



Security Report and Brochure *Jeanne Clery Act*

PACIFIC COLLEGE OF HEALTH AND SCIENCE

CHICAGO CAMPUS

October 1, 2026





PACIFIC COLLEGE of HEALTH AND SCIENCE

CHICAGO CAMPUS

Crime Awareness and Campus Security

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Introduction

Federal Public Law 102-26 (Jeanne Clery Act) and its extension in Public Law 110-315 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 requires that colleges and schools disclose security policies and procedures and campus crime statistics to prospective and enrolled students. This brochure establishes policies and procedures for the Chicago campus of Pacific College of Health and Science. Additional information about the Jeanne Clery Act can be found at the U.S. Department of Education website: <http://ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html>

Pacific College of Health and Science is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment for students and staff. This brochure provides guidelines and advice that can contribute to this aim and encourage trust and effective communication in our educational community.

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I. Campus Security and Reporting Crimes

Crime awareness and prevention starts with effective communication. Students and staff are encouraged to report dangerous conditions, suspicious activity and criminal acts on or near campus to the appropriate authorities. This section provides guidelines for reporting crimes and emergencies.

Campus Security Authorities (CSA's)

The Pacific College of Health and Science Campus Director is the "Lead CSA" and the school official to whom all reports related to actual or potential criminal activity should be directed. Campus directors have in turn designated other senior managers to serve as Campus Security Authorities in their absence. The chart below provides the names and contact information of the Campus Director and designated Campus Security Authorities, as well as the Title IX Representative for the institution.

Name	Job Title	Contact #	Contact Email
David Frech	Campus Director	872-888-7346	dfrech@pacificcollege.edu
Matthew Kerr	Director of Clinical Services	773-477-1900	mkerr@pacificcollege.edu
Brendan Mattson	Dean of Graduate Studies	773-477-4822	bmattson@pacificcollege.edu
Koraima Garza	Student Advisor	312-924-0121	kgarza@pacificcollege.edu
Ashley Kowal	Title IX Representative & Section 504 Coordinator	212-982-3456	akowal@pacificcollege.edu

Additionally, any faculty member teaching a course or supervising in clinic before 9am or after 5:30pm, when the Campus Reception Office closes, is acting as the designated Campus Security Authority for his or her students.

Campus Security

The Campus Director is usually available on campus or easily accessed through the Campus Reception desk. However, even if the Campus Director is not available, one of the above-mentioned Campus Security Authorities is almost always available during the hours listed below. The Campus Reception desk, as well as the Clinic Reception desk, maintains emergency contact numbers for police, fire and medical emergencies. In addition, the building emergency number is posted in on the bulletin boards.

The campus relies on security precautions taken by the landlord of the building, such as 24-hour security door staff and elevators that require key card access. All visitors must be entered into the COVE visitor scheduling system by the college's administrative team, and then visitors must present their picture ID that matches the visitor listed before being granted to our floor by building security. The campus does not have any security personnel outside of the 24-hour security staff maintained by building management.

Campus Facilities - Hours of Operation

Clinic Facilities

Monday to Thursday	8:00 am to 8:30 pm
Friday	8:00 am to 4:30 pm
Saturday & Sunday	Closed

Administrative Facilities

Monday through Thursday	8:00 am to 5:00 pm Friday
	8:00 am to 4:30 pm
Saturday and Sunday	Closed

Classroom Facilities

Monday to Thursday	8:00 am to 8:30 pm Friday	8:00 am to 4:30
pm		
Saturday and Sunday	Closed	

No one is allowed to enter the facility after closing or before opening without authorization from a school official.

Administration personnel and specified faculty members are responsible for the opening and closing procedures. The college door system automatically locks the doors at the end of the day to ensure the building is empty secured at night and on the weekends when the college is not in use.

Each student and employee is encouraged to be vigilant of criminal activity and to report any such activity or other emergency to the local law enforcement agency or call 911 immediately and to alert a member of the administration of the activity as soon as possible.

Noncampus/Noncontrolled Off-Site Clinics

The college does not have any on or off-campus residence buildings, however the college does coordinate with a handful of off-site clinic facilities in the Chicago area where a few students go each week during the term to do a clinical shift for four hours. This report includes any incidents that may have occurred at the sites or on contiguous geographic areas of these locations for **2023-25**.

We voluntarily provide data on these offsites under the non-campus category in the appendix, even though the college is not required to include these as they do not meet the US Dept of Education's Campus Safety Survey definition as *sites controlled by the college*.

"Non-campus means any building or property **owned or controlled by an institution** that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution"

The off sites voluntarily reported in this report for calendar year 2025 are the following:

- 1) **Chicago Women's Health Center**
1025 W. Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago, IL 60640
- 2) **RUSH Medical Center**
1725 W Harrison St, Chicago, IL 60612
- 3) **Jesse Brown Dept of Veteran's Affairs Medical Center**
820 S Damen Ave, Chicago IL 60612
- 4) **PrimeCare Health**
5635 W Belmont Ave, Chicago, IL 60634

Reporting Crimes

Should a student or staff member be a victim of a crime, witness a crime or become aware of potential criminal activity including threats, a report should be immediately filed with the Campus Director or his/her designee. Reporting of crimes is voluntary and confidential but highly encouraged in order to ensure accurate statistical information that we are required to report annually to the government, and, to help ensure campus safety. "PCHS Campus Crime Incident Report" Forms should be completed and are available in the Student Lounge during all open campus hours or from the Administrative Receptionist, Monday through Friday. The Campus Director keeps a written log of such activity. Full details will be recorded and maintained in the campus security file and action will be taken including notification of police authorities. The college will work with local, county, and state law enforcement to resolve any crime or emergency and will alert the campus community of safety issues that may arise. Students or staff members providing the report will be expected to cooperate with any further investigation, arrest or disciplinary action and will encourage victims to notify police authorities.

During the school orientation, new students are informed about campus security procedures and policies and are encouraged to be responsible for their own security.

In the event of any criminal activity or emergency, local law enforcement officials should be contacted by calling 9-1-1. Contact information for local authorities is available below:

Reporting Emergencies

Emergencies include crimes that are in progress or about to happen, and ones that have resulted in serious personal injury, property damage, or property loss. They also include situations in which the suspect may still be at the scene and some suspicious activities. By calling 9-1-1, you will be linked to the appropriate police as well as firefighting, medical, and ambulance services.

Reporting Non-Emergencies

To report some non-emergency crimes you can file a police report online, or you can call the CHPD's 24-hour number for non-emergency calls and general information at **3-1-1**. Crimes and suspicious activities that fall into this category are: (a) those that don't involve serious personal injury, property damage, or property loss; (b) ones in which there is no possibility that the suspect is still at the scene or is likely to return to the scene; and (c) ones for which an immediate response is not needed. If there is any doubt as to whether the situation is an emergency, it is always better to be on the safe side and call **9-1-1**.

Chicago Police Department - 1st District (001)

The **1st District/Beat 112/122** is the district/beats that covers our campus and the headquarters is located at:

Address: 1718 South State Street, Chicago, IL 60616
Phone: 312-745-4290 TTY: 312-745-3693
Hours: Monday through Friday, open 24 hours
Email: CAPS001District@chicagopolice.org

Off sites:

- 1) Chicago Women's Health Center is in **district 19; beat 1914**
- 2) RUSH Medical Center is in **district 12, beat 1231**
- 3) VA Medical Center is in **district 12, beat 1225**
- 4) PrimeCare is in **district 25, beat 2514**

Timely Warning

Should a potentially dangerous situation exist due to actual or potential criminal activity, campus officials will provide timely notice to students and staff. This includes situations involving the commission of a crime on or near campus such as robbery, theft from vehicles, sexual assault, threats of violence and similar activities. It can also include awareness of the possibility of students or outsiders carrying weapons or of drug sale or use on or near campus.

When the Campus Director or designated CSA are notified of such a potentially dangerous situation from students, staff, police or nearby merchants or offices, notices will be promptly and visibly displayed at the entrances to the campus, as well as on all bulletin boards around campus. Furthermore, an e-mail notice will be sent to all members of the Pacific College of Health and Science community by the Campus Director or designated CSA: students, faculty, and staff. These notices will provide relevant

information and encourage vigilance and common-sense precautions. Students in school at the time will also be notified by staff members who will visit classrooms and lounges.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

Should a significant emergency or dangerous situation arise involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus, the Campus Director or other designated CSA will initiate the emergency response and evacuation procedure. An “immediate” threat as used here encompasses an imminent or impending threat, such as a nearby building fire, as well as a fire in our building.

Some other examples of significant emergencies or dangerous situations are:

- Outbreak of meningitis, norovirus or other serious illness
- Approaching tornado, hurricane or other extreme weather conditions
- Earthquake
- Gas leak
- Terrorist incident
- Armed intruder
- Bomb threat
- Civil unrest or rioting
- Explosion
- Nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill

Examples of situations that would not necessitate an emergency response under Clery:

- Power outage
- Snow closure
- String of larcenies

In the event of an actual emergency, determined to be a valid emergency by the Campus Director, by communicating with the local police department the college President, and one or more of the CSA's, the entire campus community will be notified of the emergency situation and the response and evacuation procedures necessary. The Campus Director will compose the message and determine who should get it. Although, the entire Pacific College of Health and Science community will be notified, the emergency may only affect a specific population (For example: The emergency may only affect those on campus on a Monday or only those on one of the three floors that the college occupies).

