This report has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act of 1990 (amended November 1998 and renamed the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and further amended by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 and the Violence Against Women Act of 2014). The report contains information regarding campus security and personal safety, including topics such as: crime and violence prevention, fire safety, crime reporting policies, disciplinary procedures, emergency procedures, and other matters of importance related to security and safety on campus. It also contains information about crime statistics for the three previous calendar years concerning reported crimes covered by the Clery Act that occurred on campus; in any off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by The John Marshall Law School (JMLS); and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. This report is available annually on October 1st to all prospective and currently enrolled students and prospective and current employees. A copy of the report is available on the JMLS's website at: http://www.jmls.edu/security/clery-disclosure-act.php

Hard copies can be obtained from the Campus Safety and Security Department during normal working hours by contacting:

Ali Haleem
Director, Campus Safety and Security Department
The John Marshall Law School
312.427.2737 ext. 339
ahaleem@jmls.edu
## Annual Security Report

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1. Emergency Information

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

Please *immediately* report significant emergencies or dangerous situations that pose an immediate threat to the health and safety of the JMLS community to the Chicago Police Department and Campus Security. To report an emergency on campus you should:

**Call 911** and then:

Call Campus Safety and Security by picking up any house phone and simply pressing 5-0-1. Or if calling from a cell phone or off-campus phone, please dial 312.427.2737 ext. 501.

After calling 911, we encourage our community members, students, faculty, staff, guests to contact Campus Security. Campus Security can then assist emergency responders by providing directions and/or guidance in reaching the desired location as quickly as possible.

HOW TO RECEIVE INFORMATION IN AN EMERGENCY

JMLS has contracted with e2Campus Messenger to provide services to the school community via cell phone text messages, voice messages, and/or email. The **JMLS Emergency Notification System** is available to all students, faculty, staff, guests, and onsite vendors of JMLS. An immediate SMS text alert will be sent in case of a serious crime in progress, a weather emergency, or other urgent situation. All students and employees are registered for this service. Individuals may choose to opt out of receiving text messages when prompted by the opt-out text message sent at the beginning of the fall and spring semesters. Individuals can also log in at [www.jmls.edu/ens](http://www.jmls.edu/ens) to update their information or self-register for the ENS system. Emergency notifications may also be announced via the internal public address systems in each building. Watch your JMLS email account for Timely Warnings and/or Emergency Notifications.

2. Policies for Reporting Crimes and Emergencies

It is the policy of The John Marshall Law School to encourage community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests to report all emergencies and crimes to Campus Security and the Chicago Police Department in a timely manner.

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

Please *immediately* report significant emergencies or dangerous situations by following the steps outlined above.

**Inadvertent Calls to 911**

Occasionally, a person may inadvertently dial 911. If this happens, do not hang up as this will result in expenditure of valuable resources as the 911 Call Center attempts to determine if there is an emergency. Instead, please do the following:

1. **STAY ON THE LINE. DO NOT HANG UP.**
2. When the call is answered by the 911-Call Center, state that this is not an emergency.
3. Inform them you are calling from The John Marshall Law School and that the wrong number was dialed.
4. Contact Campus Security to inform them that this was not an emergency.
REPORTING CRIMES (NON-EMERGENCIES)

Please report crimes (non-emergencies) to Campus Security and the Chicago Police Department as soon as possible. To report a crime that has occurred on campus, but does not present an emergency situation, contact Campus Security at 312.427.2737 ext. 501 and the Chicago Police Department at 311. If you would like, Campus Security can assist in reporting crimes to the Chicago Police Department.

In addition, you may report a crime to the following staff:

- Dean of The John Marshall Law School
- Vice Dean for Academic Affairs
- Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership

Additional information about making reports and resources are set out in the policy on Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking reprinted in Section 21 of this Report.

JMLS does not have a general policy for voluntary, confidential reporting of crime statistics for inclusion in the disclosure of crime statistics in the Annual Security Report.
3. Contacting Security for Non-Emergencies

To report a non-emergency security related matter, call Campus Security at one of the following extensions depending upon the building you are in:

- 304 S. State Street Building 24 hours a day. 7 days a week. 312.427.2737 ext. 501
- 315 S. Plymouth Ct Building (Mon-Fri 11AM-11PM) 312.427.2737 ext. 507
- 19 W. Jackson Blvd-Community Legal Clinics Building (Mon-Fri 9AM-9PM) 312.427.2737 ext. 503
- 321 S. Plymouth Ct. Chicago Bar Association Building (Mon-Fri 6AM-12AM & Sat-Sun 7AM-11PM) 312.427.3989

Campus Security Officers are available at the listed times to answer your call. In response to a call, Campus Security will take the required action, dispatching an officer or asking the caller to report to the Campus Security desk to file an incident report. Campus Security incident reports are forwarded to the appropriate department for review and potential action. Campus Security will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate.

4. Timely Warning and Emergency Notification

Campus Security is responsible for issuing (1) Timely Warnings and (2) Emergency Notifications. As explained more fully below, Emergency Notifications differ from Timely Warnings in that Timely Warnings issue only for crimes reportable under the Clery Act, while Emergency Notifications address a much wider range of threats (i.e., gas leaks, tornadoes, structural damage to a building, etc.).

Timely Warnings

Campus Security will, in a timely manner, warn the campus community of any ongoing or continuing threat to students and employees that arise from a crime listed below and occur on campus, in or on a non-campus building that is owned or controlled by JMLS, or on public property that is immediately adjacent to the campus.

- Criminal Homicide
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Sex Assault
- Arson
- Dating Violence
- Larceny-Theft (if a hate crime)
- Domestic Violence
- Simple Assault (if a hate crime)
- Stalking
- Intimidation (if a hate crime)
- Robbery
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (if a hate crime)
- Aggravated Assault
- Any Crime Involving Bodily Injury (if a hate crime)
- Burglary

The warning will be issued via cell phone text messages, voice messages to cell and land-line phones, and/or jmls.edu email accounts to students, faculty, and staff and/or, if appropriate, by postings in affected buildings. In addition, the Campus Security Department may post a notice on the JMLS website under the eCommons portion for students, faculty, and staff.

The warning will briefly describe what happened and, when and where the situation occurred. A description of the offender may be included if the victim’s description of the offender is sufficiently detailed.

JMLS is not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a professional counselor. Campus Security will determine whether to issue a Timely Warning in that circumstance. The following individuals are responsible for disseminating Timely Warnings via the JMLS Emergency Notification System:

Director of Campus Safety & Security
Campus Safety & Security Supervisors
Emergency Notifications
Emergency Notifications involve situations where there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus. The types of incidents that may cause an immediate threat to the JMLS community include, but are not limited to:

- Active Shooter
- Hostage/Barricade situation
- Significant Flooding
- Suspicous Package with Confirmation of a Device
- Suspicious Death
- Tornado
- Fire/Explosion
- Structural Damage to a JMLS Facility
- Biological Threat
- Riot
- Gas Leak
- Hazardous Materials

JMLS will issue Emergency Notifications via cell phone text messages, voice messages to cell and/or land line phones, jmls.edu email accounts and/or the internal public address systems in each building to appropriate segment of students and/or employees. In addition, Campus Security may post a notice on the JMLS announcement monitors throughout the campus along with RSS feeds and the JMLS website at www.jmls.edu.

If an Emergency Notification is issued there will not be a Timely Warning issued based on the same circumstances; however, follow-up information will be provided to the community as needed.

Process for Confirming and Notifying the Campus Community About a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation:

The three steps used to assess and develop emergency communications are listed below.

Step 1: Critical Incident Assessment

- **Gather facts/Assess the Situation:** Campus Security personnel will provide situational awareness to the JMLS Emergency Management Team (EMT) and/or Director of Campus Safety and Security. Once the EMT team and/or Director of Campus Safety and Security confirm that an emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus exists, the EMT team and/or Director of Campus Safety and Security will determine the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive a notification as well as the content of the notification.

Step 2: Incident/Protective Action Communications

- **Activate the Emergency Notification System:** Once the decision is made to disseminate an emergency notification Campus Safety and Security will initiate and activate the JMLS Emergency Notification System. The following individuals are responsible for activating the JMLS Emergency Notification System:
  - Director of Campus Safety and Security
  - Campus Safety & Security Supervisors
  - Information Technology Services Technical Analyst and e2Campus Emergency Notification System Administrator

Additional methods of notification may utilize building public address/voice annunciation systems, electronic bulletin boards, the JMLS Website Home Page and the public media. Updates and information to the larger community will be coordinated via the JMLS Executive Director for Institutional Affairs Office.

- **Activate the EMT:** If the Director and/or Campus Safety & Security Supervisors determine that the emergency reaches such proportions that it requires a closely coordinated effort on the part of leading campus officials The John Marshall Law School Emergency Management Team (EMT) will be activated. The EMT team serves as a centralized management team for emergency operations.

Step 3: Evaluate Incident Response
Monitor Media coverage: The EMT team, and any other assigned School officials, will monitor local media coverage to ensure accurate information is being communicated and determine if any further action is needed.

5. Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

JMLS Campus Security has received training in Incident Command and the National Incident Management System, First Responder, First Aid, CPR, and AED utilization. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, first responders to the scene may include JMLS Campus Safety and Security, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) or the Chicago Fire Department (CFD). JMLS Campus Safety and Security will address situations appropriate to our authority and training. JMLS Campus Safety and Security will assist CPD, CFD, and other emergency responders in addressing situations that require this level of response.

Members of the JMLS community and visitors are encouraged to immediately report significant emergencies or dangerous situations that pose an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of the JMLS community to the Chicago Police Department and Campus Security. Members of the JMLS community and visitors are encouraged to observe the following procedures (also outline in Section 1: Emergency Information – How to Respond in an Emergency) during emergencies that may occur on campus.

HOW TO RESPOND IN AN EMERGENCY

Evacuation

It is the policy of JMLS to take reasonable steps to protect the safety and health of every student, faculty, staff, contractor, guest, and visitor. Evacuation of the building may be required for a number of reasons including fire or smoke, utility failure, chemical spill, explosion, bomb threat or gas leak. This plan describes the evacuation procedures for the JMLS buildings and the responsibilities of all personnel involved in the evacuation.

An evacuation is implemented under conditions when it is no longer safe to remain in a building or a specific area in a building. Evacuation requires occupants to move out and away from a building to an area of refuge or out and away from a specific area within a building.

Procedures

In case of fire on campus, dial 911, then Security at ext. 501.

- Learn the locations of fire extinguishers, fire exits, and alarm pull stations in your area and know how to use them. Fire extinguishers are usually near the elevators or stairwells.
- If a minor fire appears controllable IMMEDIATELY contact the fire department (911) and security (501). Then pull the fire extinguisher from the wall and promptly direct its discharge at the base of the flame, sweeping back and forth. Begin at a safe distance (6-8 feet), and never let a fire get between you and your exit. Even if you are able to completely extinguish a fire, the fire department still needs to be notified for inspections.
- If a fire emergency exists, activate the building alarm.
- For large fires that do not appear controllable, IMMEDIATELY notify the fire department by calling 911. Give the address, floor, and nature of the emergency. Do not enter a room with fire; close all doors to confine the fire and reduce oxygen. DO NOT LOCK DOORS. Pull the fire alarm if the alarm is not already going off.
- If you hear the building alarm, or are instructed to evacuate, walk quickly to the nearest marked exit and alert others to do the same.
- In-class faculty members are responsible for directing students to the nearest exit and confirming that all students have exited. If you are not in a classroom when an alarm sounds, evacuate the building via the nearest interior staircase. An open staircase is a better choice than a closed staircase. Fire drills will be conducted semiannually to help building occupants learn their escape routes. Evacuation maps are posted near the elevator lobbies on each floor.
- ONLY USE THE EXTERIOR FIRE ESCAPE IF ALL INTERIOR ESCAPE ROUTES ARE BLOCKED BY SMOKE OR FLAME.
• **DO NOT USE AN ELEVATOR IN CASE OF FIRE. STAY CALM. KEEP OTHERS CALM.** Many building occupants do not recognize their own need for assistance. Encourage your friends and colleagues to identify themselves if you think they may need specific assistance during an emergency. Let people know that while self-identification is voluntary, you can ask that the information be kept confidential and that it be shared only with those who have responsibilities for emergency response.

• Once outside, move to the designated meeting area, which is the southwest corner of Pritzker Park at the corner of Van Buren and State Street just south of the 304 S. State Street Building.

• Follow the directions of faculty, maintenance staff, and the Campus Safety and Security Department members until you are outside and at the meeting point.

• **DO NOT RETURN TO AN EVACUATED BUILDING** unless told to do so by an authorized school official.

  **Note:** *If you become trapped in a building during a fire and a window is available, place an article of clothing (shirt, coat, etc.) outside the window as a marker for rescue crews. If there is no window stay near the floor where the air will be less toxic. Shout at regular intervals to alert emergency crews of your location.*

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**Shelter-in-Place—Environmental**

An environmental shelter-in-place is a procedure where the entire building population is moved to a single or multiple location(s) in a building. This is most commonly used during weather emergencies or when an extremely hazardous substance is released into the outside atmosphere.

**Procedures**

- Stay inside your building, or immediately go into the nearest building
- Close all windows
- Immediately go to an area inside the building, away from exterior walls and windows
- Await further instructions from emergency personnel
- **DO NOT** evacuate the building until you receive an "all clear" from emergency personnel
- Pay attention to announcements that are being made over the Public Address System and the Emergency Broadcast System
- The Emergency Notification System (ENS) will be activated and real-time text alerts and updates will be sent to your cell phone and/or email address that was used during registration with the ENS system.

---

**Shelter-in-Place—Active Shooter**

An active shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people. In most cases, active shooters use firearms, and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims. Active shooter situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly.

**Procedures**

- If possible, exit the building immediately and call 911 and Campus Security (312.427.2737 ext. 501)
- When calling 911, be prepared to give as much detailed information as possible such as:
  - Your name
  - Location of the incident (address, organization, floor, etc.)
  - Number of shooters
  - Identification of shooters (name, description, gender, weapon type)
  - Building population
  - Your present location
  - Number of victims
- **IF YOU CANNOT EXIT** the following actions are recommended:
  - Go to the nearest room or office and lock the door from the inside
  - Close and lock the door
  - Turn off the lights
If an active shooter enters your office or classroom

- Try to remain calm. Dial 911, if possible, and alert police to the shooter's location. If you can't speak, leave the line open so the dispatcher can listen to what's taking place. Normally the location of a 911 call can be determined without speaking. If there is absolutely no opportunity for escape or hiding, it might be possible to negotiate with the shooter. However, attempting to overpower the shooter with force should be considered a very last resort, after all other options have been exhausted. If the shooter leaves the area, proceed immediately to a safer place and do not touch anything that was in the vicinity of the shooter.
- No matter what the circumstances, if you decide to flee during an active shooting situation, make sure you have an escape route and plan in mind. Do not attempt to carry anything while fleeing; move quickly, keep your hands visible, and follow the instructions of any police officers you may encounter. Do not attempt to remove injured people; instead, leave wounded victims where they are and notify authorities of their location as soon as possible.

Police Response

- Police are trained to respond to an active shooting incident by entering the building as soon as possible, and proceeding to the area of the shooter(s). They will move quickly and directly. Early on in an incident, they may not be able to rescue people, because their main goal is to get to the shooter(s) and disarm them. Try to remain calm and patient during this time, so as not to interfere with police operations. Put your hands up and follow all directions being given to you by Police Officers. Normally, a rescue team is formed shortly after the first responding officers enter the building. They will be the Officers who will search for injured parties and get everyone safely out of the building. In addition, information regarding JMLS Emergency Communication can be found in this report under section 1: Emergency information and Section 5: Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications.

TESTING THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

JMLS Emergency Messaging System

JMLS tests aspects of its emergency response and evacuation procedures at various times throughout the year. The emergency notification system is tested twice yearly in pre-announced trials. An email notice is distributed before each test which email includes instructions on what to expect and how to respond. In addition, JMLS conducts several emergency response exercises each year, such as table top exercises, and drills. These are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Evacuation Drills

A fire evacuation drill is coordinated by Campus Safety and Security each fall and spring semester for the entire campus. Each drill is documented with a description of the exercise, the date, time, and whether it was announced. Thus, the fire emergency response and evacuation procedures are assessed and evaluated twice each year. All
campus occupants learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. Designated locations for long-term evacuations are affected by the circumstances particular to the evacuation. In both cases, Campus Security and building Maintenance staff on the scene will communicate information to the campus community regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of an emergency. At JMLS, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants practice drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about the evacuation procedures during the drills, the process also provides the school an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components.

Evacuation drills are monitored by Campus Safety and Security, Maintenance, and the Property Management Company, MB Real Estate, as well as being observed by representatives from the Chicago Fire Department to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns. Deficient equipment is repaired immediately. Recommendations for improvements are submitted to the appropriate departments for consideration.

**Shelter-in-Place Drills**

A shelter-in-place drill is currently being put together by The Dean of the John Marshall Law School and Campus Safety and Security with a preliminary plan to execute the drill each year campus wide. Each drill will be documented with a description of the exercise, the date, time, and whether it was announced or unannounced. Thus, the shelter-in-place procedures will be assessed and evaluated each year. Campus Safety and Security and the Emergency Management Team will tour the facilities to monitor compliance and document issues.

The purpose of shelter-in-place drills is to prepare building occupants in case of an emergency. At JMLS, shelter-in-place drills will be used as a way to educate and train occupants on how to effectively shelter-in-place protocols. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about shelter-in-place procedures during the drills, the process will also provide the school an opportunity to test the operation of the building public address system components, the emergency notification system and the emergency broadcast system.

Deficient equipment will be repaired immediately. Recommendations for improvement will be submitted to the appropriate departments for consideration.

## 6. Missing Student Policy

### Missing Student Notification Policy

The risk that a student might go missing is a concern for all educational institutions. A report of a missing student can come from a variety of sources, including family, friends, or fellow students. Because of our concern for student safety, and in accordance with applicable law, we have established this missing student notification policy and procedure.

