY)

GOVERNORS STATE UNIVERSITY
TITLE IX AND ANTI-SEX DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, AND RETALIATION
POLICY

I. Purpose of Policy

Governors State University (the “University”) is committed to maintaining a community in which students, faculty, and staff can work and learn together in an atmosphere free of all forms of unlawful sex discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation. Such misconduct violates the dignity of the individual and the integrity of the University as an institution of higher learning, and thus, will not be tolerated. The University does not discriminate against any employee, student, or applicant for employment or admission on the basis of sex in any education program or activity it operates, including admissions and employment, and it is required by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”) not to discriminate in such a manner. The University is committed to taking all appropriate steps to eliminate sex-based discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation, prevent its recurrence and address its effects.

II. Scope of Policy

This Policy prohibits all forms of discrimination against students and employees based on their actual or perceived sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, and/or sexual orientation, including all Prohibited Conduct as defined below in Section III hereof. It applies to all members of the University community, including students, faculty, staff, administrators, board members, consultants, vendors, visitors, and others engaged in business with the University. It applies to conduct on or off campus property that substantially interferes with the mission of the University including but not limited to, interference with the safety and well-being of self or others and/or interference with the academic pursuits or employment environment of its students, faculty, or staff. This Policy does not replace federal and state mandated laws and regulations, and, where there is a conflict, the provisions of applicable law and regulations will govern.

III. Prohibited Conduct

No person shall, on the basis of sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, and/or sexual orientation, be excluded from participation in, be denied of, or be subjected to discrimination under any academic, extracurricular, research, occupational training, employment program or activity operated by the University, or in recruitment, hiring, promotion, renewal of employment, selection for training or apprenticeship, discharge, discipline, tenure, compensation, or in any other terms, conditions, or privileges of employment and education. Other types of discrimination that are prohibited include, but are not limited to: sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual violence, sexual battery, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, aiding and facilitating any violation of this

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**Revised on the President’s initiative to reflect designation of new Title IX Coordinator as contemplated under Board of Trustees Regulations § I.C.3.

Policy, and/or retaliation. (All such types of exclusion, discrimination, harassment, and retaliation described herein are, collectively, “Prohibited Conduct”).)

A. “Sexual harassment” means:

Any unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors or any conduct of a sexual nature when:

- a) **Quid Pro Quo:**
 - 1) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual’s employment, education, living environment, or participation in a University activity;
 - 2) Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for or a factor in such decisions affecting employment, education, living environment, or participation in a University activity.
- b) **Hostile Environment:**

Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual’s employment or educational performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, offensive environment for that individual’s working, educational and/or living environment; or such conduct was so severe or pervasive that it altered the condition of employment or effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient’s education program or activity.

B. “Sexual assault” means and includes:

- a) **Sex Offenses, Forcible:**
 - 1) Any sexual act directed against another person,
 - 2) without the consent of the Complainant,
 - 3) including instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent.
- b) **Forcible Rape:**
 - 1) Penetration,
 - 2) no matter how slight,
 - 3) of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or
 - 4) oral penetration by a sex organ of another person,
 - 5) without the consent of the Complainant.

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- c) Forcible Sodomy:
 - 1) Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person,
 - 2) forcibly,
 - 3) and/or against that person's will (non-consensually), or
 - 4) not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- d) Sexual Assault with an Object:
 - 1) The use of an object or instrument to penetrate,
 - 2) however slightly,
 - 3) the genital or anal opening of the body of another person,
 - 4) forcibly,
 - 5) and/or against that person's will (non-consensually),
 - 6) or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- e) Forcible Fondling:
 - 1) The touching of the private body parts of another person (buttocks, groin, breasts),
 - 2) for the purpose of sexual gratification,
 - 3) forcibly,
 - 4) and/or against that person's will (non-consensually),
 - 5) or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances in which the Complainant is incapable of giving consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- f) Sex Offenses, Non-forcible:
 - 1) Incest:
 - i. Non-forcible sexual intercourse,
 - ii. between persons who are related to each other,
 - iii. within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by Illinois.
 - 2) Statutory Rape:
 - i. Non-forcible sexual intercourse,
 - ii. With a person who is under the statutory age of consent of 17 years of age.

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C. “Dating violence” means:

- a) Violence,
- b) on the basis of sex,
- c) committed by a person,
- d) who is in or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant.
 - 1) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the Complainant’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition—
 - 2) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - 3) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

D. “Domestic violence” means:

- a) Violence;
- b) on the basis of sex,
- c) committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant,
- d) by a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common, or
- e) by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner, or
- f) by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of Illinois or
- g) by any other person against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Illinois.

E. “Stalking” means:

- a) Engaging in a course of conduct,
- b) on the basis of sex,
- c) directed at a specific person, that
 - 1) would cause a person to fear for the person’s safety, or
 - 2) the safety of others; or

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- 3) suffer emotional distress.
- d) For purposes of this definition—
 - 1) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the Respondent directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, or threatens a person, workplace, or school, engages in other conduct, or interferes with or damages a person's property or pet. A course of conduct may include contact via electronic communications.
 - 2) Reasonable person means a person in the Complainant's circumstances with the Complainant's knowledge of the respondent and the respondent's prior acts.
 - 3) Emotional distress means significant mental suffering, anxiety or alarm.

F. "Sexual exploitation" means:

- a) Taking advantage of the sexuality of another person,
- b) without consent,
- c) or in a manner that extends the bounds of consensual sexual activity without the knowledge of the other individual for any purpose, including sexual gratification, financial gain, personal benefit, or any other non-legitimate purpose.
- d) Examples of sexual exploitation include:
 - 1) non-consensual video or audio-taping of sexual activity;
 - 2) going beyond the boundaries of consent (such as letting others hide in the closet to watch you having consensual sex);
 - 3) engaging in voyeurism;
 - 4) knowingly transmitting an STD or HIV to another person;
 - 5) exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances; or
 - 6) inducing another to expose their genitals.

G. "Aiding or facilitating" means:

When an individual or group of individuals promote or encourage others to engage in Prohibited Conduct in violation of this Policy.

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H. “Retaliation” means and includes:

- a) It is prohibited for the University or any member of the University community from taking materially adverse action by intimidating, threatening, coercing, harassing, or discriminating against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by law, policy, or regulation, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this Policy and procedure.
- b) The University or other persons may not intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by law, policy, or regulation or because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing.
- c) Intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination, including charges against an individual for policy or regulation violations that do not involve sex discrimination or sexual harassment, but arise out of the same facts or circumstances as a report or complaint of sex discrimination, or a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX constitutes retaliation.
- d) The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute retaliation.
- e) Charging an individual with a policy or regulation violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a grievance proceeding under this Policy and procedure does not constitute retaliation, provided that a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any party has made a materially false statement in bad faith.

The University reserves the right to impose any level of sanction or discipline, up to and including suspension, dismissal or termination, for any offense under this Policy, including engaging in any Prohibited Conduct in this Section III.

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IV. Consent

As used for purposes of describing Prohibited Conduct under Section III, above, the following additional definition applies:

“Consent” is a freely and knowingly given agreement to the act of sexual conduct or sexual penetration in question. Consent is demonstrated through mutually understandable words and/or actions that clearly indicate a willingness to engage freely in sexual activity. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. A person’s manner of dress does not constitute consent. A person's consent to past sexual activity does not constitute consent to future sexual activity. A person's consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another. A person can withdraw consent at any time, and a person cannot consent to sexual activity if that person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances, including without limitation the following: (a) the person is incapacitated due to the use or influence of alcohol or drugs; (b) the person is asleep or unconscious; the person is under age; or (c) the person is incapacitated due to a mental disability.