The Campus Director or designated CSA will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Notification System

The first respondents to an emergency situation will be the Campus Director and/or any or all Campus Security Authorities (see chart above) that are on campus at the time of the imminent threat. The Campus Director and Campus Security Authorities will work to appoint other, designated administrators, staff and faculty, to verbally inform students in class and clinic, as well as other staff and faculty members. Information dissemination will additionally occur by broadcasting the emergency on the phone intercom system, through e-mail and CampusVue, and an alert on the front page of the Pacific College of Health and Science website.

Students should take responsibility for regularly checking their e-mail. In order to receive campus-wide e-mail announcements, students must have a Pacific College of Health and Science email account, which is automatically set up upon entrance to the College, but can be confirmed from the Information Technology (IT) department. Furthermore, automatic forwarding of e-mail messages from a Pacific College of Health and Science account to another account is available through communication with the College's IT department.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedure

Following the notification of an emergency, all constituents on-campus that are threatened by the emergency situation are to be immediately evacuated if evacuation will distance the constituents from the immediate threat. Students, administrators, staff, and faculty are to follow the fire safety exit strategies and evacuation routes, indicating the nearest exits, posted all around the campus. However, evacuation would not be the immediate response to an emergency situation if the safest place to avoid the imminent threat were the campus itself. The specific response to be communicated and enacted during an emergency situation would be determined by the Campus Director first, and secondly by any or all Campus Security Authorities.

A test of the building's emergency response system and evacuation procedure, including its notification system, will be conducted once a year and documentation of the test will be kept in the office of the Building Manager.

Campus Crime Reports

The Clery Act requires that schools and colleges maintain records of crimes reported to campus officials and/or local police authorities. This includes on campus reports as well as reports of crimes on public property adjacent to the campus, if available through local authorities. Statistics are compiled by type of crime and reported annually to the U.S. Department of Education. Schools are further required to make statistics covering the last three calendar years of reporting available to current and prospective students. Pacific College of Health and Science abides by all of the above policies when preparing the annual report prior to October 1st. The Appendix to this handbook contains reported crime statistics for individual campuses.

In addition to compiling data on reports of crimes, schools and colleges must separately report arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action with regard to: 1) liquor law or federal campus alcohol policy violations; 2) drug law or federal campus drug policy violations; weapons possession law or campus weapons policy violations. The annual campus crime statistics report covers, then, the following:

Crime Reports

- Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
- Negligent manslaughter
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery (if involves confrontational circumstances)
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
- Hate crimes
- Vandalism (if hate crime related)
- VAWA (Violence Against Woman Act) Offenses

Arrest and Referral for Disciplinary Action Reports

- Liquor law
- Drug law
- Weapons possession
- Law Violations resulting in arrest

As stated previously, new students are informed about campus security procedures and policies during the New Student Orientation and are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Staff members are informed or reminded of campus security at selected staff meetings and are also encouraged to take safety precautions in order to be more responsible for their safety and the safety of others. Faculty members are informed or reminded of campus security at selected faculty and/or departmental meetings and are also encouraged to take safety precautions in order to be more responsible for their safety and the safety of others.

In addition to the annual publication of the campus security information found in this report and brochure, constituents are also exposed to campus security policies, procedures, and practices through email communications throughout the year.

Further information about campus crime reports is available through the campus director. Crime definitions and campus crime reporting methodology are available through the Department of Education website: <http://ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html#data>. This site also provides access to the campus crime statistics for all U.S. schools and colleges.

II. Crime Prevention

The best way to deal with crime is to prevent it. Everyone can play a part by using common sense precautions, maintaining vigilance and cooperating with others. This section of the report provides basic advice for crime prevention and how to access

further general crime prevention resources.

What is Crime Prevention?

Crime prevention is defined as “*the anticipation, the recognition, and the appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it.*” The first step in crime prevention is to realize that in order to prevent crime or becoming a crime victim, we must accept that crime prevention is a shared responsibility. It is not a school or college problem or a police problem. It is a societal problem that can only be properly addressed by the entire campus community. On a college campus that includes, students, faculty, staff, visitors, and neighbors. Therefore, campus safety is truly a shared responsibility.

Three elements must be present for a crime to occur: desire, ability, and opportunity. This is also known as the crime triangle. A person may “want” to commit a crime and have the “ability” to commit a crime, but if we deny them the “opportunity,” then no crime can be committed. Historically, the primary goal of crime prevention has been to apprehend criminals. Although this goal is still important, the goal of preventing crime and also reducing the cost of crime has taken on significant importance. Our goal is to help individuals prevent crime by helping them make decisions in their everyday lives to reduce the opportunity for crime to occur, whether on campus or not.

Colleges and schools throughout the United States are concerned about providing campus settings that are safe and secure. Understanding campus crime prevention and how you can personally increase your chances of having a safe and enjoyable college experience will mutually benefit you and your campus.

Personal Safety Tips

The following are general safety and security tips provided by the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Officers. Tips relating to sex, drug and alcohol offenses are addressed in sections IV and V of this handbook.

Know how to contact campus staff and the police:

- Know the telephone number of your school and local police precinct.
- Keep the emergency phone numbers near your phones (stickers, magnets, etc.).
- Program emergency phone numbers into your personal cell phone.

Walking around or near campus:

- Familiarize yourself with the layout of the campus. Survey the campus while classes are in session and after dark to see that academic buildings, walkways, facilities, and parking lots are adequately secured and well-lighted.
- Plan the safest route to your destination; choose well-lighted, busy pathways and streets.
- Share your class schedule with your parents and trusted friends and give them your telephone numbers.
- At night, stick to well-lighted areas whenever possible and avoid alleyways or “short cuts” through isolated areas.
- Travel in groups and avoid going out alone at night.
- If you are being followed, change direction and go to the nearest business or home; knock on the door, and request that someone call the police. Note the description of the person following you.
- Walk near the curb and avoid shrubbery or other places of potential concealment.
- Tell a friend or roommate where you are going and what time you expect to return.
- Stay alert to your surroundings and the people around you.
- Carry your purse or backpack close to your body and keep a firm grip on it; carry your wallet in an inside coat pocket or your front pant pocket.
- Keep your keys separate from your purse or backpack.

- Don't overload yourself with bags or packages and avoid wearing shoes that restrict your movements.
- Walk with a confident stride; keep your head up and look around.
- If a motorist stops and asks for directions, keep your distance from the car.
- Dress in clothes and shoes that will not hamper movement.
- Report suspicious activity or noises immediately.

Motor vehicle safety:

- Park in well-lighted areas, where your vehicle is visible; avoid parking next to vans or trucks.
- Keep all items out of sight, especially valuables. Remove or place CD players/ cases, etc. in the trunk.
- Service your vehicle regularly to avoid breakdowns.
- Keep your vehicle locked at all times.
- Consider "The CLUB" or an alarm system.
- When leaving your car for service, remove your other keys.
- Have your key ready when you approach your car. Before getting in, check inside and under your car to make sure no one is hiding.

When driving:

- Carry a cell phone.
- Never let fuel level get below $\frac{1}{4}$ tank.
- Drive on well-traveled streets and keep your car in gear while it is stopped. Allow at least one car length space between your car and the car in front of you so that you can escape should someone try to get into your car.
- Always be aware of your surroundings and check your rear view mirror often.
- Keep doors locked and windows shut and keep valuables out of sight; either covered or in the trunk.
- If your car breaks down, open the hood and stay inside. If someone stops to help, do not open your window or door, but have him or her call for assistance.
- If you suspect you are being followed, drive to a well-lit public area and call the police.
- Beware of people who yell, honk, and point at your car as if something is wrong; if your car breaks down, stay inside and lock the doors. If anyone approaches to help, crack the window and ask them to call the police. Ask uniformed people to show identification.
- Beware of people who motion and ask you to stop and lend assistance; if you want to assist someone whose car has broken down, go to the nearest phone or use your cell phone and call the police.
- If a person with a weapon confronts you and wants your vehicle, give it up. No car is worth being injured or losing your life over.

Using public transportation:

- Try to avoid isolated bus or train stops and times when few people are around.
- Stay away from the curb until bus/train arrives.
- If possible, sit near the driver and notify him or her of any problems.
- A crowded bus is a prime target for pick pockets; carry your bags close and carry your wallet in your coat or front pocket.
- If someone is bothering or harassing you, move to another seat location and/or tell the person in a loud voice to "STAY AWAY".
- Remain on the bus/train if you are uncomfortable getting off.

If you sense trouble:

- Move away from the potential threat if possible; cross the street and increase your pace.
- Join a group of people nearby.
- If a threatening situation is imminent and people are close by, yell, scream or do whatever you can to get their attention. Remember, dialing 9-1-1 and/or activating a fire alarm are both part of the personal safety system.
- If you are facing an armed criminal, you may minimize the risk of injury to yourself if you comply with the criminal's demands. However, if your life is in immediate danger, use any defense you can to get away.
- Dial 9-1-1 immediately and give a description of the suspect.