**A. Scope of Policy**

1. **Non-Residential Students:**

   All students at The John Marshall Law School live off campus and are thus non-residential. Concerns about a student who is or may be missing should be reported to Campus Security. But the JMLS Security Department's scope of authority is limited to the campus. Therefore, when a JMLS student is believed to be missing, the reporting person also should immediately notify local law enforcement authorities.

2. **Study-Abroad Students:**

   For JMLS students on school-sponsored study-abroad programs, report concerns about potentially missing students both to local law enforcement authorities and to the JMLS onsite Resident Director. Students traveling in JMLS study-abroad programs will be provided with instructions about notifying the Resident Director about
multi-day travel away from the program housing location. The Resident Director will follow up in an attempt to locate any student who fails to timely return from a planned trip or otherwise appears to have gone missing. The follow up will include contacting the U.S. Embassy and law enforcement officials as necessary. Concerns about JMLS students studying abroad at another university in a program not sponsored by JMLS should be reported first to local law enforcement and the appropriate official at that university, then to the JMLS Dean’s Office.

3. **Students Traveling for Law-School Activities:**

On occasion, students travel with JMLS-sponsored activities, such as competitions, professional organization activities, and the like. In those instances, the faculty or staff member in charge of the trip is responsible for collecting confidential emergency information and enforcing procedures for monitoring the whereabouts of students. If a student appears to have gone missing, the faculty member will notify local law enforcement and JMLS as necessary.

**B. Reporting Procedures**

1. Any faculty or staff member outside JMLS Security who believes a student is missing, or who receives a report that a student is or may be missing, should report that concern to JMLS Security. In addition, faculty members should contact the Registrar’s Office when a student has missed more than two consecutive class sessions without notice or other contact.

2. JMLS Security will initiate an investigation and will attempt to obtain all reasonably necessary information about the missing student. Information typically will include descriptions of the student and what the student was wearing when last seen; any individuals with whom the student may be; vehicle description; information about the student’s habits and patterns; and any concerns about the student’s physical or mental well-being. JMLS Security will obtain a photo from JMLS records, if available, along with the student’s class schedule and emergency contact information from the Registrar’s Office.

3. JMLS Security will conduct a quick, but thorough, search of campus properties and will contact the Information Technology Department to determine that last time the student’s ID card was used and when the student last logged onto email or other JMLS systems. JMLS Security will also review security videos as needed. JMLS Security will notify the Dean and the Student Support and Emergency Team (SSET), and—with the Dean—will contact the student’s faculty members, and known friends and acquaintances to try to determine the student’s whereabouts.

4. If JMLS Security determines from the report (e.g., that someone witnessed an abduction) that the student is a missing person, or when the search efforts described above do not locate the student, JMLS Security will contact the appropriate law-enforcement agency to report the student as a missing person. This contact will occur as soon as possible, and not later than 24 hours after determining a student in the U.S. is missing. The law enforcement agency will then take charge of the investigation.

5. No later than 24 hours after determining that a student is missing, the Law School—through the Dean unless otherwise designated—will notify the student’s emergency contact (for students 18 and over) or parent/guardian (for students under 18).

**C. Possible Missing Student Outcomes**

Multiple outcomes are possible in the case of a missing student. The three most likely possibilities are:

1. **After a search, the student is safe and well:** In this situation, JMLS Security will contact the individual who reported the student as missing and give that person basic assurances without disclosing confidential information.
D. Campus Communications

1. In General: In cases involving missing persons, law enforcement personnel are typically best suited to provide information to the media that is designed to elicit public assistance in the search. Therefore, unless otherwise approved by the Dean, communications regarding missing students generally will be handled by outside law enforcement authorities. Internal communication to the JMLS community (other than Security Alerts issued by the Public Safety Department) will generally be handled by the Dean, or by the Office of Marketing and Communications with the Dean’s approval.

2. Outside Inquiries: All outside inquiries to the JMLS regarding missing students, or information provided to any individual at JMLS about a missing student, will be referred to the Office of Marketing and Communications. The Office of Marketing and Communications, in collaboration with JMLS Security and the Dean, will determine whether to handle or refer to law enforcement any such inquiries and information. Before providing the JMLS community with any information about a missing student, the Office of Marketing and Communications will consult with JMLS Security, the Dean, and local law enforcement authorities as needed to ensure that communications do not hinder any investigation.

3. Responding to Other Students: It is often possible that other students will be anxious about the missing student. In such circumstance, JMLS Security, in collaboration with the Dean, will coordinate education about personal safety; to the extent appropriate, let students know what effort is being made to locate the missing student; and provide emotional support and counseling referrals as warranted.


It is the policy of The John Marshall Law School that Campus Security prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The full text of this report can be located on our website at: http://www.jmls.edu/security/clery-disclosure-act.php. The report is prepared with assistance from the Chicago Police Department. In addition, the Office of Student Life and Leadership provides updated information on its educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act.

The report contains information regarding campus security and personal safety including topics such as: crime prevention, fire safety, crime reporting policies, disciplinary procedures, and other matters of importance related to security and safety on campus. It also contains information about crime statistics for the three previous calendar years concerning reported crimes covered by the Clery Act that occurred on campus; in any off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by JMLS; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Crimes, arrests, and referral statistics reported to the JMLS Campus Security Department, designated campus officials (identified in Section 2: Policies for Reporting Emergencies and Crimes), Campus Security Authorities (identified in Section 7: Campus Security Authorities) and the Chicago Police Department are included in our annual.
Each semester, Campus Security presents during New Student orientation to all incoming students about how to access the Annual Security Report. Prospective students receive a packet of information about the law school that includes instructions on how to access the JMLS Annual Security Report. Prospective faculty and staff are informed of the Clery Report's availability when they review open faculty positions at JMLS. All final candidates are provided the Annual Security Report in its entirety as part of their orientation materials during on-campus interviews.

Copies of the report may also be obtained by contacting the Director of Campus Safety and Security, Ali Haleem at 312.427.2737 ext. 339 or by email ahaleem@jmls.edu.

Sankofa
It is the policy of The John Marshall Law School that information shared by students in a counseling session in the Sankofa Counseling Services Office (312.427.2737 ext. 455) is confidential and is not disclosed without the student's written permission, except in the instance, when in the judgment of the counselor, such disclosure is necessary to protect the student or someone else from serious harm, or when such disclosure is required by law. Crimes reported to the Counseling Services Office are not included in the annual crime statistics report, unless the student reports the crime to JMLS Security or another office on campus. Counseling Services staff informs their clients of the procedures to report crime to Campus Security on a voluntary basis, should they feel it is in the best interest of the client.

8. Campus Security Authorities

The federal law known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) requires "Campus Security Authorities" to report campus crime statistics to the Department of Education on an annual basis. At JMLS, Campus Security gathers and compiles the statistical information from Campus Security Authorities.

"Campus Security Authorities," as specified by the Clery Act, include security officers; deans (or other senior student administrative personnel); residence hall staff; advisors to student clubs and organizations; and other campus officials who have "significant responsibility for student and campus activities," such as, but not limited to, student housing, student conduct procedures, etc. Professional counselors are exempt from the reporting requirement while working within the scope of a license or certification.

For purposes of collecting statistical information for JMLS's Annual Security Report, the Campus Security Authorities at JMLS include, but are not limited to, the following positions:

Dean of The John Marshall Law School

Chief of Staff Deans Office

Vice Dean for Academic Affairs

Associate Dean for Graduate and Center Programs

Associate Dean for Research and Faculty Development

Associate Dean for SCALES and Inclusive Excellence

Associate Dean for Professionalism and Career Strategy

Associate Dean for Academic Achievement, Institutional Assessment and Bar Preparation

Assistant Dean for Admissions
Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership
Assistant Dean for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
General Counsel and Assistant Dean for Human Resources
Associate General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer
Chief Financial Officer
Title IX and Disabilities Accommodation Coordinator
Director of Library and Information Technology
Director of Campus Safety and Security/Title IX Investigator
  Campus Safety and Security Supervisors
  Campus Safety and Security Officers
Faculty Advisor to Middle Eastern Law Student Association and Phi Delta Phi Fraternity
Faculty Advisor to Journal of Information Technology Privacy Law and Blockchain Law Organization
Faculty Advisor to Decalogue Society and Phi Alpha Delta
Moot Court Coaches
Student Support and Emergency Team (SSET)
International Patent Drafting Competition Coaches
Faculty Advisor to Asian Pacific American Law Student Association
Faculty Advisor to State Intellectual Property Office students
Faculty Advisor to Summer College to Assess Legal Education Skills

Positions that do not meet the criteria for being campus security authorities include faculty who do not have any responsibility for student and campus activity beyond the classroom, administrative, housekeeping, and cafeteria staff.