V. Title IX Coordinator

Kaitlyn Anne Wild, J.D., M.B.A.
Director of Compliance & Ethics Officer
Title IX Coordinator
1 University Parkway, G-338
University Park, IL 60484
Telephone: 708.534.4846
Email: titleixofficer@govst.edu

The Title IX Coordinator has the primary responsibility for coordinating the University’s efforts related to the intake, investigation, resolution, and implementation of supportive measures to stop, remediate, and prevent discrimination, harassment, and retaliation prohibited under this Policy. The Title IX Coordinator acts with authority free from bias and conflicts of interest in overseeing all resolutions under this Policy.

VI. Complaints of Discrimination, Harassment, and/or Retaliation and the University’s Response

To ensure compliance with federal and state civil rights laws and regulations, and to affirm its commitment to promoting the goals of fairness and equity in all aspects of the educational program or activity, the University has developed internal procedures (the “Reporting and Grievance

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Procedures for GSU's Title IX and Anti-Sex Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Regulation and Policy" or "Title IX Procedures") that provide a prompt, fair, and impartial process for those involved in an allegation of discrimination or harassment on the basis of sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, and/or sexual orientation, and for allegations of retaliation.

Any person may report any Prohibited Conduct as defined in Section III above (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the target of the Prohibited Conduct that could constitute a violation of this Policy and/or Title IX) in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report. Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number or electronic mail address, or by mail to the office address for the Title IX Coordinator listed above in Section V.

All University employees, unless specifically exempted, are required to report actual or suspected sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, and/or sexual orientation discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation to the University's Title IX Coordinator. For more information on mandated reporting and exemptions from such requirement, please refer to the University's Title IX Procedures published on the University's Title IX webpage: <https://www.govst.edu/TitleIX/>.

In addition, inquiries about the application of Title IX and its regulations to the University may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator or externally to the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights, or both. Contact information for external inquiries is as follows:

Office of Civil Rights
U.S. Department of Education
John C. Kluczynski Federal Building
230 S. Dearborn Street, 37th Floor
Chicago, IL 60604
Telephone: 312.730.1560
Facsimile: 312.730.1576
Email: OCR.Chicago@ed.gov

VII. Grievance Procedures

The University has adopted and published its Title IX Procedures, which provide for the prompt, equitable and impartial resolution of student and employee complaints alleging sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, and/or sexual orientation discrimination, harassment and/or retaliation. The University's Title IX Procedures are incorporated herein and are published on the University's Title IX webpage: <https://www.govst.edu/TitleIX/>.

*Officially adopted to match the substance of Governors State University Board of Trustees Regulations § II.A.21 as adopted by the GSU Board of Trustees on Dec. 10, 2021.

**Revised on the President's initiative to reflect designation of new Title IX Coordinator as contemplated under Board of Trustees Regulations § I.C.3.

VIII. Supportive Measures

The University will promptly offer and implement appropriate and reasonable supportive measures to the parties upon notice of alleged sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, and/or sexual orientation discrimination, harassment and/or retaliation.

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as determined by the University to be appropriate and reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the parties to restore or preserve access to the University's education program or activity, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the University's educational environment, and/or deter harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation. Supportive measures may include counseling services available at the University, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures.

The University will maintain the privacy of the supportive measures, provided that privacy does not impair the University's ability to provide the supportive measures. The University will act to ensure as minimal an academic impact on the parties as possible. The University will implement measures in a way that does not unreasonably burden the other party, and after considering the complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures and explaining to the Complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.

RECOMMENDED: /s/ Kaitlyn Anne Wild
Kaitlyn Anne Wild, Director of
Compliance & Title IX
Coordinator

DATE: 7/11/22

APPROVED: /s/ Cheryl Green
Cheryl Green, Ph.D., President

DATE: 7/18/22

Copy of Policy with original signatures is available upon request.

*Officially adopted to match the substance of Governors State University Board of Trustees Regulations § II.A.21 as adopted by the GSU Board of Trustees on Dec. 10, 2021.

**Revised on the President's initiative to reflect designation of new Title IX Coordinator as contemplated under Board of Trustees Regulations § I.C.3.

**GOVERNORS STATE UNIVERSITY
REPORTING AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES FOR THE
TITLE IX AND ANTI-SEX DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, AND RETALIATION
POLICY**

I. REPORTING OPTIONS & REQUIREMENTS

The University provides a variety of welcoming and accessible options so that all instances of Prohibited Conduct, as defined in GSU Policy 78 published on the GSU policy website, <https://www.govst.edu/policies/>, and referenced in Section III below will be reported. The University has a strong interest in supporting victims and survivors and encourages all such individuals or third-party witnesses to report any incident to the University and, if it involves potential criminal conduct, to law enforcement. As more fully discussed in Section II below, upon receipt of a report, the University will provide the individual with a notification of their rights and options regarding filing a complaint, identifying campus officials who can provide assistance, and possible supportive measures.

A. Title IX Coordinator

Although a report may come in through many sources, the University is committed to ensuring that all reports involving allegations of sex discrimination and harassment are referred to the Title IX Coordinator, who will ensure consistent application of the Policy and Procedures to all individuals and allow the University to respond promptly and equitably to eliminate the harassment, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects.

All University community members are encouraged to report all incidents of discrimination, harassment or retaliation based on an individual's actual or perceived sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, and/or sexual orientation directly to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator has the primary responsibility for coordinating GSU's efforts related to the intake, investigation, resolution, and implementation of supportive measures to stop, remediate, and prevent discrimination, harassment, and retaliation prohibited under Policy 78. Reports of certain crimes committed on campus will be reported to the GSU Police Department as required by the Clery Act.

GSU's Title IX Coordinator:

Kaitlyn Anne Wild

Director of Compliance & Ethics Officer

Title IX Coordinator

1 University Parkway, G338

University Park, IL 60484

Telephone: 708.534.4846

Email: titleixofficer@govst.edu

A complaint to the Title IX Coordinator may be made in person, by mail, by telephone, or by electronic mail, using the contact information listed above, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the verbal or written report. Such a report may be made at any time

(including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number or electronic mail address, or by mail to the office address for the Title IX Coordinator listed above. In addition, electronic Reports, to which a response will be provided within 12 hours of receipt during business hours (Monday – Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 5 p.m.) can be submitted online at <http://www.govst.edu/titleix>.

B. Reporting Requirements for University Employees

1. Incidents Involving Prohibited Conduct

Any university employee who is required to report Prohibited Conduct, as defined in Policy 78, is referred to as a “Responsible Employee.” Please note that all University employees, unless specifically exempted, are deemed Responsible Employees and are required to immediately report any information about prohibited conduct to the University’s Title IX Coordinator. As a Responsible Employee, you must not withhold any information from the University’s Title IX Coordinator.

All university employees are considered Responsible Employees except:

- Professional counselors and healthcare providers in the Health and Student Counseling Center who provide university related mental health counseling and health services
- Campus confidential advisors designated to provide confidential support and assistance to victims (as noted above)

If at the time of the report, there is a serious and continuing threat to anyone, you should immediately contact the GSU Department of Public Safety or other law enforcement agency.