If you are attacked:

- Go with your instincts but be realistic about your ability to fight off someone; your instinct may be to run, scream, kick, hit or bite.
- If a weapon is displayed, don't resist. Give up your property and save your life.
- Do what you are told and don't make any sudden moves.
- Try to remember as many details as possible and alert the school or the police as soon as possible.
- Your goal should be to escape safely and survive; cooperate if you think that resisting may lead to further harm.
- Remember every situation is different; you are the only one who can decide the appropriate course of action.
- Constantly play the "what if" game to think about what you would do in a particular threatening situation. This will help prepare you to respond instinctively when a threat is encountered.
- After an event, never feel guilty about what you did or did not do.

Active shooter (workplace or school violence):

If you are involved in a situation where someone has entered the area and started shooting; the following are a list of actions that are recommended:

- If possible, exit the building/area immediately, but only if it can be done safely.
- Notify anyone you may encounter to exit the building immediately.
- Notify Public Safety or Police.
- Give the following information:
 - a. Your name
 - b. Your phone number
 - c. Location of the incident (be as specific as possible)
 - d. Number of shooters
 - e. Identification of shooter
 - f. Number of persons who may be involved
 - g. Your location.

If exiting the building/area is not possible, the following is recommended:

- Go to the nearest room or office and close the door and lock it.
- If unable to lock the door, use a wedge device or heavy to block the door; a belt or other objects may be able to wedge the door shut.
- Cover the door windows.
- Stay low, move away from the door, keep quiet and act as if no one is in the room.
- DO NOT answer the door.
- Notify the police.
- Wait for the Police to assist your exit from the building.
- If you are trapped with the shooter, you need to decide whether to:
 - ☐ Stay still and play dead.
 - ☐ Run for an exit in a zigzagging pattern, or
 - ☐ Attack the shooter.

Describing a suspect or a vehicle:

- Date, Time, Location, Direction of Travel, Weapon
- Suspect Information
 - ☐ Male/Female
 - ☐ Adult/Juvenile/Approximate Age
 - ☐ Race
 - ☐ Height/Weight
 - ☐ Hair Color
 - ☐ Eye Color
 - ☐ Mustache, beard, sideburns or other facial hair
 - ☐ Tattoos, scars or other identifying marks
 - ☐ Gait, limp or amputations
- Clothing
 - ☐ Hat
 - ☐ Glasses

- ☐ ☐ Shirt type/color ☐ ☐ Pants type/color
- ☐ ☐ Shoes
- Automobile
 - ☐ ☐ Make/Model
 - ☐ ☐ Color
 - ☐ ☐ Year
 - ☐ ☐ Body style (2-door, 4-door, convertible, truck, etc.)
 - ☐ ☐ License plate number
 - ☐ ☐ Distinguishing features (spoiler, racing stripes, tinting, damage, etc.)

Cyber security:

- Never give your password to anyone.
- Provide your social security number only to secure sites you trust.
- Change your passwords regularly.
- Do not allow others access to your email account.
- Do not put personal information or photos on your web page and do not give personal information that can identify where you live to social networking sites.
- Never leave your computer/laptop unattended.
- Engrave markings on your computer.
- Do not download files sent to you by strangers or click on hyperlinks from people you don't know.
- Computer phishing is a crime. Phishers attempt to fraudulently acquire credit card details and other sensitive personal data via bogus emails or pop-up windows. It may look like a legitimate email from a legitimate institution but beware of unsolicited requests for information.
- Financial or payment institutions will never request that you send them personal sensitive data via email or popup windows.

If you receive a suspicious looking email from any bank, lending, or payment institution, it is best to delete and not respond. If you have an account with the entity mentioned in the email, call your legitimate institution using the number on your physical bill or via the telephone book or through telephone information.

- Make certain that all your personal information is deleted from your computer prior to disposing of it.

Cell phone protection:

- Carry your phone with you whenever possible and make sure it is in a safe place whenever you leave it behind. If you are leaving your phone in your car, be sure it is hidden from view.
- Turn off your phone when you are not using it.
- Request a personal identification number.
- Use the "lock" feature on your phone.
- Report a stolen cellular telephone immediately to the cellular telephone carrier and police.
- Check your monthly bills carefully and report unfamiliar calls to your cellular phone company.
- Do not give out your electronic serial number or even your phone number to strangers, including callers who represent themselves as technicians testing your line.
- Keep your subscriber agreement, which includes your electronic serial number, in a secure location.

Crime Prevention Resources and Programs

The college emails this report to students and staff once a year and informs perspective students and employees about the report as part of our crime prevention program. In addition, portions of the report that emphasize prevention are emailed to the community during the year, as well as a power point on Crime Prevention. The following resources are also listed to help educate the campus in the area of crime prevention.

Local Website Links

The Preventive Programs Section of the Chicago Police Website offers valuable programs, lectures, displays, seminars, crime prevention and safety tips to all citizens and community groups free of charge. Go to:

Preventive Programs, Chicago Police Department:

<https://portal.chicagopolice.org/portal/page/portal/ClearPath/Communities/Crime%20Prevention/TXT2TIP>

More resources can be found at:

Cure Violence (Chicago, Illinois): <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/programs.aspx>

National Website Links

Two web links to extensive resources crime prevention and personal safety:

National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC): <http://www.ncpc.org/topics>

Campus Safety and Security - U.S. Department of Education:

<https://ope.ed.gov/campussafety/>

III. Drug and Alcohol Policy

Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989

The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-226) requires colleges and schools to certify to the Department of Education that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees.

This program must include the following:

1. Standards of conduct concerning the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs, and the illegal use of alcohol by students and employees on school property or at any school activity;
2. Description of legal sanctions;
3. Clear statement of the school's sanctions for violations;
4. Description of any drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation services;
5. Description of the health risks associated with use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol.

Pacific College of Health and Science Alcohol and Drug Use Policy Statement

Pacific College of Health and Science is dedicated not only to teaching and to the advancement of knowledge but also to the development of ethical and responsible individuals. The College seeks to achieve these goals through a sound educational program and policies that encourage maturity and independence. The regulations that govern student and employee conduct have been formulated with those objectives in mind. The U.S. Department of Education has issued regulations implementing the provisions of the Drug- Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. These regulations require that a college distribute information annually about the possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs at that college. Members of the Pacific College of Health and Science community are bound by federal, state, and municipal laws as well as by the regulations of the Board of Trustees of Pacific College of Health and Science.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of illegal drugs or other controlled substances and the unauthorized use of alcohol by students on campus and by college employees at work is prohibited. Student clubs and organizations may petition the Campus Director in advance of a planned event for the use of beer or wine at "duly authorized functions." Organizations must adhere to stringent guidelines that comply with the Illinois Liquor Control Act of 1934 prohibiting the sale, delivery, or providing alcoholic beverages to people under the age of 21. In addition, organizations granted permission to serve alcoholic beverages must provide adequate supervision for distribution and consumption.

Any person found to have violated the College policy on alcohol and drug use is subject to discipline by Pacific College of Health and Science officials. The legal age for drinking alcohol in Illinois is 21, and state laws deal harshly with underage drinking. It is also against the law in Illinois to sell or give alcohol to anyone under the age of 21.

The possession or use of illegal drugs is a crime in the State of Illinois. Anyone found in possession of or using such drugs on College property will be dealt with severely and may be suspended from the College, in addition to facing criminal charges and arrest.

Drug or alcohol possession or use: Should a student or staff member be found in possession of, using or under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol while on campus or at a school function (not including the use of beer or wine by those of legal drinking age at "duly authorized functions"), he or she will be subject to disciplinary action based upon violation of the school's code of professional conduct. He or she may be warned, placed on probation, suspended, or expelled/disqualified. Disciplinary actions are at the discretion of the Campus Director and the Admissions/Administrative/Advancement Committee. Pacific College of Health and Science policy regarding disciplinary actions and the College's policy on Professional Conduct are published in the School Catalog.

Legal Sanctions for the Unlawful Possession, Use, or Distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

In addition to the institutional sanctions described above, members of the PCHS community who unlawfully possess, use, manufacture, or distribute illicit drugs or alcohol are subject to prosecution and penalty under local, state, and federal law. The sanctions are provided for general information and are not a complete statement of the law; penalties vary with the facts of each case, the quantity and schedule of the substance involved, the age of the persons involved, and the offender's prior record. Many offenses also carry additional court assessments, probation conditions, mandatory education or treatment programs, driver's license consequences, and immigration consequences that are not listed here.