Anyone who has experienced sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking is urged to immediately seek help. Help includes seeking medical assistance, seeking confidential counseling or crisis response, filing a report with law enforcement or making a report to JMLS. Campus Security (or a designated JMLS staff member) will help any individual get to a safe place, provide transportation to the hospital, contact a law enforcement agency and offer information about JMLS’s resources. Although JMLS encourages all members of its community to report any incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and/or stalking to the police, the individual may choose not to make a report.
9. Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

It is the policy of The John Marshall Law School that a JMLS ID card is needed to gain building access at all hours and in all buildings. Students and employees are required to scan their JMLS ID card every time they enter a JMLS building to confirm their status as a current student or employee. Employees and students who temporarily misplace their JMLS ID cards must obtain a temporary ID card at the security desk before entering the buildings. These temporary ID cards must be scanned upon entering the buildings in the same manner that regular JMLS ID cards are scanned. Employees and students are expected to replace lost JMLS ID cards in the Campus Safety and Security Department Office located in P-301.

All visitors and contractors entering the buildings must present an official state ID card at the security desk and a current company employee card (for contractors only) and receive a visitor or contractor ID card. In general, visitors and contractors must scan their ID cards to enter the premises and return their ID cards upon leaving the buildings for the day; an exception is made for visitors on JMLS guided tours that may enter and exit buildings with their JMLS guide.

Persons without a JMLS ID card or temporary ID card who violate the access policy by entering the building against the security officer's instructions may be arrested for trespass and/or written up on an incident report to face disciplinary action.

The JMLS campus buildings are open as follows: 304 S. State St. building: Monday-Friday 7AM-11PM and Saturday-Sunday 8AM-10PM. 315 S. Plymouth Ct. Building: Monday-Friday 11AM-11PM only, and 19 W. Jackson Blvd Building: Monday-Friday 9AM-9pm only. Overnight access for properly authorized staff and faculty is authorized on a case by case method and can only be authorized by the Director of Campus Safety and Security.

Security Considerations Used in the Maintaining of Campus Facilities
Campus Security Officers patrol and inspect all on-campus facilities for security and safety issues. Campus Security Officers complete incident and maintenance request reports for identified issues and immediately notify maintenance staff of malfunctioning equipment or other unsafe conditions that they observe on patrol or that are reported to the Security Desks.

10. Policies Concerning Campus Safety & Security Authority

Campus Safety and Security Department Authority
The JMLS Campus Safety & Security Department, is comprised of a Director of Campus Safety and Security, three security shift supervisors, and more than 20 non-sworn security officers, under the authority of the Dean of The John Marshall Law School. Security posts, staffed by a security officer, are located in all of our campus buildings, except for the areas in the Chicago Bar Association Building and are supplemented by roving officers conducting foot patrols.

Campus security officers, while enforcing The John Marshall Law School's regulations, are authorized to ask any person for identification to determine whether he or she has lawful business at the law school. Security Officers may initiate a citizen's arrest when reasonable grounds, other than a City of Chicago ordinance violation, exists. Criminal incidents that occur on campus maybe referred to the Chicago Police Department or other law enforcement authorities. The JMLS campus community is encouraged to promptly and accurately report all crimes to Campus Security and/or the Chicago Police Department. The Department of Campus Safety & Security has an excellent working relationship with city law enforcement agencies both federal and local and assists with investigative efforts and exchange of information on criminal matters, as deemed necessary.

The Director of the JMLS Campus Safety and Security Department regularly attends the Chicago Police Department sponsored business and community meetings. The Director is a member of the 4th Ward of Chicago Community Safety Committee. The Director is a member of the Department of Homeland Security and Chicago Police
Department Intelligence Committee of the Private Sector and is a member of a security working group called the Security Council of Professional Educators (SCOPE). Membership includes representatives from campus security at higher educational institutions located in the Greater Chicago Business District, along with representatives from city and federal law enforcement agencies. Training opportunities, discussion of criminal activity and legislative updates affecting college campuses are presented at these forums.

POSITION STATEMENT
The John Marshall Law School Campus Safety and Security Department has issued this consensus-based and peer-reviewed Best Practices for the guidance of and voluntary use by JMLS Security Officers who deal, or may deal, with the issues addressed in the context of the use of force by Campus Safety and Security Personnel.

PURPOSE
The purpose of this Best Practice is to provide guidance to JMLS Campus Safety and Security Department Officers in the use of deadly and non-deadly force by the security personnel when such force is permitted. The JMLS Campus Safety and Security Department takes into consideration the laws of the City of Chicago’s jurisdictions and any existing model policies for guidance.

DEFINITIONS
Deadly Force: Any use of force that is reasonably likely to cause death or serious bodily injury.
Documentation: Documentation includes written reports, written statements, video recording, audio recording, photographs, etc.
Non-Deadly Force: Any use of force other than that which is considered deadly force. This includes any physical effort used to control or restrain another, or to overcome the resistance of another, including that force necessary to remove an individual from a premise.
Objectively Reasonable: This term means that, in determining the necessity for force and the appropriate level of force, security personnel are to evaluate each situation in light of the known circumstances, including, but not limited to, the seriousness of the incident, the level of the threat or resistance presented by the subject, and the level of the threat or resistance to the community.
Security Personnel: Individuals, other than public employees (federal, state or local government), employed part- or full-time by JMLS, in uniform or plain clothes, contract or proprietary, hired to protect JMLS assets, ranging from human lives to physical property (the premises and contents).

POLICIES
A. Using of Deadly Force
Security personnel are authorized to use deadly force to protect the officer or others from what is objectively and reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to either him or herself or any member of the JMLS Campus Community while on the JMLS Campus Property.

B. Using Non-Deadly Force
1. Where deadly force is not appropriate, security personnel may use only that level of force that is objectively reasonable to bring an individual under control.
2. Security personnel are only authorized to use non-deadly force techniques and issued equipment to:
   a. Protect the security personnel or any JMLS community member from physical harm while on JMLS campus property;
   b. Lawfully restrain or subdue a resistant individual; and/or
   c. Bring a situation safely under control.

C. Training
Security personnel are to receive periodic training/instruction to enhance the security personnel’s discretion and judgment when using force in accordance with this policy. JMLS will provide appropriate training given the type of equipment and force, which may be used by the security personnel.
D. Documentation
All incidents involving the use of force by security personnel will be documented.

**JMLS Campus Safety and Security Department Use of Force Policy**

It is the policy of The John Marshall Law School that security personnel use only the force that reasonably appears necessary to effectively bring an incident under control, while protecting the lives and safety of the JMLS Campus Community (students, staff, faculty and guests) as is reasonably possible. Security personnel should attempt to de-escalate any situation before using any level of force upon a person. Should the use of physical force be deemed required, security personnel are to use only that amount of force necessary to overcome the opposing resistance. The use of force must be objectively reasonable. The security personnel must only use that force which a reasonably prudent person would use under similar circumstances.

**Use of Force Factors:**
The following are among the factors that were seriously considered while developing this use of force policy:

1. Seriousness of the act or crime
2. Size, age and weight of the subject
3. Apparent physical ability of the subject
4. Weapons possessed by or available to the subject
5. Known history of violence by the subject
6. Whether the subject appears to be under the influence of an intoxicating substance
7. Presence of bystanders
8. Distance from the threat, location of the incident/threat (on campus property and required to respond or off campus property which should be handled by the Chicago Police Department) ability to retreat, and the availability of back up

For JMLS’s policy on reporting crimes, see Section 2: Policies for Reporting Emergencies and Crimes. For JMLS’s policy regarding counselors, see Section 6: Policy for Reporting Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics, heading “Counselors.”

**11. Types and Frequency of Security Programs**

At the beginning of each academic semester, incoming students are informed about campus safety & security procedures and practices. This generally takes place during New Student Orientation sessions in August and January, and has included presentations by security management and law enforcement officers. Slide and video presentations outline ways to maintain personal safety and security. Students are told about crime on campus as well as in the city. They are also told about the security resources available, including a description of the security protocols and reporting procedures. Slide presentation handouts are provided to new employees each month on security in the workplace and staying safe in the city. A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own safety and security and the safety and security of others.

When time is of the essence, information is released to the JMLS community through Timely Warnings and/or Emergency Notifications. (See Section 4: Timely Warning and Emergency Notification). Our security escort program employs Campus Security Officers to walk students to transportation stations and parking garages all within a 4 block radius of the JMLS campus from the hours of 7pm-11pm or until building closes. Students who have concerns for their safety outside of these hours are encouraged to notify Campus Security by asking to speak to a Campus Security Supervisor via the security officer at the desk in their building.
12. Programs Presented on Crime Prevention, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking and Bystander Intervention

Crime Prevention Programs on personal safety and theft prevention are sponsored by Campus Safety & Security, Student Life and Leadership, and Human Resources for the benefit of students, parents, and new employees. These programs provide strategies and tips on how to protect oneself from robbery, assault, theft and other crimes and have included the following:

8/15-8/17/2017
During Orientation, Campus Security presented “Campus Safety Presentation”. This program discussed campus safety and security, and safety tips while traveling through the City of Chicago.

8/15-8/17/2017
Campus Security presented information during New Student Orientation on sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking awareness

8/18/2017
At the Information Fair, Campus Security provided information on using security and the police as resources to avoid being the victim of various crimes. Information on sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking awareness was also distributed.