As a Responsible Employee, if you believe someone may disclose information about Prohibited Conduct, you should inform them of your obligation to report the information and share information about confidential resources. Before and while discussing details of any incident of sexual misconduct with the individual, you should:

- **Affirm** you are there to help, but you must report the incident, including names, if known, to your university’s Title IX Coordinator. This does not necessarily mean a Formal Complaint, as defined below in Section III(B)(4), or an investigation will be initiated.
- **Assist** in reaching confidential advocacy, counseling and other support services, resources for medical attention and/or to file a police report with the university or local law enforcement, if desired. See Section IX below: Where to Get Help for resources.
- **Inform** a complaint can be filed directly with the university’s Title IX Coordinator. Confidentiality will be protected to the extent possible.
- **Be supportive and listen. Remind** the individual that you will be reporting the incident to the University Title IX Coordinator and that they will be contacted

about the incident. The Title IX Coordinator will provide additional assistance, resources and accommodations, as necessary and appropriate.

- **Promptly report** to the Title IX Coordinator the names of the alleged perpetrator and complainant, witnesses, relevant facts and any safety concerns

2. Incidents Involving Minors

All University employees, students, volunteers, and third-party contractors are obligated to report suspected child abuse and neglect to the Illinois Department of Children & Family Services (DCFS). The DCFS 24-hour Child Abuse Hotline is: 800-25-ABUSE (800- 252-2873 or TTY 1-800-358-5117). This includes all incidents of sexual misconduct involving minors, which should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator as well. If you believe a child is in immediate danger of harm, call 911 first.

C. Reporting to Law Enforcement/Criminal Complaint

An individual who has experienced Prohibited Conduct has the right to choose whether to file a police report. If you are not sure whether an instance of misconduct is a crime, contact the police for guidance. Timely reporting to the police is an important factor in successful investigation and prosecution of crimes and may lead to the arrest of an offender or aid in the investigation of other incidents.

Contacting law enforcement is the best option to ensure preservation of evidence, which may only exist for a limited period of time, and begin a timely investigative and remedial response. The University will assist a Complainant, at the Complainant's request, in contacting local law enforcement and will cooperate with law enforcement agencies if a Complainant decides to pursue the criminal process.

The University's Policy 78, definitions, and burden of proof differ from Illinois criminal law. A Complainant may seek resolution through the University's complaint process, may pursue criminal action, may choose one but not the other, or may choose both. Neither law enforcement's determination on whether to prosecute a Respondent nor the outcome of any criminal prosecution are determinative of whether a violation has occurred of Policy 78.

GSU Department of Public Safety

Emergency Telephone Number: 911 (if calling from campus phone) or 708.534.4900 (if calling direct)

Campus Location: C1375

1 University Parkway

University Park, IL 60484

University Park Police Department

698 Burnham Drive

University Park, IL 60484

Phone: 708.534.0913

D. Bystanders

A bystander is a person who is present at an incident of prohibited conduct but is not directly involved. All reporting options in these Procedures are available to bystanders. The University encourages bystanders to take reasonable and prudent steps to prevent or stop incidents of sexual misconduct. Taking action may include direct intervention when safe to do so, enlisting the help of friends, contacting the GSU Department of Public Safety or other local law enforcement, or seeking assistance from a person in authority. Community members who choose to exercise this positive, moral obligation will be supported by the University and protected from retaliation.

E. Anonymous Reporting

Any individual may make an anonymous report concerning an act of, Prohibited Conduct. A report can be made without disclosing one's own name, identifying the Respondent, or requesting any action. Depending on the level of information available about the incident or the individuals involved, anonymous reporting may impact the University's ability to respond or take further action. To speak to someone confidentially without filing a report, see Section IX(B) below.

As with all other reports, all anonymous reports will go to the Title IX Coordinator for review and appropriate response and action. Where there is sufficient information, the University will ensure that anonymous reports are reviewed and included for compliance with the Clery Act, as well as, responded to in accordance with Title IX and Illinois law.

Anonymous reports may be submitted electronically at www.govst.edu/titleix.

F. Reporting Considerations

1. Timeliness of Report, Location of Incident

Complainants and third-party witnesses are encouraged to report, Prohibited Conduct, as defined in Policy 78, as soon as possible in order to maximize the University's ability to respond promptly and effectively. However, there is no time limit on reporting violations of Policy 78. If the Respondent is no longer a student or employee, the University may not be able to take action against the Respondent but will still provide support for the Complainant and take steps to end the harassment, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects. In addition, whether the Complainant is participating in an education program or activity at the time of the complaint may impact what process GSU utilizes to respond and resolve the complaint.

An incident does not have to occur on campus to be reported to the University. Off-campus conduct that substantially interferes with the mission of the University including but not limited to, interference with the safety and well-being of self or others and/or interference with the academic pursuits or employment environment of its students, faculty, or staff is covered by the Policy 78. However, whether the conduct occurred on campus may impact what process GSU utilizes to respond and resolve the complaint.

2. Amnesty for Personal Use of Alcohol or Other Drugs by Students

The University seeks to remove any barriers to reporting. The University will generally offer any student, whether the Complainant or a third party, who reports Prohibited Conduct, limited immunity from being charged for policy violations related to the personal use of alcohol or other drugs, provided that any such violations did not and do not place the health and safety of another person at risk. The University may choose, however, to pursue educational or therapeutic remedies for those individuals.

3. Confidentiality

The University will make reasonable and appropriate efforts to preserve a Complainant's and Respondent's privacy and to protect the confidentiality of information. Should a Complainant request confidentiality, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant that the University's ability to respond may therefore be limited – but that where feasible, the University will take reasonable steps to prevent sex discrimination and harassment and limit its effects. The Title IX Coordinator will further inform the Complainant that it is not possible to provide confidentiality in all cases and that the University's decision to share information with others is subject to Title IX requirements.

In summary, although the University's goal is to limit the number of individuals who may learn about an allegation of sexual misconduct or an investigation, the University cannot guarantee confidentiality in all matters. The only completely confidential resources on-campus are the Confidential Advisor and Health and Student Counseling Services listed below in Section IX.

4. False Reporting

The University takes the validity of information very seriously as a charge of, sex discrimination and harassment may have severe consequences for the Respondent.

A Complainant who makes a report that is later found to have been intentionally false or made maliciously without regard for truth may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination, and may also violate state criminal statutes and/or civil defamation laws. This provision does not apply to reports made in good faith, even if the facts alleged in the report are not substantiated by an investigation.

Similarly, a Respondent or witness who is later proven to have intentionally given false information during the course of an investigation or hearing may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

II. IMMEDIATE RESPONSE PROCEDURES TO COMPLAINTS INVOLVING PROHIBITED CONDUCT

The University will respond to all reports of sex discrimination and harassment in a timely, effective, consistent, and impartial manner. Factors GSU will consider in determining which response procedure(s) to follow are outlined in Section III below. However, some immediate response procedures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) All Responsible Employees who are aware of prohibited conduct are required to report the information to the Title IX Coordinator unless the employee is otherwise designated as a confidential resource.
- (2) If applicable, the Title IX Coordinator will assist the Complainant in getting to a safe place. In doing so, the Title IX Coordinator will coordinate with the GSU Police as needed.
- (3) If applicable, the Title IX Coordinator will encourage the Complainant to seek prompt medical attention for treatment of injuries and preservation of evidence, discuss the reasons why prompt medical treatment is important, and arrange for transportation to the hospital if the Complainant agrees to such medical treatment.
- (4) If applicable, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the GSU Police of the report, if the report was not initially received by the Police Department.
- (5) If applicable, the Complainant will have the option to file a criminal report with the GSU Police Department or appropriate jurisdiction. Declining to speak with the GSU Police Department, or other appropriate jurisdiction, at the time of the initial report does not preclude the Complainant from filing a criminal report at a later date.