In addition to the Federal laws, the State of Illinois has its own laws dealing with controlled substances. Alcohol offenses and penalties in Illinois State are defined by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law and Penal Law. These include driving while intoxicated, while ability is impaired by alcohol, consuming alcohol while under the age 21, furnishing alcohol to a person under age 21, selling alcohol to an intoxicated person, or providing false identification. The four acceptable forms of I.D. for alcohol service in Illinois State are driver's license, a non -driver's I.D., a military I.D., or a passport. In addition, Illinois General Obligations Law imposes personal injury liability for damages resulting from furnishing alcohol to persons under age 21 or selling alcohol to an intoxicated person.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

[\(720 ILCS 570/\) Illinois Controlled Substances Act.](#) (720 ILCS

570/Art. IV heading)

ARTICLE IV

(720 ILCS 570/401) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1401)

Sec. 401. Manufacture or delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance, a counterfeit substance, or controlled substance analog. Except as authorized by this Act, it is unlawful for any person knowingly to manufacture or deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance other than methamphetamine and other than bath salts as defined in the Bath Salts Prohibition Act sold or offered for sale in a retail mercantile establishment as defined in Section 16-0.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012, a counterfeit substance, or a controlled substance analog. A violation of this Act with respect to each of the controlled substances listed herein constitutes a single and separate violation of this Act. For purposes of this Section, "controlled substance analog" or "analog" means a substance, other than a controlled substance, which is not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration or, if approved, is not dispensed or possessed in accordance with State or federal law, and that has a chemical structure substantially similar to that of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II, or that was specifically designed to produce an effect substantially similar to that of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II. Examples of chemical classes in which controlled substance analogs are found include, but are not limited to, the following: phenethylamines, N-substituted piperidines, morphinans, ecgonines, quinazolinones, substituted indoles, and arylcycloalkylamines. For purposes of this Act, a controlled substance analog shall be treated in the same manner as the controlled substance to which it is substantially similar.

(a) Any person who violates this Section with respect to the following amounts of controlled or counterfeit substances or controlled substance analogs, notwithstanding any of the provisions of subsections (c), (d), (e), (f),

(g) or (h) to the contrary, is guilty of a Class X felony and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment as provided in this subsection (a) and fined as provided in subsection (b):

(1)(A) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;

(B) not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;

(C) not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;

(D) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to 900 grams or more of any substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof;

(1.5)(A) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;

(B) not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;

(C) not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;

(D) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to 900 grams or more of a substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;

(2)(A) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing cocaine, or an analog thereof;

(B) not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing cocaine, or an analog thereof;

(C) not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance containing cocaine, or an analog thereof;

(D) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to 900 grams or more of any substance containing cocaine, or an analog thereof;

(3)(A) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing morphine, or an analog thereof;

(B) not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing morphine, or an analog thereof;

(C) not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance containing morphine, or an analog thereof;

(D) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to 900 grams or more of a substance containing morphine, or an analog thereof;

(4) 200 grams or more of any substance containing peyote, or an analog thereof;

(5) 200 grams or more of any substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of a derivative of barbituric acid, or an analog thereof;

(6) 200 grams or more of any substance containing amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine, or an analog thereof;

(6.5) (blank);

(6.6) (blank);

(7)(A) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to: (i) 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 15 or more objects or 15 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 200 objects or 200 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amounts of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(B) not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to: (i) 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 200 or more objects or 200 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 600 objects or less than 600 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(C) not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to: (i) 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 600 or more objects or 600 or more segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 1500 objects or 1500 segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(D) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to: (i) 900 grams or more of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) 1500 or more objects or 1500 or more segregated parts of an object or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of a substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(7.5)(A) not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to: (i) 15 grams or more but less than 100 grams of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 15 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 200 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amounts of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(B) not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to: (i) 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 200 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 600 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(C) not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to: (i) 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 600 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 1,500 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(D) not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to: (i) 900 grams or more of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) 1,500 or more pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of a substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(8) 30 grams or more of any substance containing pentazocine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of pentazocine, or an analog thereof;

(9) 30 grams or more of any substance containing methaqualone or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of methaqualone, or an analog thereof;

(10) 30 grams or more of any substance containing phencyclidine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of phencyclidine (PCP), or an analog thereof;

(10.5) 30 grams or more of any substance containing ketamine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of ketamine, or an analog thereof;

(10.6) 100 grams or more of any substance containing hydrocodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of hydrocodone, or an analog thereof;

(10.7) (blank);

(10.8) 100 grams or more of any substance containing dihydrocodeine, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of dihydrocodeine, or an analog thereof;

(10.9) 100 grams or more of any substance containing oxycodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of oxycodone, or an analog thereof;

(11) 200 grams or more of any substance containing any other controlled substance classified in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in this subsection.

(b) Any person sentenced with respect to violations of paragraph (1), (2), (3), (7), or (7.5) of subsection (a) involving 100 grams or

more of the controlled substance named therein, may in addition to the penalties provided therein, be fined an amount not more than \$500,000 or the full street value of the controlled or counterfeit substance or controlled substance analog, whichever is greater. The term "street value" shall have the meaning ascribed in Section 110-5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Any person sentenced with respect to any other provision of subsection (a), may in addition to the penalties provided therein, be fined an amount not to exceed \$500,000.

(b-1) Excluding violations of this Act when the controlled substance is fentanyl, any person sentenced to a term of imprisonment with respect to violations of Section 401, 401.1, 405, 405.1, 405.2, or 407, when the substance containing the controlled substance contains any amount of fentanyl, 3 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court, and the maximum sentence for the offense shall be increased by 3 years.

(c) Any person who violates this Section with regard to the following amounts of controlled or counterfeit substances or controlled substance analogs, notwithstanding any of the provisions of subsections (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h) to the contrary, is guilty of a Class 1 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (c) shall not be more than \$250,000:

(1) 1 gram or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing heroin, or an analog thereof; (1.5) 1 gram or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing fentanyl, or an analog thereof;

(2) 1 gram or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing cocaine, or an analog thereof;

(3) 10 grams or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing morphine, or an analog thereof;

(4) 50 grams or more but less than 200 grams of any substance containing peyote, or an analog thereof;

(5) 50 grams or more but less than 200 grams of any substance containing a derivative of barbituric acid or any of the salts of a derivative of barbituric acid, or an analog thereof;

(6) 50 grams or more but less than 200 grams of any substance containing amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine, or an analog thereof;

(6.5) (blank);

(7)(i) 5 grams or more but less than 15 grams of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof, or (ii) more than 10 objects or more than 10 segregated parts of an object or objects but less than 15 objects or less than 15 segregated parts of an object containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or an analog thereof;

(7.5)(i) 5 grams or more but less than 15 grams of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof, or (ii) more than 10 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects but less than 15 pills, tablets, caplets, capsules, or objects containing in them or having upon them any amount of any substance listed in paragraph (1), (2), (2.1), (2.2), (3), (14.1), (19), (20), (20.1), (21), (25), or (26) of subsection (d) of Section 204, or an analog or derivative thereof;

(8) 10 grams or more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing pentazocine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of pentazocine, or an analog thereof;

(9) 10 grams or more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing methaqualone or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of methaqualone, or an analog thereof;

(10) 10 grams or more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing phencyclidine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of phencyclidine (PCP), or an analog thereof;

(10.5) 10 grams or more but less than 30 grams of any substance containing ketamine or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of ketamine, or an analog thereof;

(10.6) 50 grams or more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing hydrocodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of hydrocodone, or an analog thereof;

(10.7) (blank);

(10.8) 50 grams or more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing dihydrocodeine, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of dihydrocodeine, or an analog thereof;

(10.9) 50 grams or more but less than 100 grams of any substance containing oxycodone, or any of the salts, isomers and salts of isomers of oxycodone, or an analog thereof;

(11) 50 grams or more but less than 200 grams of any substance containing a substance classified in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is not otherwise included in this subsection.

(c-5) (Blank).

(d) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit substance containing dihydrocodeine or classified in Schedules I or II, or an analog thereof, which is (i) a narcotic drug, (ii) lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) or an analog thereof, (iii) any substance containing amphetamine or fentanyl or any salt or optical isomer of amphetamine or fentanyl, or an analog thereof, or (iv) any substance containing N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP) or any salt or optical isomer of N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP), or an analog thereof, is guilty of a Class 2 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (d) shall not be more than \$200,000.

(d-5) (Blank).

(e) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any other amount of a controlled substance other than methamphetamine or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule I or II, or an analog thereof, which substance is not included under subsection (d) of this Section, is guilty of a Class 3 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection

(e) shall not be more than \$150,000.

(f) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule III is guilty of a Class 3 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (f) shall not be more than \$125,000.

(g) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule IV is guilty of a Class 3 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (g) shall not be more than \$100,000.

(h) Any person who violates this Section with regard to any other amount of a controlled or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule V is guilty of a Class 3 felony. The fine for violation of this subsection (h) shall not be more than \$75,000.

(i) This Section does not apply to the manufacture, possession or distribution of a substance in conformance with the provisions of an approved new drug application or an exemption for investigational use within the meaning of Section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

(j) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 99-371, eff. 1-1-16; 99-585, eff. 1-1-17; 100-368, eff. 1-1-18.)

Local Prohibitions on Drug Paraphernalia: Possessing drug paraphernalia in Illinois is a criminal offense. The offense of unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia (UPDP) is a Class A misdemeanor with a sentence of up to one year in jail and a fine of \$2,500. Selling paraphernalia is a Class 4 felony punishable by 1-3 years in the Department of Corrections and a possible fine of \$25,000. If sold by a person who is 18 years of age or older to a person younger than 18, the sale of drug paraphernalia is an enhanced Class 3 felony (2-5 years prison and possible \$25,000 fine).