8/15-8/17/2017
During New Student Orientation, Campus Security presented “Tips for Keeping Safe on Campus”. This program discusses how to stay safe while on campus as well as who to contact and what to do should you feel unsafe.

8/21/2017
During New Student Orientation for LLM and International Students, Lieutenant (Ret.) John Wittenberg from the Chicago Police Department presented on safety smarts in the City of Chicago. This program discussed how to avoid being the victim of crime, what to do if you are targeted as a victim, and how to identify and describe crime offenders if necessary.

Monthly - Ongoing
Campus Security sends out campus-wide email to all JMLS students, faculty, and staff to provide safety tips reminders and links to videos that address safety in the workplace and campus safety and readiness.

Campus Security Alerts are distributed periodically via cell phone text messages, voice messages to cell and/or land line phones, and jmls.edu email accounts on recent crime incidents and crime patterns in the area surrounding the campus.

13. Policies on Monitoring Crimes by Students at Off-Campus Sites Controlled by Recognized Student Organizations

JMLS does not have fraternities or sororities, or any other off-campus student organizations that are recognized by the institution. Because that there are no off-campus student organizations, JMLS does not monitor or record through local police agencies the criminal activity involving off-campus student organizations.
14. Alcohol Policy

Alcoholic beverages shall not be used or possessed by, or distributed to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.

JMLS respects students’ autonomy and assumes, that as adults, they will behave responsibly and follow all applicable laws related to alcohol use. However, violations of federal, state and local laws and/or JMLS Policies may result in the imposition of sanctions.

Alcohol may only be served on campus, or at a JMLS sponsored event authorized by the Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership. JMLS may authorize an exception to this general policy in limited circumstances to allow students, staff, and faculty to meet and exchange ideas outside of the classroom.

The provision of alcohol at student organization sponsored events is subject to additional requirements overseen by the Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership.

15. Medical Marijuana Policy/Medical Alcohol and Drug Amnesty Policy

In order to comply with the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communications Act, JMLS prohibits the use, manufacturing, distribution, and possession of all marijuana, including medical marijuana, on campus and at any school-sponsored event or activity off campus. Although Illinois State Law permits the use of medical marijuana by persons possessing lawfully issued medical marijuana cards, Federal Law prohibits such use. Therefore, as an institution that receives federal funds, JMLS must comply with federal law.

JMLS seeks to facilitate access and remove barriers to students who require medical assistance in alcohol and drug related emergencies, and to provide the opportunity for caring, non-punitive interventions in response to such incidents. The health and safety of our students is our primary concern.

If a student or someone they are with experiences a medical or safety emergency, they should immediately contact JMLS Campus Security. This includes events that involve the use or abuse of alcohol or drugs.

In a situation involving imminent threat or danger to the health or safety of any individual(s), students should:

• contact an JMLS Campus Security at 312.427.2737 ext. 501;
• remain with the individual(s) needing emergency treatment and cooperate with emergency personnel, so long as it is safe to do so;
• meet with appropriate JMLS staff members after the situation and provide appropriate information as needed.

Students who notify JMLS of an emergency related to drugs and/or alcohol will not face formal conduct charges related to illicit alcohol and/or drug use. This applies to students who contact us on behalf of another student as well as the student having the medical emergency. However, students involved in the emergency situation will be required to meet with a Student Affairs staff member, typically a Dean-on-Call, and may be required to participate in appropriate educational programs and contact their parents and/or emergency contact.

If an incident involves a different violation of JMLS policies, such as physical or sexual assault, violence, harassment, or the sale of alcohol or drugs; or if a student is involved in repeated conduct in violation of JMLS’s policies, such students may face disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion. JMLS’s amnesty policy is limited to the School’s conduct procedures; it does not extend to the police or the civil or criminal legal systems.
16. Student Code of Conduct

A. Preamble
   a. Each student is admitted to the John Marshall Law School on the condition that his or her conduct meets the standards of conduct established by the law school.

B. Standards of Conduct
   a. Examinations
      i. It is a violation of this student code to:
         1. Seek, receive, reproduce or circulate what the student knows to be unauthorized information concerning the content of an examination prior to such examination or a copy of an examination prior to its administration.
         2. Bring into an examination room any unauthorized materials.
         3. Fail to comply strictly with any examination instructions or procedures including, but not limited to, the use of materials, collaboration with other students, and time limitations.
         4. Use a false excuse to avoid taking an examination at its scheduled time.
         5. Engage any person to take an examination in place of oneself or to take an examination for another.
         6. Disrupt an examination.
         7. Divulge grades or examination numbers without authorization.

   b. Academic Honesty
      i. It is a violation of this student code to:
         1. Submit for credit work not originally prepared for the course for which it is submitted without explicit permission of the instructor of the course after the instructor has been advised of the origins of the work.

   c. Class Attendance and Course Requirements
      i. It is a violation of this student code to:
         1. Purposely indicate the presence in class of another student whom the student knows not to be actually present in class, or to misrepresent his or her own presence or absence.

   d. Misappropriation and Misuse of Property
      i. It is a violation of this student code to:
         1. Damage, hide, or otherwise exert unauthorized control over property belonging to another person or the law school.
         2. Obtain or attempt to obtain unauthorized access to any school record, database, or communication to or from law school personnel, or any student e-mail sent, received, or stored on school servers or computers.
         3. Use or attempt to use the law school’s computer or e-mail systems in violation of the school’s regulations or in furtherance of any conduct that would constitute a violation of this code of conduct.

   e. Honesty and Integrity
      i. It is a violation of this code to:
         1. Furnish false information or records including, but not limited to information relating to admissions, registration, computer services, career services, financial aid, or other law school sponsored activities or programs.
         2. Forge or alter school documents, records, or identification cards or use or attempt to use forged or altered documents, records or identification cards with intent to defraud.
3. Falsify a signature on any form, document, or paper.
4. Violate the Illinois Criminal Code or other penal laws of the State of Illinois, or of any other state, or of the federal government. A judgment of conviction is conclusive for purposes of this section.
5. Fail to report a criminal conviction to the Dean or Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership within five (5) days of judgment.

f. Obstruction of Disciplinary Proceedings
   i. It is a violation of this code to:
      1. Testify falsely or provide false information during a disciplinary violation process.
      2. Bring a charge in bad faith under this Code and the Rules for Student Disciplinary Proceedings.
      3. Harass any person who provides information or testimony pertaining to an alleged violation of this Code or who participates in the enforcement of this Code.
      4. Submit to persons participating in a disciplinary investigation any allegation of misconduct that is false and that the complaining student knew to be false at the time it was submitted.
      5. Breach the confidentiality requirements relating to disciplinary proceedings under this Code.

g. Disciplinary Code Standards and Ethical Obligations
   i. It is a violation of this student code to:
      1. Violate published law school regulations or policies or engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the mission or operation of the law school or the rights of others in the law school community to participate fully and freely in the educational process.
      2. Assist any other student in any violation or attempted violation of this Code, or to combine, agree or confederate with other students to engage in conduct that violates this Code.

17. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.

Illegal or unauthorized possession of firearms, weapons, fireworks, explosives, ammunition, dangerous chemicals, or abuse of any flammable substance is expressly prohibited on JMLS property or on JMLS sponsored programs. The term weapon is defined as any object or substance designed to inflict a wound, threaten injury, cause injury, or incapacitate. Weapons may include, but are not limited to: all firearms, pellet guns, slingshots, stun guns, swords (including decorative or ceremonial), martial arts devices, switchblade knives, clubs, or anything that could be perceived or misrepresented as a weapon. Items used for other purposes (such as kitchen knives, scissors) may also be defined as a "weapon" if an individual engages in behavior which uses such an object in a threatening manner. Prop weapons, facsimiles, or any object that appears to be a weapon must be approved by JMLS administrators prior to their presence on campus. Examples may include props used in mock trials, critiques and/or class presentations.

18. City of Chicago Weapons Laws

On July 12, 2010, a City of Chicago ordinance (Responsible Gun Ownership Ordinance) took effect that allows limited handgun possession after obtaining a permit from the police, passing a firearm training course and undergoing handgun registration. It is important to note that according to the ordinance “home” means the inside of a person’s dwelling unit which is traditionally used for living purposes, including the basement and attic. A “home” does not include: (i) any garage, including an attached garage, on the lot; (ii) any space outside the dwelling unit, including any stairs, porches, back, side or front yard space, or common areas; or (iii) any dormitory, hotel, or group living, as that term is defined in section 17-17-0102-A of the Ordinance.

Replica Firearms and Pellet Guns, Chapter 4-144-190: It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, possess, use, sell, give away or otherwise transfer, or to engage in the business of selling or to exhibit for sale, a replica firearm, paint pellet or paint pellet gun in the City of Chicago.
"Replica firearm" means any device, object or facsimile made of plastic, wood, metal or any other material, that a person could reasonably perceived as an actual firearm but that is incapable of being fired or discharged, except that the term shall not include any replica of an antique firearm … which shall have as an integral part, permanently affixed, a blaze orange plug inserted in the barrel of such replica firearm.

Any person who violates the provisions of this section, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $100 not more than $500 for each offense. Any such violation may also be punishable as a misdemeanor by incarceration in a penal institution other than a penitentiary for up to six months.