Where appropriate, the support role of the Title IX Coordinator as described above may be performed by the Deputy Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate designee.

III. TITLE IX SEXUAL HARASSMENT GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

A. Overview

Upon receipt of a complaint to the Title IX Coordinator of an alleged violation of Policy 78, a prompt Initial Assessment outlined in Paragraph C below, will be conducted to determine whether GSU's Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures under this Section III shall apply. The Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures **only** apply to qualifying allegations of Sexual Harassment as defined in Paragraph B(7) below and determined by the Initial Assessment in Paragraph C below. All other allegations of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation based on an individual's actual or perceived sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, and/or sexual orientation will be addressed through procedures located on the Title IX website: <https://www.govst.edu/TitleIX/>.

B. Definitions

- (1) **Advisor** means an individual of the parties' choice to be present with them for all meetings and interviews if they so choose. An Advisor may be a friend, mentor, family member, attorney, or any other individual a party chooses to advise, support, and/or consult with them throughout the resolution process.

- (2) **Complainant** means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute Sexual Harassment as defined by Title IX and below in Paragraph B(7).
- (3) **Consent** is a freely and knowingly given agreement to the act of sexual conduct or sexual penetration in question. Consent is demonstrated through mutually understandable words and/or actions that clearly indicate a willingness to engage freely in sexual activity. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. A person's manner of dress does not constitute consent. A person's consent to past sexual activity does not constitute consent to future sexual activity. A person's consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another. A person can withdraw consent at any time, and a person cannot consent to sexual activity if that person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances, including without limitation the following: (a) the person is incapacitated due to the use or influence of alcohol or drugs; (b) the person is asleep or unconscious; the person is under age; or the person is incapacitated due to a mental disability.

Guidance for Consent:

- One is expected to obtain consent to each act of sexual activity prior to initiating such activity. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not constitute consent to engage in other forms of sexual activity.
- Consent consists of an outward demonstration indicating that an individual has freely chosen to engage in sexual activity. Consent may not be inferred from silence, passivity, lack of resistance, or lack of an active response alone. A person who does not physically resist or verbally refuse sexual activity is not necessarily giving consent.
- When consent is requested verbally, absence of any explicit verbal response constitutes lack of consent. A verbal "no" constitutes lack of consent, even if it sounds insincere or indecisive.
- If at any time during the sexual activity, any confusion or ambiguity arises as to the willingness of the other individual to proceed, both parties should stop and clarify verbally the other's willingness to continue before continuing such activity.
- Either party may withdraw consent at any time. Once withdrawal of consent has been expressed, sexual activity must cease.
- Individuals with a previous or current sexual relationship do not automatically give either initial or continued consent to sexual activity. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be mutually

understandable communication that clearly indicates a willingness to engage in sexual activity.

- Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another.
- Consent is not valid if it results from the use or threat of physical force, intimidation, or coercion, or any other factor that would eliminate an individual's ability to exercise his or her own free will to choose whether or not to have sexual contact.
- A person's manner of dress does not constitute consent.
- An individual who is incapacitated from alcohol or other drug consumption (voluntarily or involuntarily) or is asleep, unconscious, unaware, incapacitated due to a mental disability, or otherwise physically helpless is unable to give consent. A person is considered incapacitated, or unable to give consent, if they are unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent due to the circumstances at the time in question.
- Where alcohol is involved, incapacitation is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. Some indicators of incapacitation may include, but are not limited to, lack of control over physical movements, being unaware of circumstances or surroundings, slurred speech, vomiting, or being unable to communicate for any reason.
- In the State of Illinois, persons under the age of 17 cannot legally consent to sexual activity.

- (4) **Formal Complaint** means a document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Sexual Harassment, as defined by Title IX and below in Paragraph B(7), against a Respondent, as defined by Title IX and below in Paragraph B(6), and requesting that the recipient investigate the allegation of Sexual Harassment. At the time of filing a Formal Complaint, a Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the recipient with which the Formal Complaint is filed. A Formal Complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information for the Title IX Coordinator, and by any additional method designated by the recipient. As used in this paragraph, the phrase "document filed by a Complainant" means a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose by the recipient) that contains the Complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the person filing the Formal Complaint. When the Title IX Coordinator signs a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator is not a Complainant or otherwise a party.

- (5) **“Education Program or Activity”** for the purposes of these Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures in Section III, includes locations, events, or circumstances over which GSU exercises substantial control over both the Respondent, and the context in which the Sexual Harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by GSU.
- (6) **Respondent** means an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Sexual Harassment as defined by Title IX and below in Paragraph B(7).
- (7) **Sexual Harassment** under Title IX means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:
 - (a) An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
 - (b) Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient’s education program or activity; or
 - (c) “Sexual assault” as defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), “dating violence” as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), “domestic violence” as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), or “stalking” as defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30), and Policy 78.

C. Initial Assessment

- (1) The Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures cover all allegations of Sexual Harassment in an “Education Program or Activity” as defined in Paragraph B(5), above. If the conduct does not fall within the definitions of Sexual Harassment and the phrase “Education Program or Activity”, then the Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures in this Section III do not apply and the complaint will be responded to in accordance to the procedures located on the Title IX website: <https://www.govst.edu/TitleIX/>.
- (2) In addition, if the alleged conduct did not occur in the United States or on campus, then the Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures in this Section III do not apply.
- (3) Lastly, if a potential Complainant was not participating or attempting to participate in an “Education Program or Activity” as defined above in Paragraph B(5), at the time of the alleged Sexual Harassment, then the Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures in this Section III do not apply.
- (4) If it is determined that alleged Sexual Harassment in an “Education Program or Activity,” as defined above in Paragraph B(5) occurred on campus in the United

States against an individual currently participating or attempting to participate in an education program or activity, then the Title IX Coordinator or designee will assist the Complainant in filing a Formal Complaint, as defined above in Paragraph B(4), if desired.

- (5) If Complainant does not wish to make a Formal Complaint, as defined above in Paragraph B(4), the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether to initiate a Formal Complaint.
- (6) If a Formal Complaint, as defined above in Paragraph B(4), is received, the Title IX Coordinator will work with the Complainant to ensure they are aware of the right to have an Advisor and to decide whether to proceed with informal resolution or a formal grievance process.
- (7) Regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed, GSU will offer support measures according to Policy 78, section VIII thereof.

D. Complainant's Request for No Formal Complaint

If a Complainant does not wish to proceed with a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will determine, based on the available information, whether a Formal Complaint and the Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures should nonetheless go forward. In making this determination, the University will consider, among other factors, whether the Complainant has requested confidentiality; whether the Complainant wants to participate in an investigation; the severity and impact of the sexual misconduct; the respective ages of the parties; whether the Complainant is a minor under the age of 17; whether the Respondent has admitted to the sexual misconduct; whether the Respondent has a pattern of committing sexual misconduct; the existence of independent evidence; and the extent of prior remedial methods taken with the Respondent. Where the University is unable to act consistent with the request of the Complainant, the Title IX Coordinator will communicate with the Complainant about the University's chosen course of action.

Following this assessment, the University may: (1) institute measures that are consistent with the Complainant's stated preference while balancing the University's responsibility to protect the University community; (2) initiate an investigation by filing a Formal Complaint pursuant to Title IX; or (3) investigate the allegations pursuant to the procedures published on the Title IX website: <https://www.govst.edu/TitleIX/>.