Alcohol:

Underage Drinking

- The consumption of alcohol by any person under 21 years of age is illegal. [235 ILCS 5/6-20]

Providing and Possession by Minor

- Illinois law provides for a prison term of up to one year and for a fine of not less than \$500 for knowingly providing alcohol to persons under 21. [235 ILCS 5/6-16]
- Persons under 21 who possess alcohol on or in any street or public place may be jailed for up to one year and fined \$2,500. [235 ILCS 5/6-16]

Illegal Transportation

- It is illegal to transport alcoholic beverages in the passenger area of a vehicle. No matter who the alcohol belongs to, everyone in the vehicle can be charged with illegal transportation. If you drive the vehicle, your driving privileges will be suspended for 12 months for the first offense. A second offense will result in the revocation of your driving privileges and vehicle registration. [625 ILCS 5/11-502]

Driving Under the Influence

- Driving while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or any combination thereof is against Illinois law. [625 ILCS 5/6-201]. Blood-alcohol level (BAL) is the percent of alcohol present in the blood. Operating a vehicle in Illinois with a BAL above .00 for drivers under age 21 and at/above .08 for drivers aged 21 and over is illegal.
- Aside from the loss of driving privileges, possible fines, and jail time, other consequences caused by drinking and driving may include high insurance costs, mandatory alcohol evaluation and treatment, court and attorney fees, and negative long-term effects on your driving record and job opportunities.

	1 st Offense	2 nd Offense	3 rd Offense
Jail	Up to 1 year	Up to 1 year	3 to 7 years
Fines and Penalties	Up to \$2,500	Up to \$2,500	Up to \$25,000
License Suspension	Min. 1 year	Min. 5 years	Min. 10 years
IID** Required	Yes	Yes	Yes

Enhanced Federal Penalties Near Schools and Colleges

Under 21 U.S.C. § 860, distributing, possessing with intent to distribute, or manufacturing a controlled substance within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private college, junior college, or secondary school — or within 100 feet of a playground, public swimming pool, or video arcade facility — subjects the offender to twice the maximum punishment and at least twice the term of supervised release otherwise authorized. A second such conviction carries three times the maximum punishment and a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment.

Under 21 U.S.C. § 859, distributing a controlled substance to a person under 21 years of age carries twice the maximum punishment and at least twice the term of supervised release otherwise authorized, with a mandatory minimum of one year of imprisonment.

Additional Consequences

A conviction for a drug or alcohol offense may carry consequences beyond the criminal sentence, including the loss or denial of state professional licensure — a matter of particular significance for students preparing for licensure in acupuncture and Chinese medicine, nursing, and massage therapy — as well as limits on clinical placement and employment eligibility, immigration consequences for students who are not United States citizens, and civil liability. Students with questions about the effect of a criminal conviction on eligibility for licensure should

Health and Safety Information Concerning Drug and Alcohol Use and Abuse

Alcohol and Health

Alcohol goes directly into the bloodstream, physically affecting the whole body. Some illnesses and health problems caused by excessive alcohol use include:

- **Hangovers.** Headaches, nausea, vomiting, aches and pains all result from drinking too much. Drinking to the point of drunkenness makes you sick.
- **Weight gain.** Alcohol is not water. A beer has about 150 “empty” calories that provide few if any nutrients.
- **High blood pressure.** Along with being overweight, high blood pressure is associated with many serious health problems.
- **Depressed immune system.** Impaired immunity makes you more likely to contract viral illnesses such as flu and infections.
- **Cancer.** 2-4% of all cancer cases are related to alcohol. Upper digestive tract cancers are the most common, hitting the esophagus, mouth, larynx, and pharynx. Women who drink prior to menopause are more likely to develop breast cancer. Your risk of skin cancer doubles if you drink slightly more than “moderate levels.” Some studies implicate alcohol in colon, stomach, pancreas, and lung cancer. And let’s not forget the liver...
- **Liver disease.** Heavy drinking can cause fatty liver, hepatitis, cirrhosis, and cancer of the liver. The liver breaks down alcohol at the rate of only one drink per hour.
- **Alcohol poisoning.** Drinking large amounts can result in alcohol poisoning, which causes unconsciousness and even death. Breathing slows, and the skin becomes cold and may look blue. Don’t let a person in this condition “sleep it off.” Call 911.
- **Heart or respiratory failure.** Excessive drinking can have serious results. Heart or respiratory failure often means death.
- **Alcoholism.** Alcoholism is a disease to which some people seem predisposed. Alcoholics are unable to control their drinking—how much, when, and if. Alcoholism puts you at great risk for other health problems, and it can shorten your life by more than 10 years. Alcoholism cannot be cured, but it can be treated. Through education, treatment, and self-help support such as AA, people can learn to live alcohol-free and feel good.
- **Other long-term effects.** Loss of appetite, vitamin deficiencies, stomach ailments, sexual impotence, central nervous system damage, and memory loss.

For more information visit the website for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA): www.niaaa.nih.gov.

Drugs and Health

Like many prescription drugs, “recreational” drugs come with potentially harmful side effects that can have serious and long-term effects on your health. High doses of many of the drugs, or impure or more dangerous substitutes for these drugs, can cause immediate life-threatening health problems such as heart attack, respiratory failure, and coma. Combining drugs with each other or with alcohol is especially dangerous.

- **Barbiturates and tranquilizers** are commonly abused prescription drugs. They can cause hangover-like symptoms, nausea, seizures, and coma. Overdose or mixing these drugs with alcohol can be fatal.
- **Cocaine** can cause such long-term problems as tremors, seizures, psychosis, and heart or respiratory failure.
- **LSD** can cause nausea, rapid heart rate, depression, and disorientation. Long term effects include paranoia and psychosis.
- **Marijuana and hashish** can cause rapid heart rate and memory impairment soon after use. Long-term effects include cognitive problems, infertility, weakened immune system, and possible lung damage.
- **Narcotics** such as heroin can bring on respiratory and circulatory depression, dizziness, impotence, constipation, and withdrawal sickness. Overdoses can lead to seizures and death.

- **PCP**, in addition to triggering unpredictable and violent behavior, can cause dizziness, numbness, high heart rate and blood pressure, convulsions, and in high amounts fatal heart and lung failure or ruptured blood vessels.
- **Stimulants** such as amphetamines have health effects that include high heart rate and blood pressure, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, impotence, skin disorders, tremors, seizures, and psychosis.

For more information, visit the National Institute for Chemical Dependency:

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugs-brains-behavior-science-addiction/drug-abuse-addiction>

For more details on health risks of specific agents:

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse>

Drugs, Alcohol and Safety

Alcohol and other drugs interfere with messages to your brain and alter your perceptions, emotions, vision, hearing, and coordination. Alcohol and drugs affect your judgment and can lead to dangerous behavior that puts you at risk for:

- **Accidental injuries.** More than half of drowning and fatal falls are alcohol- or drug-related. 45% of emergency room visits are alcohol related. 80% of patients in special units like burn centers have injuries related to alcohol use. Half of all physical injuries sustained on college campuses stem from alcohol use.
- **Car crashes.** Even small amounts of alcohol make driving unsafe. Drunk driving is not only unsafe; it's illegal. Even a blood alcohol level of .05% (below the legal limit for driving in most states) makes you twice as likely to have a car crash. Almost half of all fatal auto crashes are alcohol- or drug-related. Drinking and boating can be a dangerous combination as well. One-third of boating fatalities are alcohol related, and drunk boating is just as illegal as drunk driving.
- **Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) including AIDS.** You are more likely to ignore safety precautions such as condoms if you are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- **Unwanted pregnancy.** For the same reasons that alcohol and other drugs put people at greater risk for STDs, it also makes pregnancy a risk of substance abuse.
- **Fights.** Barroom brawls don't just happen in movies. Not only can you get hurt, but you can also get arrested. Two-thirds of violent behavior on college campuses involve alcohol.
- **Trouble with the law.** Illegal drugs, underage drinking, drunk driving, public consumption—even giving guests alcohol—can get you into trouble.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Services

In an effort to alert the college community for resources for further education and help in this area, the college refers readers to: The Illinois Department of Human Services is charged with designing, coordinating and funding a comprehensive and coordinated community-based and culturally and gender-appropriate array of services throughout the state for the prevention, intervention, treatment and rehabilitation of alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency.

Local Treatment Resources

The following is a sampling of local area information and treatment resources. A more comprehensive listing of available counseling and treatment programs can be obtained from Student Central.

DHS Customer Help Line (800) 843-6154

Use the **DHS Help Line** for questions about case status, benefits, services, or eligibility. Staff are available 8:00 am - 5:30 pm, Monday through Friday except state holidays to answer your questions. An automated response is available after hours.

- **(800) 843-6154 English or Español**
- **(800) 447-6404 TTY**

The National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline

1-800-662-4357

Alcoholics Anonymous

(312)-346-1475

City of Chicago Alcohol and Drug Treatment

833-2-FINDHELP

Mental Health Systems' Alcohol and Drug Services:

<https://www.mhsinc.org/programs/>

Additional resources are at the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention: <http://hecaod.osu.edu>

IV. Sex Offenses, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Crimes, and Sexual Harassment Policies

Pacific College of Health and Science takes sexual harassment, criminal sex offenses, and violence against women seriously and has policies and procedures covering student-student, student- employee and employer-employee situations. This handbook covers general policies. Furthermore, the school employee handbook discusses the topic as an aspect of the terms and conditions of employment for faculty and administrative staff. The college prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking within the campus-determined geographical area.