**Possession of Handguns, Long Guns, Chapters 8-20-020 & 8-20-030:** It is unlawful for any person to carry or possess a handgun (Chapter 8-20-020) or long gun (Chapter 8-20-030) except when in the person’s home.

**Unlawful Possession of Unregistered Firearms, Chapter 8-20-035:** It is unlawful for any person to carry or possess any unregistered firearm. Any firearm carried or possessed in violation of this section shall be declared contraband and shall be seized by and forfeited to the city.

**Possession of Ammunition, Chapter 8-20-080:** It is unlawful for any person to carry or possess any ammunition in the city, unless the person has a valid permit and registration certificate for a firearm of the same gauge or caliber as the ammunition possessed, and while in possession of the ammunition, has the permit and registration certificate in his possession when he is not in his home, or, when he is in his home, has the permit and registration certificate readily available in his home. Any ammunition carried or possessed in violation of this section shall be declared contraband and shall be seized by and forfeited to the city.

**Violation - Penalty, Chapter 8-20-300:** Any person who violates any provision of Chapter 8-20 shall upon conviction for the first offense, be fined not less than $1,000.00, nor more than $5,000.00, or be incarcerated for not less than 20 days nor more than 90 days, or both. Any subsequent conviction for a violation of this chapter shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $5,000.00 and not more than $10,000.00, and by incarceration for a term of not less than 30 days, nor more than six months. Each day that such violation exists shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

**Carrying Dangerous Weapons, Chapter 8-24-020:** No person shall sell, offer for sale, keep, possess, loan or give to any person any knife, the blade of which is released by a spring mechanism, including knives known as “switchblades,” any blackjack, slingshot, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles or bludgeon. No person shall sell, offer for sale, loan or give to any person 18 years of age or under any type or kind of knife, any blade of which is two inches in length or longer.

No person shall carry or possess any knife, the blade of which is released by a spring mechanism, including knives known as “switchblades,” any blackjack, slingshot, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles or bludgeon. No person 18 years of age or under shall carry or possess any knife, the blade of which is two inches in length or longer.

No person shall carry or possess with intent to use same unlawfully against another a dagger, dirk, billy, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto or other dangerous or deadly weapon.

No person shall carry concealed on or about his person a dagger, dirk, stiletto, bowie knife, commando knife, any blade of which is released by a spring mechanism, including knives known as “switchblades,” or any other type or kind of knife, any blade of which is more than two and one half inches in length, ordinary razor or other dangerous weapon except that no person 18 years of age or under shall carry concealed on or about his person, any knife, the blade of which is two inches in length or longer.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined $200 for each offense, or shall be punished by imprisonment for a period up to six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Any weapons used in violation of this section shall be declared contraband and shall be seized by and forfeited to the city.

**Discharging Toy Firearms, Chapter 8-24-040:** No person shall at any time discharge or set off anywhere within
the city, or have in his possession for such purpose any toy firearm, air rifle, toy cannon, or any gun that discharges projectiles either by air, spring, explosive, substance, or any other force.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter, where no other penalty is specifically provided, shall face fines of $500 to $1,000, a 6-month jail term and community service. For anyone under 18 who possesses the replica, the parent or guardian could be ordered to pay the fine and perform community service.

**Duty to register and to verify, Chapter 8-26-020:** A gun offender who resides within the city, or remains in the city to work or attend school, shall register with the superintendent within 48 hours of either (1) release, if the gun offender receives a sentence of imprisonment; or (2) the time sentence is imposed, if the sentence does not include imprisonment. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be fined not less than $300 nor more than $500 or be incarcerated for a term of up to 6 months, or both.

### 19. State of Illinois Concealed Carry Law

On **July 9, 2013**, Illinois passed the Firearm Concealed Carry Act (FCCA). In 2014, the Illinois State Police began accepting applications for licenses to carry concealed weapons in public. The FCCA bars firearms from "prohibited areas." Prohibited areas include hospitals, schools, colleges, government buildings, public transportation, gaming facilities and most bars, as well as other specified types of facilities. Owners of prohibited areas are not required to post signs stating that firearms are banned from their properties, but they may choose to do so.

Owners of private residences have the option of barring concealed firearms on their property. No signage must be posted. Unlike an out-of-state driver’s license, other states’ concealed-carry licenses have no merit in Illinois.

**JMLS Weapons Policy**

**I. Statement of Purpose**

The John Marshall Law School hereby establishes the JMLS Weapons Policy pursuant to the 2013 Illinois Firearm Concealed Carry Act (430 ILCS 66) and its enabling regulations. JMLS is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for the JMLS community and its visitors by prohibiting the possession of firearms and other weapons on the JMLS Campus.

**II. Persons Covered by this Policy**

a. This Policy applies to all faculty, staff, students, vendors, and visitors to the JMLS Campus as defined in this Policy. Visitors include prospective and former students, family members, visiting students and faculty and attendees at JMLS sponsored or hosted ceremonies, seminars, competitions and conferences.

**III. Prohibited Activities**

a. Weapons or Firearms

i. “Campus” includes the JMLS 304 South State Street building, the JMLS 315 South Plymouth Court building, the JMLS 19 West Jackson building, 55 East Jackson 10th floor premises, the 321 South Plymouth Court Chicago Bar Association Building floors 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 and any other real property owned, leased or controlled by JMLS, where JMLS provides, sponsors or hosts programs, meetings, activities or classes. “Campus” includes motor vehicles owned, leased or controlled by JMLS.

ii. JMLS maintains a Weapons Free Campus. It is the policy of JMLS to prohibit any person:
1. From possessing a weapon or firearm (concealed or otherwise) on Campus unless the individual is specifically authorized by federal or state law or receives advance written consent of the Manager of Campus Security for JMLS.

2. From displaying, brandishing, discharging or otherwise using any weapon or firearm on Campus.

IV. Exceptions
   a. This Policy does not apply to (i) law enforcement officers who are required to carry a weapon or firearm as a condition of his or her employment, (ii) external government agency officers required to carry a weapon or firearm while conducting official business at JMLS, (iii) and retired law enforcement personnel with valid Retired Officer Carry Cards.

V. Enforcement
   a. Any person (including students and employees) who violates this Policy will be required to leave Campus and may be permanently banned from Campus and/or referred to law enforcement for arrest and prosecution.
   b. Any student who violates this Policy is subject to discipline including expulsion.
   c. Any employee who violates this Policy is subject to discipline including termination.

VI. Distribution of Information Regarding Policy
   a. The Administration and the Manager of Campus Security are responsible for the development and distribution of information regarding this Policy to the JMLS community, media and public.

VII. Definitions
   a. A “firearm” is defined as a loaded or unloaded handgun and a “handgun” is defined as any device designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosion, expansion of gas, or escape of gas and to be held and fired by the use of a single hand.
   b. A “weapon” is defined as (i) any device, whether loaded or unloaded, that shoots a bullet, pellet, flare or any other projectile including those powered by CO2 including but not limited to machine or other automatic weapons, guns, rifles, shotguns, BB/pellet gun, paint ball gun, flare gun, stun gun, taser or dart gun and any ammunition for any such device, (ii) any replica of the foregoing, (iii) any explosive device including but not limited to firecrackers and black powder, and (iv) any device that is designed or traditionally used to inflict harm including but not limited to a bow and arrow, a knife with a blade longer than three inches, hunting knife, fixed blade knife, throwing knife, dagger, razor or other cutting instrument in which the blade is exposed.

VIII. Campus Safety and Security Department
   a. The Campus Safety and Security Department will be responsible for the development of procedures and protocols for confiscation of weapons and firearms.
   b. The Manager of Campus Security will post and maintain signs at all building entrances indicating that concealed firearms are prohibited. Signs shall comport with the design approved by the Illinois State Police.
c. The approved 2013 Illinois State Police sign to be posted in compliance with the Illinois Firearm Concealed Carry Act 430 ILCS 66/65:
20. Drug or Alcohol Abuse Programs

JMLS Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy

It is the policy of The John Marshall Law School to create a drug-free environment in keeping with the spirit and intent of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, sale, or use of illicit drugs and alcohol on JMLS premises or while engaged in official JMLS business off premises is strictly prohibited. The illegal use of drugs does not include the use of a drug taken under the supervision of a licensed health care professional or other uses authorized by law. The illegal use of drugs and alcohol is inconsistent with the behavior expected of employees and students, subjects all employees, students and visitors to unacceptable safety risks, and undermines the law school's ability to operate effectively and efficiently. Compliance with the standards of conduct described above is mandatory. The legal consequences of drug abuse and dealing are substantial. With respect to drug dealing, the penalties range from a Class B misdemeanor to a Class 2 felony for any person convicted of dealing cannabis, depending on the amount involved. Fines of up to $100,000 may be imposed. Depending on the amount and type involved, the penalties for dealing controlled substances range from a Class 3 felony to a Class X felony. Fines of up to $500,000 may be imposed. With respect to drug possession, possession of any substance containing cannabis can range from a Class C misdemeanor to a Class 3 felony. Depending on the amount or type of substance involved, the penalties for possessing a controlled or counterfeit substance range from a Class 4 felony to a Class 1 felony. The offenses carry a maximum prison sentence of 50 years and a fine of up to $200,000 or the full street value of the substance, whichever is greater.