The determination as to how to proceed will be communicated to the Complainant in writing by the Title IX Coordinator. A Respondent will be notified when the University seeks action that would impact a Respondent, such as protective supportive measures that impact the Respondent directly or the initiation of an investigation.

E. Right to an Advisor

If a Formal Complaint is filed by either the Title IX Coordinator or Complainant, the parties may each have an Advisor, as defined above in Paragraph B(1) of their choice present with

them for all meetings and interviews throughout the Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures, if they so choose.

1. Who Can Serve as an Advisor?

The Advisor may be a friend, mentor, family member, an attorney, or any other individual a party chooses. Choosing an Advisor who is also a witness in the process creates potential for bias and conflict-of-interest. A party who chooses an Advisor who is also a witness can anticipate that issues of potential bias will be explored by the hearing Decision-maker(s).

2. Advisors in Hearings/GSU-Appointed Advisor

Under U.S. Department of Education regulations applicable to Title IX, cross-examination is required during the hearing, but must be conducted by the parties' Advisors. The parties are not permitted to directly cross-examine each other or any witnesses. If a party does not have an Advisor for a hearing, GSU will appoint a trained Advisor for the limited purpose of conducting any cross-examination.

A party may reject this appointment and choose their own Advisor, but they may not proceed without an Advisor. If the party's Advisor will not conduct cross-examination, GSU will appoint an Advisor who will do so thoroughly, regardless of the participation or non-participation of the advised party in the hearing itself.

GSU cannot guarantee equal Advisory rights, meaning that if one party selects an Advisor who is an attorney, but the other party does not or cannot afford an attorney, GSU is not obligated to provide an attorney.

3. Advisor Violations of GSU Policy

All Advisors are subject to the same GSU policies and procedures, whether they are attorneys or not. Advisors are expected to advise their advisees without disrupting proceedings.

The parties are expected to ask and respond to questions on their own behalf throughout the investigation phase of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures. Although the Advisor generally may not speak on behalf of their advisee, the Advisor may consult with their advisee, either privately as needed, or by conferring or passing notes during any resolution process meeting or interview. For longer or more involved discussions, the parties and their Advisors should ask for breaks to allow for private consultation.

Any Advisor who oversteps their role as defined by these procedures will be warned only once. If the Advisor continues to disrupt or otherwise fails to respect the limits of the Advisor role, the meeting will be ended, or other appropriate measures implemented. Subsequently, the Title IX Coordinator will determine how to address the Advisor's non-compliance and future role.

4. Sharing Information with the Advisor

GSU expects that the parties may wish to have GSU share documentation and evidence related to the allegations with their Advisors. Parties may share this information directly with their Advisor or other individuals if they wish.

GSU also provides a consent form that authorizes GSU to share such information directly with their Advisor. The parties must either complete and submit this form to the Title IX Coordinator or provide similar documentation demonstrating consent to a release of information to the Advisor before GSU is able to share records with an Advisor.

5. Privacy of Records Shared with Advisor

Advisors are expected to maintain the privacy of the records shared with them. These records may not be shared with third parties, disclosed publicly, or used for purposes not explicitly authorized by GSU. GSU may seek to restrict the role of any Advisor who does not respect the sensitive nature of the process or who fails to abide by the GSU's privacy expectations.

6. Assistance in Securing an Advisor

For representation, Respondents may wish to contact organizations such as:

- FACE (<http://www.facecampusequality.org>)
- SAVE (<http://www.saveservices.org>).

Complainants may wish to contact organizations such as:

- The Victim Rights Law Center (<http://www.victimrights.org>)
- The National Center for Victims of Crime (<http://www.victimsofcrime.org>), which maintains the Crime Victim's Bar Association.]
- The Time's Up Legal Defense Fund (<https://nwlc.org/times-up-legal-defense-fund/>)

7. Informal Resolution

If Complainant files a Formal Complaint, as defined above in Section III(B)(4), informal resolution may be an option.

It is not necessary to pursue Informal Resolution first in order to pursue the remainder of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures, and any party participating in Informal Resolution can stop the process at any time and begin or resume the Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures.

Prior to implementing Informal Resolution, GSU will provide the parties with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions or measures that may result from

participating in such a process, including information regarding any records that will be maintained or shared by GSU.

GSU will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through Informal Resolution before proceeding.

The ultimate determination of whether Informal Resolution is available or successful is to be made by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator maintains records of any resolution that is reached, and failure to abide by the resolution agreement may result in appropriate responsive/disciplinary actions. Results of complaints resolved by Informal Resolution are not appealable.

IV. INVESTIGATIONS

A. Notice of Investigation and Allegations

If Informal Resolution is not pursued, written notice of the investigation and allegation will be sent to the Respondent after the Formal Complaint is filed. This facilitates the Respondent's ability to prepare for the interview and to identify and choose an Advisor to accompany them. The written notice is also copied to the Complainant, who is to be given advance notice of when the written notice will be delivered to the Respondent.

The written notice to Respondent will include:

- (1) A copy of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedures and Policy 78;
- (2) the allegations of Sexual Harassment under the definition in Section III(B)(7);
- (3) the identities of the parties involved in the incident;
- (4) the date and location of the alleged incident;
- (5) a statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
- (6) a statement that the Parties may have an Advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney; and
- (7) a statement that prior to the conclusion of the investigation, the parties may inspect, and review evidence gathered in order to respond.

Amendments and updates to the written notice may be made as the investigation progresses and more information becomes available regarding the addition or dismissal of various charges.

The written notice may be delivered by one or more of the following methods: in person, mailed to the local or permanent address(es) of the parties as indicated in official GSU records,

or emailed to the parties' GSU-used email or designated accounts. Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

B. Investigation Timeline

Investigations are completed expeditiously, normally within forty-five (45) calendar days, though some investigations may take a shorter amount of time or longer depending on the nature, extent, and complexity of the allegations, availability of witnesses, police involvement, etc.

GSU will make a good faith effort to complete investigations as promptly as circumstances permit and will communicate with the parties to update them on the progress and timing of the investigation should there be any delay.

C. Delays in the Investigation Process and Interactions with Law Enforcement

GSU may undertake a short delay in its investigation (several days to a few weeks) if circumstances require. Such circumstances include but are not limited to a request from law enforcement to temporarily delay the investigation,¹ the need for language assistance, the absence of parties and/or witnesses, and/or accommodations for disabilities or health conditions.

GSU will communicate in writing the anticipated duration of the delay and reason to the parties and provide the parties with status updates if necessary.

D. Investigation Process

1. General Principles of the Investigation Process

All investigations are thorough, reliable, impartial, prompt, and fair. Investigations involve interviews with all relevant parties and witnesses; obtaining available, relevant evidence; and identifying sources of expert information, as necessary. The burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on GSU and not the parties.

All parties have an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses, including fact and expert witnesses, and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. There will be no restrictions on the ability of either party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence.

An investigator will provide written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

Both parties will have an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the allegations raised in a Formal Complaint,

¹ GSU will not suspend its investigation indefinitely to have law enforcement complete their investigation first

including the evidence upon which GSU does not intend to rely in reaching a determination regarding responsibility and inculpatory or exculpatory evidence whether obtained from a party or other source, so that each party can meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.