The Clery Act requires schools to have policies regarding sex offenses, programs for sex offense prevention and information available to students concerning community sex offender registries. Furthermore, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents.

Sexual Assault and Other Criminal Sex Offenses

The FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) edition of the *UCR* defines a sex offense in general as *any sexual act directed against 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.*

The Illinois statute makes this even clearer by defining the word "consent", as follows (110 ILCS 155/10) Sec. 10. 2016(1):

- (i) consent is a freely given agreement to sexual activity,
- (ii) a person's lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use or threat of force does not constitute consent,
- (iii) a person's manner of dress does not constitute consent,
- (iv) a person's consent to past sexual activity does not constitute consent to future sexual activity,
- (v) a person's consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another,
- (vi) a person can withdraw consent at any time, and
- (vii) 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;
 - c. the person is underage; or
 - d. the person is incapacitated due to a mental disability.

Sex crimes are further defined by the FBI as forcible and non-forcible:

Sex Offenses—Forcible is defined as *any sexual act directed against 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.* There are four types of forcible sex offenses:

Rape is *the carnal knowledge of a 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 temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).* This offense includes the forcible rape of both males and females.

Fondling is *the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.* Forcible fondling includes "indecent liberties" and "child molesting."

Sex Offenses—Non-forcible are incidents of *unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.* Only two types of offenses are included in this definition:

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

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

Illinois - 750 ILCS 60/103; 750 ILCS 60/103;720 ILCS 5/11-1.20; 720 ILCS 21/10; 720 ILCS 5/11-0.11.70

The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that **Dating Violence** is not defined by Illinois law. The Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 provides protection to any person abused by a family or household member which is defined as including persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship. In the State of Illinois, **Domestic Violence** is defined as **Abuse** which is defined as physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis. The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Sexual Assault is not defined by Illinois law. However, the state provides a definition of **Criminal Sexual Assault**: A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration and: (1) uses force or threat of force; (2) knows that the victim is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent; (3) is a family member of the victim, and the victim is under 18 years of age; or (4) is 17 years of age or over and holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim, and the victim is at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age. **Stalking** means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety, the safety of a workplace, school, or place of worship, or the safety of a third person or suffer emotional distress. Stalking does not include an exercise of the right to free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful or picketing out of a bona fide labor dispute, including any controversy concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions or benefits, including health and welfare, sick leave, insurance and pension or retirement provisions, the making or maintaining of collective bargaining agreements, and the terms to be included in those agreements. In the state of Illinois, **Consent** means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent.

Violence Against Women Crime Categories

The HEA defines the new crime categories of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in accordance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) as follows:

Domestic violence means a “felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by—

- a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim,
- a person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
- a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,
- a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies [under VAWA], or
- 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.”

Dating violence means “violence committed by a person—

- who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - ☐ the length of the relationship;
 - ☐ the type of relationship; and
 - ☐ the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.”

Stalking means “engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

- fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
- suffer substantial emotional distress.”

Reporting a Criminal Sex Offense or a VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) Offense

Procedures for reporting criminal sex offenses or VAWA crimes are the same as for campus crime in general. Should a student or staff member be a victim of a crime, witness a sex-related or VAWA crime or become aware of potential criminal activity including threats, a report should be immediately filed with the Campus Director or his/ her designee. The Campus Director will also contact the institution’s Title IX Representative for advice and consultation. Reports by victims or bystanders who witness an offense, or the threat of an offense will be kept confidential to the best of the CSA’s ability to ensure safety, and to encourage reporting of these offenses.

“PCHS Campus Crime Incident Report” Forms should be completed and are available in the form files outside of the administrative suite on the 21st floor during all open campus hours or from the Administrative Receptionist, Monday through Friday. Reports may also be sent to the Campus Director or any of the Campus Security Authorities via email. Anonymity and confidentiality of the victim or third-party bystander are protected to the best of the college’s ability to do so. A CSA will respond and provide necessary information to an individual who reports an incident within 12 hours of receiving the report.

Full details will be recorded and maintained in the campus security file, and action will be taken including notification of police authorities. Student records unrelated to transcripts are kept and maintained in the student information system during the time a student is enrolled and continuing after the student is no longer enrolled for a period of 7 years. The Campus Director keeps a written log of such activity. Students or staff members providing the report will be encouraged to cooperate with any further investigation, arrest, or disciplinary action. The college encourages but does not require victims to notify police authorities and refers victim to obtain a confidential advisor/advocate (see below). In addition, victims are informed of **the importance of preserving evidence for the proof of a criminal offense**. Contact information for local authorities is listed above in Section I. **Institutional personnel will assist the student in notifying the authorities or contacting an agency who provides confidential advisor/advocates, if the student requests the assistance of these personnel, or the student may contact the agency his/herself at the following:**

1) Rape Crisis Hotline - YWCA Metropolitan Chicago <http://www.ywcachicago.org/our-work/sexual-violence-support-services/>

888-293-2080

The YWCA provides assistance to victims of sexual assault, educates about the effects of violence in our community and promotes general health and wellness through our Sexual Violence Support Services (SVSS). Current programs include:

- Counseling Services
- Rape Crisis Hotlines
- Education & Training
- Medical and Legal Advocacy

2) Rape Victim Advocates (RVA) – Cook County Residents

(888) 293-2080
180 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 443-9603

Website: <http://www.rapevictimadvocates.org>

Rape Victim Advocates also provide name and contact information for survivor resources providing crisis intervention, legal and medical advocacy. Their affiliated Medical Center provides interim protective measures and accommodations. RVA can provide information on obtaining protection issued by a criminal, civil or tribal court. Once in place the college will comply with and enforce those orders to the best of its abilities, and by engaging the help of the building security personnel.

Other Resources for Victims of Rape:

Sexual Assault | Community Counseling Centers of Chicago

<https://www.c4chicago.org/services/sexual-assault>

Services & Crisis Line. 773.769.0205

WellConnect by Student Resource Services (PCHS students and their families)

Victims of alleged sex offenses or VAWA crimes are also encouraged to use the school's counseling services, WellConnect by Student Resource Services. A professional counselor is available by phone at 866-640-4777, 24-hours a day. In-person appointments can be scheduled for day, evening, or Saturday hours at a location convenient for the student.

Student Advisors at the college will change a victim's academic situation after an alleged sex offense or VAWA crime (even if not officially reported), if necessary, requested, and reasonably available.

Timely warning and other procedures and policies relating to campus security in general (Also in Section I) are applicable in criminal sex offenses and VAWA crimes, including disciplinary actions. Sanctions may include appropriate disciplinary and/or remedial action, warning, censure, suspension, or dismissal from employment or from the program.

Pacific College of Health and Science will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, a non-forcible sex offense, or a VAWA crime, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the college against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, Pacific College of Health and Science will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Sexual Harassment Prevention

Prevention is the best tool to eliminate harassment on campus. Clear communication that harassment will not be tolerated and providing anti-harassment training is essential. Pacific College of Health and Science's goal and commitment is to provide campus-wide awareness of the complaint procedure, to ensure that the college takes immediate and appropriate action, and that each student/staff member feels comfortable bringing any issue to the school's attention when necessary.

Sex Offense Prevention

Be aware that there are no perfect protection strategies. There is no way to predict all possible situations. These safety tips are intended to reduce, not eliminate the risk of assault. Getting informed about sex crimes is also very important:

- **The primary responsibility** for any sexual assault rests with the offender and not the victim.
- **Knowledge is power.** Though many sex offenders are NOT known to law enforcement, you can educate yourself about those known offenders who reside in your city or county.
- **Remember** that most sexual assaults are committed by someone that the victim knows. The stranger does not pose the highest risk to you. Up to 90% of sex offenders are known to their victims and include relatives, friends and authority figures. If you feel uncomfortable in someone's presence, trust your feelings and take steps to distance yourself from him or her. Don't be afraid to make a scene if necessary. Tell someone!
- **Avoid high-risk situations.** Be observant and aware of your surroundings. Avoid poorly lit areas where an attacker might hide. Identify safe people in your neighborhood that you or your children can go to if you need help. Be thoughtful and use good judgment in choosing your friends and partners. Be careful of your use of alcohol and drugs; you are more vulnerable to attack if you are intoxicated. Do not leave your food or drink unattended at a party or in a public place. Don't be embarrassed to use security staff at work or when shopping, to walk you to your car. Do not pick up hitchhikers or stop to help a stranger in a stalled vehicle; use a phone in a safe location to call for help. Be cautious about making personal contact with those you meet on the Internet or in other similar environments.
- **Do not harass the offender.** The purpose behind community notification is to reduce the chances of future victimization of persons by this offender. The information presented through this notification should assist you and your family in avoiding situations that allow easy victimization. Initiating contact with the Sexually Violent Predator can increase the risk of you or your family being victimized or may drive the offender underground, placing others at greater risk.