There are many health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol. Alcohol consumption in even low doses causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and liver.

To educate employees and students on the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, JMLS has established a drug and alcohol-awareness program. Through this program, materials which describe the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, detail JMLS’ policies regarding drugs and alcohol, and describing the various counseling resources available are periodically made available to all employees and students.

JMLS will impose disciplinary sanctions consistent with local, state and federal laws and JMLS Policies on students and employees who violate the above-outlined standards of conduct. Students who violate rules prohibiting illicit drug and alcohol possession or distribution are subject to expulsion. Employees who violate any aspect of this policy are subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment. At its discretion, JMLS may require employees or students who violate this policy to successfully complete a drug-abuse assistance or other rehabilitation program as a condition of remaining employed by JMLS or enrolled in any JMLS program. Sanctions may also include referral to appropriate authorities for criminal investigation and potential prosecution. The Associate Dean for Academic Services is responsible for enforcement of JMLS’ Drug and Alcohol Abuse policy.
21. Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Policy

This policy is effective July 1, 2015 and replaces the previous policy.

In accord with the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, as well as Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination based on sex, including but not limited to sexual assault, JMLS adopts the following standard of conduct which applies to all members of the JMLS community, including students, faculty, administrators, staff, vendors, contractors, and visitors to our campus.

I. Statement of Policy

Our community expects that all interpersonal relationships and interactions – especially those of an intimate nature – be grounded in mutual respect, open communication, and clear consent.

To this end, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking, are unacceptable and are not tolerated at JMLS. These terms are defined below in “Definitions of Prohibited Conduct.” Retaliation, as defined below, is also prohibited.

JMLS encourages anyone who has been subjected to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking to seek appropriate help and to report the incident promptly to the police and/or JMLS officials. JMLS has professional staff who will assist students, faculty and/or staff members to get help, including immediate medical care, counseling and other essential services. Specific policies, methods for reporting, including confidential reporting, and resources are described below.

As a general matter, JMLS will take prompt action to investigate reports of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking and, where appropriate, to impose sanctions. The applicable procedures will depend on whether the alleged offender is a student, faculty or staff member. Students, faculty and staff who violate this Policy may face discipline up to and including expulsion or termination. This is set out in detail below in JMLS Complaint Procedures.

II. Resources

JMLS is committed to providing resources that are broadly accessible to all JMLS community members. When making a choice about how to get help, it is important to understand the difference between seeking confidential assistance through Confidential Resources and making a report to JMLS which means that the report, while handled with privacy, will be shared with other responsible administrators, including JMLS’s Title IX Coordinator/Investigator or designees, and will lead to further actions, including offering resources and support and identifying the appropriate action to respond to the report as outlined in this Policy. Information about the difference between Confidential Resources and others who will maintain privacy is set out below in Difference between Confidentiality and Privacy.

Anyone who has experienced Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and/or Stalking is urged to immediately seek help. Help includes seeking medical assistance, seeking confidential counseling or crisis response, filing a report with law enforcement or making a report to JMLS. Campus Security (or a designated JMLS staff member) will help any individual get to a safe place, provide transportation to the hospital, contact a law enforcement agency and offer information about JMLS’s resources. Although JMLS encourages all members of its community to report any incidents of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking to the police, the individual who experienced Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking may choose not to make a report to the police.
Get Help in an Emergency

• Emergency Law Enforcement
  911

• JMLS Campus Safety and Security Department
  312.427.2737 ext 501
  Available Monday through Friday 7am-11pm
  Saturday and Sunday 8am-10pm

• Chicago Police Department
  1718 South State Street
  Chicago, IL 60616
  312.745.4290

• Northwestern Memorial Hospital (Medical Resources)
  312.926.5188
  Emergency Department
  250 E. Erie St. Chicago, IL 60611

Reporting a Crime

• Emergency Law Enforcement
  911

• Chicago Police Department
  1718 South State Street
  Chicago, IL 60616
  312.745.4290

• JMLS Campus Safety and Security Department
  312.427.2737 ext 501
  Available Monday through Friday 7am-11pm
  Saturday and Sunday 8am-10pm

Filing a Report or Complaint at JMLS

Confidential Resources (Medical/Counseling/Advocacy)

• Northwestern Memorial Hospital (Medical Resource)
  312.926.5188
  Emergency Department
  250 E. Erie St. Chicago, IL 60611

• JMLS Counseling Services: Sankofa (Counseling Resource for students, faculty and staff)
  312.427.2737 ext 455
  304 S. State St. 5th floor
  Chicago, IL 60604
  jmlscc@sankofapsychology.com
• Rape Victim Advocates (Counseling and Advocacy)
  312.443.9603
  180 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 600
  Chicago, IL 60601
  rapevictimadvocates.org

• Rape Crisis Hotline (Counseling and Advocacy)
  888.293.2080

• The National Domestic Violence Hotline (Counseling and Advocacy)
  800.799.7233

• 24-Hour Sarah’s Inn Domestic Violence Crisis Line
  708-386-4225

• 24-Hour City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line 877-863-6338

• YWCA Metropolitan Chicago - Loop (Counseling, Advocacy and Legal Assistance)
  1 North LaSalle St, Suite 1150
  Chicago, IL 60602
  (888) 293-2080
  http://www.ywcachicago.org

• The Center on Halsted
  (773) 472-6469
  24 Hour Crisis (LGBTQ) Violence Resource Line: (773) 871-2273
  3656 N. Halsted Ave
  Chicago, IL 61357
  www.centeronhalsted.org

• Porchlight Counseling Services
  773-750-7077
  PO Box 1080
  Evanston, IL 60204

• Illinois has enacted state law that requires hospitals to provide free treatment to sexual assault survivors. Contact the Rape Victim Advocates to assist you.

  Additional Resources

• Life Span Center for Legal Services & Advocacy
  312-408-1210
  Chicago, IL 60613
  312.408-121210 Life-span.org

• Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago (Legal Assistance) http://www.lafchicago.org/

• National Immigrant Justice Center (Immigration Assistance)
  208 S. LaSalle, Suite 1300, Chicago, Illinois 60604
  (312)660-1370
  www.immigrantjustice.org

• JMLS Student Financial Services (Financial Assistance)
  315 S. Plymouth Ct.
  Chicago, IL 60603
  312.427.2737 (extension 314 for Receptionist)
Additional information on what to do if you have experienced Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking is available below at Information Regarding Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking.

III. Difference between Confidentiality and Privacy

Most JMLS employees, including faculty members, cannot maintain confidentiality because of legally-imposed reporting obligations. In these circumstances, JMLS is committed to maintain the privacy of the information shared. The terms “confidentiality” and “privacy” are defined below.

Confidentiality, as used in this Policy, refers to a legal obligation not to disclose information without the express written permission of the individual who provided the information, with certain exceptions, such as if there is a continuing threat of serious harm to self or others or another legal obligation to reveal such information (e.g., where there is suspected abuse or neglect of a minor). On JMLS’s campus, only the professional counselors in Counseling Services can maintain confidentiality.

Privacy generally means that information related to a report will be shared with those JMLS employees who “need to know” in order to assist in the review, investigation, or resolution of the report. While not bound by confidentiality, these individuals will be discreet and respect the privacy of all individuals involved in the process. If an investigation is required, the information may also be shared with the alleged offender or others as required to conduct a complete and fair investigation. Although JMLS manages this information with discretion, it is not possible to guarantee confidentiality.

Confidential Resources. Information shared with a Confidential Resource will not be disclosed to anyone, including the School, except under very limited circumstances. See Confidentiality. Any individual may choose to seek support from confidential professionals on or off campus.

On-campus Confidential Resources are the professional counselors in Counseling Services. These services are provided to students, faculty and staff. The counselors are not required to report any information about an incident to the Title IX Coordinator. Counseling Services, Sankofa: jmlsc@ sankofapsychology.com or (312) 427-2737 ext. 455

Off-campus Confidential Resources including off-campus counselors, advocates, and health care providers will also generally maintain confidentiality and not share information with JMLS unless the victim requests disclosure and signs a consent form. The contact information for these off-campus resources is listed above in Resources.

Others at JMLS. In contrast to Confidential Resources, all other JMLS Faculty, Staff*, Campus Security, and Student Teaching Assistants are required to report information regarding Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking to JMLS’s Title IX Coordinator, Investigator or their designees. This allows JMLS to provide resources and support to those who have experienced Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking and to take consistent action to respond to the report as set forth in this Policy. In these circumstances, JMLS is committed to maintain privacy. JMLS does not publicize the name of crime victims nor does it include identifiable information in Campus Security’s Daily Crime Log. (Please see Annual Security Report)

*Cafeteria and maintenance workers are not responsible for making reports under this Policy.