2. Steps in the Investigation Process

The Investigator(s) typically take(s) the following steps, if not already completed (not necessarily in this order):

- Determine the identity and contact information of the Complainant.
- Commence a thorough, reliable, and impartial investigation by identifying issues and developing a strategic investigation plan, including a witness list, evidence list, intended investigation timeframe, and order of interviews for all witnesses and the parties.
- Meet with the Complainant to finalize their interview/statement, if necessary.
- Prepare the initial notice of investigation and allegations to Respondent.
- When participation of a party is expected, provide that party with written notice of the date, time, and location of the meeting, as well as the expected participants and purpose.
- Interview all available, relevant witnesses and conduct follow-up interviews as necessary.
- Complete the investigation promptly and without unreasonable deviation from the intended timeline.
- Prior to the completion of the investigation, provide the parties and their respective Advisors (if so desired by the parties) a secured electronic or hard copy of the draft investigation report as well as an opportunity to inspect and review all of the evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the reported misconduct, including evidence upon which GSU does not intend to rely in reaching a determination, for a ten (10) business day review and comment period so that each party may meaningfully respond to the evidence.
- Write a comprehensive investigation report fully summarizing the investigation, all witness interviews, and addressing all relevant evidence. Appendices including relevant physical or documentary evidence will be included. The Investigator(s) will make no conclusions, engage in no policy analysis, and render no recommendations as part of their report.

- Share the final investigation report with all parties and their Advisors through secure electronic transmission or hard copy at least ten (10) business days prior to a hearing.

V. HEARINGS

Once the final investigation report is shared with the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter for a hearing and select an appropriate Decision-maker prior to imposing any sanctions or discipline against the Respondent. The Decision-maker cannot be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or the Investigator.

A. Notice of Hearing

No less than ten (10) business days prior to the hearing, a notice of the hearing will be sent to the parties. Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

The notice will contain:

- A description of the alleged violation(s), a list of all policies allegedly violated, a description of the applicable procedures, and a statement of the potential sanctions/responsive actions that could result.
- The time, date, and location of the hearing and a reminder that attendance is mandatory, superseding all other campus activities.
- Any technology that will be used to facilitate the hearing.
- Information about the option for the live hearing to occur with the parties located in separate rooms using technology that enables the Decision-maker(s) and parties to see and hear a party or witness answering questions. Such a request must be raised with the Title IX Coordinator at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing.
- Information on how the hearing will be recorded and on access to the recording for the parties after the hearing.
- A statement that if any party or witness does not appear at the scheduled hearing, the hearing may be held in their absence, and the party's or witness's testimony and any statements given prior to the hearing will not be considered by the Decision-maker(s).
- Notification that the parties may have the assistance of an Advisor of their choosing at the hearing and will be required to have one present for any questions they may desire to ask. The party must notify the Title IX Coordinator if they do not have an Advisor, and GSU will appoint one. Each party must have an Advisor present. There are no exceptions.

- A copy of all the materials provided to the Decision-maker(s) about the matter, unless they have been provided already.
- An invitation to contact the Title IX Coordinator to arrange any disability accommodations, language assistance, and/or interpretation services that may be needed at the hearing, at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing.

B. Hearing Procedures

At the hearing, the Decision-maker(s) has the authority to hear and make determinations on all allegations of Sexual Harassment, as defined in Section III(B)(7) above and may also hear and make determinations on any additional alleged policy violations that have occurred in concert with the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation.

1. Investigator Presents the Final Investigation Report

- The Investigator(s) will present a summary of the final investigation report, including items that are contested and those that are not, and will be subject to questioning by the Decision-maker(s) and the parties (through their Advisors).
- Neither the parties nor the Decision-maker(s) should ask the Investigator(s) their opinions on credibility, recommended findings, or determinations, and the Investigators, Advisors, and parties will refrain from discussion of or questions about these assessments. If such information is introduced, the Decision-maker will direct that it be disregarded.

2. Testimony and Questioning

- Once the Investigator(s) present their report and are questioned, the parties and witnesses may provide relevant information in turn, beginning with the Complainant. The parties/witnesses will submit to questioning by the Decision-maker(s) and then by the parties through their Advisors (“cross-examination”).
- All questions are subject to a relevance determination by the Decision-maker. The Advisor, who will remain seated during questioning, will pose the proposed question orally, pause to allow the Decision-maker to consider it, and determine whether the question will be permitted, disallowed, or rephrased.
- The Decision-maker may explore arguments regarding relevance with the Advisors. The Decision-maker will then state their decision on the question for the record and advise the party/witness to whom the question was directed, accordingly. The Decision-maker will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant, or to reframe it for relevance.

- The Decision-maker will limit or disallow questions on the basis that they are irrelevant, unduly repetitious (and thus irrelevant), or abusive.

3. **Refusal to Submit to Cross-Examination and Inferences**

- If a party or witness chooses not to submit to cross-examination at the hearing, either because they do not attend the meeting, or they attend but refuse to participate in questioning, then the Decision-maker(s) may not rely on any prior statement made by that party or witness at the hearing (including those contained in the investigation report) in the ultimate determination of responsibility. The Decision-maker(s) must disregard that statement. Evidence provided that is something other than a statement by the party or witness may be considered.
- The Decision-maker(s) may not draw any inference solely from a party's or witness's absence from the hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.
- If charges of policy violations other than Sexual Harassment as defined in Section III(B)(7) are considered at the same hearing, the Decision-maker(s) may consider all evidence it deems relevant, may rely on any relevant statement as long as the opportunity for cross-examination is afforded to all parties through their Advisors, and may draw reasonable inferences from any decision by any party or witness not to participate or respond to questions.

4. **Recording Hearings**

- Hearings are recorded by GSU for purposes of review in the event of an appeal. The parties may not record the proceedings and no other unauthorized recordings are permitted.

5. **Responsibility Determination**

- After the hearing is complete, the Decision-maker will issue a written determination regarding whether there are policy violations. To reach this determination, **the preponderance of evidence burden of proof must be applied.**
- The written determination will include:
 - Identification of the allegations potentially constituting Title IX Sexual Harassment;
 - A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses,

site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;

- Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Conclusions regarding the application of GSU's policies to the facts; and
- A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility and, if responsible, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to GSU's education program or activity will be provided by GSU to the complainant. Any decision on discipline and sanctions will be made in coordination with any necessary GSU Human Resources representative.

VI. SANCTIONS

A. Students

In cases where the Respondent is a student and where the Decision-maker finds that by a preponderance of the evidence GSU Policy was violated, the Decision-maker will notify the Dean of Students that a violation has occurred and confer on the appropriate sanction through the student conduct process as described in the [Student Handbook](#). If the student is a graduate assistant or student worker, the appropriate supervisor and the Dean of Students will receive notification. Possible sanctions include, but are not limited to:

- Apology to the victim
- Written warning
- Prohibiting students from holding office or participating in activities such as sports events for a specified time
- Transferring the student to another class or job
- Disbanding or suspending a social organization or another student group involved in behavior
- Transferring students to different housing or prohibiting them from living in institutional housing facilities
- Requiring attendance at substance abuse training, if substance abuse was involved
- Requiring relevant community service

- Requiring perpetrators to attend workshops or complete an educational assignment on a relevant topic
- Loss of student worker position or graduate assistantship
- Probation, suspension, or dismissal from the university

B. Employees

In cases where the Respondent is an employee and where the Decision-maker finds that by a preponderance of the evidence GSU Policy was violated, the Decision-maker will confer with Human Resources for appropriate discipline. In all cases, the Respondent's supervisor will be forwarded the findings. Possible discipline includes, but are not limited to:

- Advice and counseling
- Required attendance at training
- Verbal warning
- Written warning
- Required attendance at substance abuse training, if substance abuse was involved
- Suspension or termination
- Loss of access to certain University facilities (e.g., fitness center)

VII. APPEALS

Any party may file a request for appeal (“Request for Appeal”), but it must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within seven (7) days of the delivery of the written determination by the Decision-maker as outlined in Section V(B)(5). An Appeal Decision-maker will be appointed by the Title IX Coordinator and will not be the same as the Decision-maker overseeing the hearing or the Investigator.