Sex offender characteristics:

- Most offenders commit multiple crimes against multiple types of victims with whom they have varying types of relationships (adults, children, male, female, known and unknown.) This behavior is known as crossover.
- Sex offenders rarely commit just one type of offense. Many offenders have NO criminal history or sex crime history of any kind.
- There is no such thing as a "typical" sex offender; however, all tend to be manipulative, deceptive, and secretive. Sex offenders come from all backgrounds, ages, income levels and professions.
- The majority of offenses are committed by someone the victim knows.
- Sexual deviancy often begins in mid to late adolescence.

- Sex offenders do not usually commit their crimes impulsively. They usually employ careful planning and preliminary steps that, if interrupted, can prevent an actual crime.

National Support and Resources

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>

1-800-656-4673

RAINN, one the nation's largest anti-sexual violence organizations, created the National Sexual Assault Hotline. RAINN operates the hotline in partnership with more than 1,000 local sexual assault service providers across the country.

National Domestic Violence Hotline: <https://www.thehotline.org/>

1-800-799-7233

This confidential and free hotline is available 24/7 to callers. The National Domestic Violence Hotline provides tools and immediate support to enable victims to find safety and live lives free of abuse. The organization offers referral services in more than 200 languages.

VictimConnect Resource Center: <https://victimconnect.org/>

1-855-484-2846

The VictimConnect Resources Center is a referral helpline where crime victims can learn about their rights and options confidentially. The organization serves victims of crime in the United States and will refer victims to the most appropriate local or national resources based on their experience and needs.

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: <https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/>

1-800-273-8255

The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline is a national network of local crisis centers that provides free and confidential emotional support to people in suicidal crisis or emotional distress 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Loveisrespect: <https://www.loveisrespect.org/>

1-866-331-9474

Loveisrespect engages, educates and empowers young people to prevent and end abusive relationships. Advocates offer support, information and advocacy to young people who have questions or concerns about their dating relationships. Free and confidential phone, live chat and texting services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act and Sex Offender Registries

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State Law, to each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. The act requires that state procedures ensure this registration information is promptly made available to law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction where the institutions of higher education are located and that it is entered into appropriate state records or data systems. These changes became effective two years after enactment of the law (2002).

This act amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to issue a statement, in addition to other disclosures required under that Act, advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. This change takes effect two years after enactment (2002).

This act amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 to clarify that nothing in that Act may be construed to prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders requires the Secretary of Education to take appropriate steps to notify educational institutions that disclosure of this information is permitted.

Convicted sex offenders or sexual predators attending or employed at an institution of higher education in Illinois are required to comply with The Illinois Sex Offender Registration Act. The act requires sex offenders/predators to register in person with the public safety or security director of the institution of higher

education at which he or she is employed or attends. Please contact the appropriate Illinois Incident Commander to register.

Illinois State Police Offender Registry: <https://sor.isp.illinois.gov/sorpublic/>

VAWA Crime Prevention Resources

City of Chicago:

https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/fss/provdrs/dom_violence/svcs/domestic_violencehelpline.html

City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line

Information, Options, Counseling, Legal and Shelter Services

The Office on Domestic Violence continues to house and oversee the operation of the City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line. The Help Line is a 24-hour, toll-free, confidential, multilingual number that functions as a clearinghouse for domestic violence services and information.

Phone: 1-877-863-6338

TTY: 1-877-863-6339

Consumer Complaint Process

Grievance Policy and Procedure for Campus Programs

This provides a formal process for students to raise concerns and complaints, referred to as grievances, that cannot be resolved through informal resolution. The College is committed to providing a learning environment that is respectful, fair, and free from inequitable treatment. This policy outlines the procedures for the filing, investigation, and resolution of student grievances.

Informal Resolution Requirement

Before initiating a formal grievance, students are expected to make a sincere effort to resolve concerns informally. This typically includes direct communication with the person or office involved, or with the assistance of a faculty member, academic leader, student services staff member, or another appropriate College representative. Most concerns can and should be resolved at the lowest possible level through open, respectful dialogue.

If informal attempts at resolution are unsuccessful or if the student believes that informal resolution is not appropriate or safe, the formal grievance procedure may be initiated.

Definition of a Grievance

A **grievance** is a formal complaint made by a student regarding an alleged:

- Violation of College policy or procedure
- Unfair treatment by a College employee
- Failure to provide usual and customary services at an appropriate level (this does not include disability services or reasonable accommodations required under the Americans with Disabilities Act, which are handled by a separate policy and procedure)
- Inappropriate conduct by a College employee
- Discrimination or harassment (this does not include protections under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 including sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual violence, and other forms of gender-based discrimination in educational settings, which are handled by a separate policy and procedure)
- Retaliation for raising a concern or complaint
- Administrative errors or delays that adversely impact a student

Grievances vs. Appeals – Key Distinctions

A grievance is not an appeal. Appeals are not handled under this policy

Appeals are requests to *review or reverse* an official decision based on specific grounds (e.g., error, new evidence, arbitrary or capricious action, or disproportionate sanction). Appeals are available only in defined situations and are governed by separate policies and procedures, including but not limited to:

- Academic Grade Appeals Policy
- Code of Conduct Sanction Appeals Policy
- Academic Integrity Sanction Appeals Policy

Decisions rendered through the College's formal appeals processes are final, as specified within the individual appeal policies governing each type of appeal. Once an appeal has been reviewed and a final determination has been issued in accordance with the applicable policy, no further institutional review will occur.

Grievances, on the other hand, are formal **complaints** about behaviors, actions, or conditions that a student believes are unfair, unjust, or harmful.

Grievances cannot be used to challenge official College, department, or program policies themselves. Students may raise concerns about the application of a policy, but the existence or content of a duly approved policy may not be the subject of a grievance.

Grievances must be submitted in good faith. Frivolous or intentionally misleading grievances may result in sanctions for violation of the Code of Conduct.

The grievance process is separate and distinct from the College's appeals processes and may not be used as an additional level of review for matters that are subject to an established appeal procedure. Issues that have been addressed, or are eligible to be addressed, through an applicable appeals process are not eligible for review through the grievance process.

Formal Grievance Submission Procedure

If informal resolution has not resolved the matter, the student may file a formal grievance by completing the online grievance form by going to the StudentHub, and clicking on Contact Us.

The form must include:

1. Full accounting of the grievance (including names, dates, and relevant details)
2. A summary of efforts made to resolve the issue informally
3. Any supporting documentation
4. Clear statement of desired resolution (what outcome is desired?)

Upon receipt, the grievance will be forwarded to the Vice President of Student Services, who will collaborate with the appropriate College leaders (e.g., department chair, director, dean) to:

- Review the grievance
- Conduct any necessary investigation, which may include interviews or document review
- Render a decision and determine any corrective actions

The student will receive an official email outlining the findings and any actions taken.

Further Action – Grievance Panel Review

If the student is not satisfied with the outcome, they may request further review within one (1) week of receiving the decision. The request must be submitted in writing via the online form (follow the directions on the PCHS Student Hub website) and include:

- A summary of why the initial resolution was unsatisfactory
- Any new information or documentation not previously available
- Clear statement of desired resolution (what outcome is desired?)

The Office of the President will convene a Grievance Panel composed of three faculty or staff members with subject matter expertise and no prior involvement in the case. The panel may:

- Conduct additional interviews or fact-finding
- Review all submitted materials
- Make a written and confidential recommendation to the President

The President will issue a final written decision via email to the student within three weeks of the student's request for further action. The President's decision is final and not subject to further review. During a period of suspension, interim suspension, or after expulsion or disqualification, the student shall not, without prior written permission of the campus director or their designated representative, enter the premises other than to attend a disciplinary hearing. Violation of any condition of suspension or interim suspension shall be grounds for expulsion.

Confidentiality and Retaliation

The College will make every effort to maintain confidentiality during the grievance process and will not tolerate retaliation against any student for filing a grievance or participating in an investigation. Any concerns about retaliation should be reported immediately to the Office of the President.

Third Party Representation

Grievances are individual student processes, and students are expected to communicate and participate on their own behalf. Third parties, including but not limited to family members, friends, attorneys, retained advocates, advisors, or other representatives, may not participate in, communicate on behalf of the student regarding, or otherwise intervene in the process. The College will communicate directly with the student regarding all matters related to the grievance.

To submit a **Grievance**, please complete the online grievance form by going to the StudentHub, and clicking on Contact Us.

Complaint Process for Distance Education Programs

Pacific College of Health and Science (PCHS) has an established process for handling complaints and concerns from students and prospective students. PCHS strives to resolve student complaints and grievances within the College. Students not satisfied with the final disposition of the complaint process may contact the College's accrediting agencies and/or the relevant state authority in which the student resides. See the [Student Consumer Complaints Process](#) site for contact information.

Pacific College of Health and Science (PCHS) is approved by the state of New York to participate in the National Council for State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements (NC-SARA). PCHS is committed to investigating consumer protection concerns raised by students in distance education programs/ courses and follows the complaint resolution policies and procedures outlined within the [SARA Policy Manual](#) and summarized here: <https://www.nc-sara.org/sara-student-complaints-0>.