A. Grounds for Appeal

Appeals are limited to the following grounds:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and

- The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the specific Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.
- The sanction(s) imposed are substantially disproportionate to the severity of the violation(s) for which the respondent was found responsible.

If the Request for Appeal does not meet the above grounds, the appeal will be dismissed, and the parties and their Advisors will be notified in writing of the denial and the rationale.

If the Request for Appeal meets any of the above grounds, then the other parties will be notified and given five (5) business days to respond.

The Appeal Decision-maker will collect any additional information needed and all documentation regarding the approved grounds and the subsequent responses and render a decision in no more than five (5) business days thereafter, barring exigent circumstances.

A written outcome of the appeal will be sent to all parties simultaneously including the decision on each approved ground and rationale for each decision. Notification will be delivered by one or more of the following methods: in person, mailed to the local or permanent address of the parties as indicated in official institutional records, or emailed to the parties' GSU-issued email or otherwise approved account. Once mailed, emailed and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

1. Sanctions Status During the Appeal

Any sanctions imposed as a result of the hearing are stayed during the appeal process.

2. Appeal Considerations

- Decisions on appeal are to be deferential to the original decision, making changes to the finding only when there is clear error and compelling justification to do so.
- Appeals are not intended to provide for a full re-hearing (de novo) of the allegation(s). In most cases, appeals are confined to a review of the written documentation or record of the original hearing and pertinent documentation regarding the specific grounds for appeal.
- An appeal is not an opportunity for Appeal Decision-makers to substitute their judgment for that of the original Decision-maker(s) merely because they disagree with the finding.
- Appeals granted based on new evidence should normally be remanded to the original Investigator(s) and/or Decision-maker(s) for reconsideration. Other appeals may be remanded at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator or, in limited circumstances, decided on appeal.

- Once an appeal is decided, the outcome is final: further appeals are not permitted, even if a decision is changed on remand (except in the case of a new hearing).
- In cases in which the appeal results in reinstatement to GSU or resumption of privileges, all reasonable attempts will be made to restore the Respondent to their prior status, recognizing that some opportunities lost may be irreparable in the short term.

GSU hopes to complete the Title IX Sexual Harassment Grievance process, including any appeal, within 90-120 days. Depending on the circumstances, this timeframe may be shorter or longer. All parties will be notified of any delays.

VIII. RECORDKEEPING

GSU will maintain for a period of at least seven years records of:

- Each Sexual Harassment investigation including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audiovisual recording or transcript required under federal regulation;
- Any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent;
- Any remedies provided to the Complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to GSU's education program or activity;
- Any appeal and the result therefrom;
- Any Informal Resolution and the result therefrom;
- All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, Investigators, Decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an Informal Resolution process. GSU will make these training materials publicly available on GSU website; and
- Any actions, including any supportive measures, taken in response to a report or Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment, including:
 - The basis for all conclusions that the response was not deliberately indifferent;
 - Any measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to GSU's education program or activity; and
 - If no supportive measures were provided to the Complainant, document the reasons why such a response was not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances.

IX. WHERE TO GET HELP

The University is committed to treating all members of the community with dignity, care, and respect. Any individual affected by, sex discrimination and/or harassment, whether as a Complainant, a Respondent, or a third party, will have equal access to support consistent with their needs and available University resources.

The University recognizes that choosing whether to make a report or how to proceed can be a difficult decision. The University encourages any individual who has questions or concerns to seek the support of campus and community resources. Individuals are encouraged to use all available resources, regardless of when or where the incident occurred.

A. Emergency Assistance and Medical Care

The University encourages all individuals to seek assistance from a medical provider and/or law enforcement as soon as possible following an incident that poses a threat to their safety or physical well-being. This is the best option to provide physical safety, emotional support, and medical care to the Complainant. It is also the best option to ensure preservation of evidence, which may only exist for a limited period, and to begin a timely investigative and remedial response. The University will escort any University member to a safe place, provide transportation to the hospital, assist in coordination with outside law enforcement agencies if applicable, assist in coordination with a victim's advocate, and provide information about the University's resources and complaint process.

1. Reporting to Law Enforcement

Assistance is available from the University and local law enforcement 24 hours/day, year-round, by calling the GSU Department of Public Safety or the local jurisdiction if off-campus. While on campus, any individual can request that a member of the Police Department respond and take a report. Every effort is made to protect the Complainant's identity.

2. Medical Care, Preservation of Physical Evidence and Forensic Exams

An individual can also contact a local medical provider (24 hours/day) such as St. James Hospital. The local medical providers can provide emergency and/or follow-up medical services and provide an opportunity to discuss any health care concerns related to the incident in a confidential medical setting. Advocate South Suburban Hospital has Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners on staff and is equipped to conduct forensic sexual assault examinations (i.e. "rape kit") free of charge. Evidence of a sexual assault may be gathered during these exams; therefore, it is recommended to avoid showering until the exam is conducted to preserve evidence. Additional guidance on preserving physical evidence can be found via RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network): <https://rainn.org/get-information/sexual-assault-recovery/rape-kit>.

GSU Department of Public Safety

Emergency Number: 911 (if calling from campus phone)

Phone: 708.534.4900 (if calling from a cell phone)

Campus Location: C1375

St. James Hospital and Health Center

20201 Crawford Ave.
Olympia Fields, IL 60461
Phone: 708.747.4000

Advocate South Suburban Hospital

17800 South Kedzie Ave.
Hazel Crest, IL 60429
Phone: 708.799.8000

B. Confidential Campus Resources

The only University resources that afford complete confidentiality (assuming no other conditions require mandatory reporting, *i.e.*, known or suspected child abuse or neglect) are:

- (1) **Confidential Advisor** provides emergency and ongoing support to student survivors of sexual violence and relationship violence. The advisor will provide confidential services and have privileged and confidential communications with survivors. The advisor will inform the survivor of possible next steps regarding reporting options and possible outcomes, will notify the survivor of resources and services on-campus and in the community, will inform the survivor of their rights and the University's responsibilities to enforce orders of protection and no contact orders; and if requested by the survivor, the advocate will liaise with campus officials to secure interim protective measures and accommodations, and will liaise with campus officials, law enforcement and community resources to assist the survivor with making contact and/or reporting an assault. The GSU Confidential Advisor is:

YWCA Rape Crisis Counselor

320 West 202nd St.
Chicago Heights, IL 60411
Phone 708.754.0486

- (2) **Student Counseling Center** provides individual counseling, support and resources to students who have experienced sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, or relationship violence. Students in need of information, emotional support, and/or counseling for issues of sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, or relationship violence may seek confidential help at the Counseling Center. Speaking with a licensed counselor may be helpful in deciding how to proceed. Because of the privileged nature of these conversations, the Counseling Center will not share information about a patient/client (including whether that individual has received services) with the Title IX Coordinator or any other employee of the University without that person's express written permission. The Counseling Center may submit however, non-identifying information about the incident for purposes of making a statistical report under the Clery Act.

Location: GSU Campus, Room A1120

Hours: Monday – Thursday, 9 a.m. – 7 p.m. and Friday 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

(Hours may differ in summer and during break periods)

Phone: 708.235.7334

Email: studentcounseling@govst.edu

Website: <http://www.govst.edu/counselingcenter/>

Additional community-based counseling and advocacy resources can be found below.