Complaint Process for Out-of-State Students in [SARA Member States and Territories](#):

PCHS distance education students residing outside of New York State who have a consumer protection related complaint regarding distance education programs and courses should first seek to resolve such a complaint within the College. Complaints/grievances may be submitted to a Complaint Administrator at any time by emailing complaints@pacificcollege.edu, or by going to the [StudentHub](#), and clicking on Contact Us.

Detailed information on the College's Complaint Procedures can be found in the [Academic Catalog](#).

If the complaint remains unresolved after all institutional procedures have been exhausted, a student residing in a [SARA state/territory](#) may direct the complaint to the New York SARA State Portal Entity. Students may appeal the institution decision to the SARA State Portal Entity in New York State within two years of the incident about which the complaint is made. (*Please note, SARA Policies do not cover complaints regarding grades or student conduct violations.*)

For detailed information about the New York State Education Department complaint process, visit <https://www.nysed.gov/college-university-evaluation/sara-student-complaint-process>.

New York State Portal Entity Contact:

Andrea Richards, Supervisor of Higher Education Programs
New York State Education Department | 89 Washington Avenue | Albany, NY 12234
518-474-1551 | IHEauthorize@nysed.gov

Students residing in California: California is not a member of NC-SARA, students can direct complaints to [California Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education](#).

Accreditors: [Accrediting Agencies Contact Information](#)

State Contact Information: [State Contact Information for Student Complaints for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico](#). This information should not be construed as informative of what agencies regulate Pacific College of Health and Science or in what states the College is licensed or required to be licensed.

Title IX, Discrimination, and Harassment

Title IX

The Title IX Representative is responsible for the school's overall compliance with Title IX, including response to reports of sexual misconduct affecting the campus community. The Title IX Representative's contact information is listed below; questions about the application of Title IX and the College's compliance with it should be directed to this individual.

If you wish to make a report of sexual misconduct affecting the campus community, please follow the grievance procedure published in the academic catalog (for students) or contact Human Resources (for employees).

Title IX Representative

Dr. Ashley Kowal, VP of Student Services
110 William Street, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10038
(929) 373-3223
complaints@pacificcollege.edu

Notice of Nondiscrimination

PCHS does not tolerate discrimination or harassment and is committed to providing an education conducive to the personal and professional development of each individual and to maintaining an academic and workplace environment free of discrimination and harassment based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, mental or physical disability, veteran status, marital status, or other legally protected characteristics in the admission to, access to, or treatment, or employment in any of its programs or activities.

This policy is consistent with relevant governmental statutes and regulations, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Higher Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and any other relevant federal, state, and local laws.

Complaints of discrimination or harassment should be reported to:

Title VI Representative

Dr. Ashley Kowal, VP of Student Services
110 William Street, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10038

(929) 373-3223

complaints@pacificcollege.edu

Students and staff can also direct inquiries about Title IX and report complaints or instances of sexual harassment and other forms of sex discrimination to the Federal Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights.

V. Anti-Hazing Policy

Policy Statement

Pacific College of Health and Science (PCHS) is committed to promoting a safe and healthy campus environment for its community and prohibits all forms of hazing as defined under federal and state law.

It is the policy of Pacific College of Health and Science (PCHS) to comply with the Stop Campus Hazing Act ("SCHA") and the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), and its implementing regulations at 34 C.F.R. § 668.46 (collectively, the "Clery Act").

PCHS's Anti-Hazing Policy outlines clear definitions, reporting mechanisms, enforcement procedures, and mandatory training.

Policy Scope and Applicability

This policy applies to PCHS students, faculty, staff, and student organizations. This policy applies to conduct that occurs between two or more people who are affiliated with PCHS, or any student or other organization associated with PCHS.

No member of the PCHS community shall permit the hazing of a student, participate in the hazing of a student, including when the hazing involves coerced consumption of alcohol or drugs, or of abuse resulting in serious physical harm to the student.

This policy also defines the requirements for providing a safe and secure environment for students. PCHS prohibits hazing (as defined below) committed against students as part of their education programs or activities. PCHS reserves the right to make changes to this policy as necessary to comply with the most recent laws, regulations or court decisions.

Definitions

Hazing: The term 'hazing' means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that—

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

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

(aa) whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;

(bb) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;

(cc) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;

(dd) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;

(ee) any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;

(ff) any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and

(gg) any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

Student Organization: The term 'student organization', means an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

Filing a Report

Anyone may make a report pertaining to violations of this policy, and nothing in this policy prohibits a student, faculty or staff from reporting a crime directly to law enforcement. A student that has experienced or witnessed hazing is strongly encouraged to notify an administrator as soon as possible after the incident. Students have the option to notify law enforcement directly or be assisted in doing so.

Faculty, staff, and student organizations who have witnessed hazing of a student are required to notify an administrator as soon as possible after the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, it may be appropriate for the administrator to notify law enforcement.

Reports of instances of hazing can be made by contacting campus director or other administrator, by emailing complaints@pacificcollege.edu, or by going to the StudentHub, and clicking on Contact Us.

Investigating Procedure

All hazing reports will be promptly and thoroughly investigated by the campus director/complaint administrator, as well as other relevant PCHS administrators. A complaint against a student for hazing will be addressed under the PCHS Sanctions and Disciplinary and Complaint Procedures outlined in the academic catalog. A hazing complaint against faculty or staff will be referred to Human Resources and addressed under the appropriate conduct policies and procedures. Sanctions may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the Anti-Hazing Policy.

Hazing Awareness and Prevention Programs

Although 44 of the 50 states and the District of Columbia have anti-hazing laws in place, the strength and breadth of the laws vary significantly. Advocating for stronger and more comprehensive laws is an important component of prevention. Applicable local, State, and Tribal laws on hazing can be found at <https://stophazing.org/policy/state-laws/>.

PCHS's Anti-Hazing Policy is distributed annually to students, faculty and staff and addressed during orientation. In addition, the College provides annual awareness and prevention programs which is designed to promote awareness, provide clear definitions and examples of hazing, outline reporting mechanisms, and empower students to act when they witness or experience harmful behaviors. It also includes primary prevention strategies and components such as skill building for bystander intervention, information about ethical leadership, and/or the promotion of strategies for building group cohesion without hazing. All training will be based on evidence-based best practices in hazing prevention.

Public Disclosures

Where required, PCHS maintains publicly accessible reports of hazing incidents accessible on the College's Student Consumer Information webpage under Annual Disclosures. This report will include all reported incidents of hazing under this policy. All reported hazing incidents will be published to the webpage within fifteen (15) days of adjudication and will remain in the report for five (5) years. The webpage will be reviewed bi-annually. The Information in the report includes:

- Name of the organization involved in the incident,
- Date or Dates of the incident, and
- A description of the hazing related allegations, findings, sanctions, and adjudications for any person or organization involved.

The publicly accessible report does not include personally identifiable information.

Resources & Tools

Stop Campus Hazing Act: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-bill/5646/text>

StopHazing: <https://stophazing.org/>

Student Consumer Information: <https://www.pacificcollege.edu/about/student-consumer-information>

Academic Catalog: <https://www.pacificcollege.edu/current/college-catalog>

ADDENDUM

PACIFIC COLLEGE OF HEALTH AND SCIENCE - Chicago Campus Statistics of Criminal Offense On-Campus/Non-Campus Buildings/Public Property January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2025

These statistics below are gathered from the Campus Crime Log kept by the Lead CSA (Campus Director). They comprise the data reported here and reported to the DOE. Efforts have been made to gather additional data related to reportable crimes that may have occurred in front of the college from the local police department.

On Campus				
Section	Crime Category	2023	2024	2025
Criminal Offense	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Rape	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Fondling	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Incest	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Robbery	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Burglary	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Arson	0	0	0
VAWA Offense	Domestic Violence	0	0	0
VAWA Offense	Dating Violence	0	0	0
VAWA Offense	Stalking	0	0	0
Hazing	Hazing	0	0	0
Arrest	Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Arrest	Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Arrest	Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0
Referral	Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Referral	Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Referral	Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0

Non-Campus Property				
Section	Crime Category	2023	2024	2025
Criminal Offense	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Rape	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Fondling	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Incest	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Statutory Rape	0	0	0

Criminal Offense	Robbery	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Burglary	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Arson	0	0	0
VAWA Offense	Domestic Violence	0	0	0
VAWA Offense	Dating Violence	0	0	0
VAWA Offense	Stalking	0	0	0
Hazing	Hazing	0	0	0
Arrest	Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Arrest	Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Arrest	Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0
Referral	Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Referral	Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Referral	Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0

Public Property				
Section	Crime Category	2023	2024	2025
Criminal Offense	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Rape	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Fondling	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Incest	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Statutory Rape	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Robbery	1	0	0
Criminal Offense	Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Burglary	0	0	0
Criminal Offense	Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0
Criminal Offense	Arson	0	0	0
VAWA Offense	Domestic Violence	0	0	0
VAWA Offense	Dating Violence	0	0	0
VAWA Offense	Stalking	0	0	0
Hazing	Hazing	0	0	0
Arrest	Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Arrest	Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Arrest	Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0
Referral	Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0
Referral	Drug Law Violations	0	0	0
Referral	Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0

2025

Hate Crime Offense	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability	Total
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2024

Hate Crime Offense	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability	Total
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2023

Hate Crime Offense	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Ethnicity	National Origin	Disability	Total
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Crime Category	2023	2024	2025
Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0