- (3) **Advocate Health Services on Campus** can provide students and eligible employees with non-emergent or follow-up medical services, including testing for pregnancy and/or STIs (sexually transmitted infections), and provide an opportunity to discuss any health care concerns related to the incident in a confidential medical setting. Advocate Health Service is committed to protecting the privacy and confidentiality of all patient/client health information. All patient interactions with Advocate Health Service are considered strictly confidential.

Location: Campus, Room A1120

Hours: Mondays - Thursdays, 12 p.m. - 6 p.m. and Fridays 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.

(Hours may differ in summer and during break periods)

Phone: 708.235.2114

Website: <http://www.govst.edu/advocate-health-center/>

- (4) Employees have access to the **Employee Assistance Program (EAP)**, which is a free and confidential resource. More information is available on the Central Management Services [Employee Assistance Program](#) website.

C. Off-Campus Confidential Resources

1. YWCA South Suburban Center/Rape Crisis Hotline

The YWCA provides assistance to victims of sexual assault, educates about the effects of violence in the community, and promotes general health and wellness through Sexual Violence Support Services.

320 West 202nd St.,
Chicago Heights, IL 60411
Phone 708.754.0486

The YWCA Rape Crisis Hotlines operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to provide survivors of sexual assault/abuse and their significant others immediate support, crisis intervention and referrals for the city of Chicago and surrounding suburbs.

- Call 888-293-2080 in Chicago Metropolitan Area

- Call 630-971-3927 in DuPage County
- Call 708-748-5672 in the South Suburbs Anderson Hospital
- <https://ywcachicago.org/our-work/sexual-violence-support-services/rape-crisis-hotline/>

2. National Sexual Assault Hotline (24 hours a day, 7 days a week)

The hotline operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to provide survivors of sexual assault/violence with immediate support, crisis intervention, and referrals for support services.

- Call 800.656.HOPE (4613)
- Online chat is also available via <https://rainn.org/>

X. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Whether or not a Complainant chooses to make an official report of prohibited conduct, they are urged to seek appropriate help. There are numerous resources available. Specific resources, either on-or off- campus, for medical treatment, evidence collection, obtaining information, support and counseling, and officially reporting a prohibited conduct. Each resource can assist a person to access the full range of services available. Discussing allegations of Prohibited Conduct with a Confidential Resource will not result in a report to the Title IX Coordinator.

A. Non-Confidential Resources On-Campus:

1. Title IX Coordinator:

Kaitlyn Anne Wild

Director of Compliance & Ethics Officer

Title IX Coordinator

1 University Parkway, G-338

University Park, IL 60484

Telephone: 708.534.4846

Email: titleixofficer@govst.edu

2. GSU Department of Public Safety:

Police Services

1 University Parkway, C1375

University Park, IL 60684

Telephone: 708.534.4900

3. Office of the Dean of Students:

Mushtaq Choudhary

Associate Vice President & Dean of Students

1 University Parkway, C1310

University Park, IL 60684

Telephone: 708.235.7595

Email: deanofstudents@govst.edu

4. University Housing Professional Staff:

Auxiliary Services & University Housing

1 University Parkway, C1330

University Park, IL 60484

Phone: 708.235.7110

Email: housing@govst.edu

Prairie Place Residence Hall

1 Prairie Place, 107

University Park, IL 60484

Telephone: 708.235.7115

Email: housing@govst.edu

5. Office of Human Resources (when an employee is involved):

Joshua Allen

Vice President for Human Resources

1 University Parkway, C1360

University Park, IL 60684

Telephone: 708.534.4100

Email: hr@govst.edu

6. University Ethics Officer:

Kaitlyn Anne Wild

Director of Compliance & Ethics Officer

1 University Parkway, G-338

University Park, IL 60484

Telephone: 708.534.4846

Email: ethicsofficer@govst.edu

B. Off-Campus Resources:

1. Sexual Assault

- Call for Help Sexual Assault Victims Care Unit: 618-397-0975;
<http://callforhelpinc.org/what-we-do/sexual-assault-victims-care-unit.html>
- Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault: 217-753-4117 or www.icasa.org

- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 800-656-HOPE(4673);
<https://www.rainn.org/about-national-sexual-assault-telephone-hotline>

2. Relationship Violence

- National Domestic Violence Help Line: 877-TO END DV (877-863-6338);
http://www.cityofchicago.org/dam/city/depts/fss/supp_info/DV/MODVsaftcardEnglish.pdf
- AARDVARC – An Abuse, Rape and Domestic Violence Aid and Resource Collection at www.aardvarc.org
- The Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence: 217-789-2830;
http://www.ilcadv.org/about_icadv/contact.asp
- Illinois Department of Children and Family Services: 800-25-ABUSE (800-252-2873); <https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/Pages/default.aspx>

3. Other

- Illinois Department of Central Management Services Employee Assistance Program; 866-659-3848;
<https://www2.illinois.gov/cms/Employees/benefits/Pages/EmployeeAssistanceProgram.aspx>
- Will County State’s Attorney: <http://www.willcountysao.com/>
- Cook County State’s Attorney: <https://www.cookcountystatesattorney.org/>
- Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation: 618-394-7300 or 877-342-7891; <http://lollaf.org/>
- Illinois Attorney General’s Office: 800-228-3368;
www.ag.state.il.us/victims/
- Illinois Crime Victims Bill of Rights 725 ILCS 120-1:
<http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1970&ChapterID=54>
- Illinois Crime Victims Compensation Program: 800-228-3368;
<http://www.ag.state.il.us/victims/cvc.html>

4. Additional Resources

- Center on Halsted (serving LGBTQA community): 773-472-6469;
<http://www.centeronhalsted.org/resource-directory/>

- Chicago Bar Association (legal services): 312-554-2000; http://www.chicagobar.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Need_a_Lawyer
- Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline (24 hours, referrals, information, and counseling): 888-293-2080; <https://ywcachicago.org/our-work/sexual-violence-support-services/rape-crisis-hotline/>
- Chicago Women's Health Center (gynecological care and counseling): 773-935-6126; <http://www.chicagowomenshealthcenter.org/>
- Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault/Rape Victims Advocates (counseling, education and advocacy): 773-275-8340; <http://icasa.org>
- Illinois Legal Aid Online (legal information): <https://www.illinoislegalaid.org/>
- LGBT Antiviolence Project (24 hours, referrals, information, and counseling): 773-871-2273
- Division on Domestic Violence in the Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (24 hours, referrals, information): 877-863-6338 http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/fss/provdrs/dom_violence.html
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-TALK (8255), en Española 1-888-628-9454; <http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org/>
- Rape Victim Advocates (counseling): 312-443-9603 <http://www.rapevictimadvocates.org/>

XI. EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

In accordance with the University's philosophy and mission, as well as Federal and State guidelines, programming and training about the Policy and the expectations of our community regarding prohibited conduct, reporting options and procedures related to incidents of, prohibited conduct and prevention are required for all students, faculty, and staff.

XII. ATTRIBUTION

Sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, or relationship violence, stalking, and other violence are governed by State and Federal laws and statutes. Legal references include: 20 U.S.C. 1681 *et seq.*; 34 C.F.R. Part 106; 42 U.S.C. 2000e *et seq.*; 775 ILCS 5/2-101 *et seq.*; Chicago Municipal Code § 2-160-020 (1990); 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v); 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10); 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), 740 ILCS 21/10; 110 ILCS 155; FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System.