IV. Protective Measures from the School

Regardless of whether an individual chooses to make a report to the police and/or pursue a complaint with JMLS or neither, JMLS will work with anyone who has experienced Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and/or Stalking to provide protective measures (if these measures are requested and are reasonably available), including, but not limited to:

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• Change in academic class schedule or other academic adjustments;
• Change in on-campus working situation;
• On-campus escort assistance; and
• No-contact instruction if the alleged offender is a student, faculty, or staff member at JMLS.

These measures may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved. In addition, JMLS will maintain the privacy of any protective measures provided to the individual who has experienced Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and/or Stalking, to the extent that JMLS can maintain such privacy and still provide the assistance to that individual.

Students may request that directory information on file (see Records Policy) be removed from public sources by submitting a written request to JMLS’s Office of Registration and Records.

V. Definitions of Prohibited Conduct

Sexual Assault includes both Sexual Intercourse without Consent and Sexual Contact without Consent.

Sexual Intercourse without Consent means having or attempting to have sexual intercourse with another individual without Affirmative Consent, as defined below. Sexual intercourse means vaginal or anal penetration, however slight, with any body part or object, or oral penetration involving mouth to genital contact.

Sexual Contact without Consent means having sexual contact with another individual without Affirmative Consent, as defined below. Sexual contact means the touching of the person’s breasts, anal, groin or genital areas, or other intimate body parts for the purpose of sexual gratification.

Sexual Assault is an extreme form of sexual harassment. For more information about sexual harassment, which is also prohibited by JMLS’s policies, please see the Policies on Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation. If a report includes allegations of Sexual Assault, then the process and procedures set forth in this Policy will be followed in the assessment, investigation and resolution of the complaint. In no event shall a complaint proceed simultaneously through more than one internal JMLS procedure.

Affirmative Consent
Consent represents the cornerstone of a respectful and healthy intimate relationship. JMLS strongly encourages its community members to communicate – openly, honestly and clearly – about their actions, wishes, and intentions when it comes to sexual behavior, and to do so before engaging in sexual conduct.

Consent is the communication of an affirmative, conscious and freely made decision by each participant to engage in agreed upon forms of sexual contact. Consent requires an outward demonstration, through understandable words or actions, which conveys a clear willingness to engage in sexual contact.

Consent is not to be inferred from silence, passivity, or a lack of resistance, and relying on non-verbal communication alone may result in a violation of this Policy. For example, a person who does not physically resist or verbally refuse sexual contact may not necessarily be giving consent. There is no requirement that an individual verbally or physically resist unwelcome sexual contact for there to be a violation of this Policy.

Consent is not to be inferred from a current or previous dating or sexual relationship. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be mutual consent to engage in sexual contact.

Consent to one form of sexual contact does not constitute consent to any other form of sexual contact, nor does consent to sexual contact with one person constitute consent to sexual contact with any other
person. Additionally, consent to sexual contact on one occasion is not consent to engage in sexual contact on another occasion.

Consent cannot be obtained by coercion or force or by taking advantage of one’s inability to give consent because of Incapacitation or other circumstances. Under Illinois law, a person must be at least 17 years old in order to give consent. It is also illegal in Illinois for a person 17 years old or older to commit sexual acts on a person under the age of 18 if they have a position of authority or trust over that person.

A person who has given consent to engage in sexual contact may withdraw consent at any time. However, withdrawal of consent requires an outward demonstration, through understandable words or actions, which clearly conveys that the person is no longer willing to engage in sexual contact. Once consent is withdrawn, the sexual contact must cease immediately.

**Incapacitation or Incapacitated**

An individual who is incapacitated is unable to give Affirmative Consent. States of Incapacitation include sleep, unconsciousness, intermittent consciousness, or any other state where the individual is unaware that sexual contact is occurring. Incapacitation may also exist because of a mental or developmental disability that impairs the ability to consent to sexual contact.

Alcohol or drug use is one of the prime causes of Incapacitation. Where alcohol or drug use is involved, Incapacitation is a state beyond intoxication, impairment in judgment, or “drunkenness.” Because the impact of alcohol or other drugs varies from person to person, evaluating whether an individual is Incapacitated, and therefore unable to give Affirmative Consent, requires an assessment of whether the consumption of alcohol or other drugs has rendered the individual physically helpless or substantially incapable of:

- Making decisions about the potential consequences of sexual contact;
- Appraising the nature of one’s own conduct;
- Communicating Affirmative Consent to sexual contact; or
- Communicating unwillingness to engage in sexual contact.

Where an individual’s level of impairment does not rise to Incapacitation, it is still necessary to evaluate the impact of intoxication on Affirmative Consent. In evaluating whether Affirmative Consent was sought or given, the following factors may be relevant:

- Intoxication may impact one’s ability to give Affirmative Consent and may lead to Incapacitation (the inability to give Consent).
- A person’s level of intoxication is not always demonstrated by objective signs; however, some signs of intoxication may include clumsiness, difficulty walking, poor judgment, difficulty communicating, slurred speech, or vomiting.
- An individual’s level of intoxication may change over a period of time based on a variety of subjective factors, including the amount of substance intake, speed of intake, body mass, and metabolism.

No matter the level of an individual’s intoxication, if that individual has not affirmatively agreed to engage in sexual contact, there is no Affirmative Consent.

Anyone engaging in sexual contact must be aware of both their own and the other person’s level of intoxication and capacity to give Affirmative Consent. The use of alcohol or other drugs can lower inhibitions and create an atmosphere of confusion about whether consent is effectively sought and freely given. If there is any doubt as to the level or extent of one’s own or the other individual’s intoxication or Incapacitation, the safest course of action is to forgo or cease any sexual contact. An individual’s intoxication is never an excuse for or a defense to committing Sexual Assault and it does not diminish one’s responsibility to obtain Affirmative Consent.
Domestic Violence is violence committed by a current or former spouse, intimate partner, or family member of the other person. Domestic violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Domestic violence requires more than just two people living together; the people cohabitating must be spouses, family members, or have, or have had, an intimate relationship.

Dating Violence is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a romantic or intimate nature with the other person. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. The existence of such a relationship shall take into account the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking is a course of conduct directed at a specific person that is unwelcome and would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety (or the safety of a third party) or suffer emotional distress.

Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property.

Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Retaliation against anyone reporting, participating in, or thought to have reported or participated in, a good faith allegation or investigation regarding Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking is also prohibited. Retaliation will be treated as a violation of this Policy regardless of whether any report of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking is substantiated. Retaliation is defined as any adverse or negative action against an individual because that individual has:

- Made a good faith complaint about Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking;
- Participated as a party or witness in an investigation related to such allegations;
- Participated as a party or witness in a proceeding related to such allegations.

False accusations, made with knowledge that they are false, are prohibited and will be treated as violations of this Policy. A good faith complaint that later is not substantiated is not considered to be a false accusation and, therefore, is not a violation of the Policy.

VI. JMLS Complaint Procedures

This section of the Policy identifies JMLS’s internal administrative procedures to address Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and/or Stalking alleged to have been committed by a member of the JMLS community. As explained below in Review of Complaint, the applicable procedures will depend on whether the alleged offender is a student, faculty or staff member. These are internal School processes and are not legal proceedings. These processes can take place before, during, or after criminal and/or civil proceedings related to the same incident.

A. Making a Report

JMLS has trained professionals to whom an individual who has experienced Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and/or Stalking may make a report and seek assistance. As noted above, only
the professional counselors in Counseling Services can maintain confidentiality. All other JMLS employees are committed to maintaining the privacy of any such reports. Information about the difference between Confidential Resources and others who will maintain privacy is set out in *Difference between Confidentiality and Privacy*.

There are many options for resolution of a report and individuals who have experienced Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking are encouraged to make a report even if they are not seeking disciplinary action against the alleged offender. JMLS will make every effort to respect the reporting party’s autonomy in determining how to proceed. JMLS’s process for assessment of a report is set forth below in *Assessment of a Report*.

**Making a Report**

- **For Students**
  - Dr. Jennifer Pope
    Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership
    315 South Plymouth Court
    Chicago, IL 60604
    Tel: 312.427.2737 ext. 435
    Fax: 312.427.5136
    j pope@jmls.edu
  - Wendi Liss
    Accommodations Coordinator & Title IX Coordinator
    304 S. State St. Chicago, IL 60604
    Room S-204
    312.427.2737 ext. 171
    wliss@jmls.edu
  - Ali Haleem
    Director of Campus Safety & Security/Title IX Investigator
    304 S. State St. Chicago, IL 60604
    Room P-301
    312.427.2737 ext. 339
    ahaleem@jmls.edu

- **For Faculty**
  - Julie Spanbauer
    Vice Dean for Academic Affairs
    321 S. Plymouth Ct. Chicago, IL 60604
    Room C-931
    312.427.2737 ext. 385
    7spanbau@jmls.edu
  - Wendi Liss
    Accommodations Coordinator & Title IX Coordinator
    304 S. State St. Chicago, IL 60604
    Room S-204
    312.427.2737 ext. 171
    wliss@jmls.edu
  - Ali Haleem
    Director of Campus Safety & Security/Title IX Investigator
    304 S. State St. Chicago, IL 60604
    Room P-301
    312.427.2737 ext. 339
    ahaleem@jmls.edu
For all JMLS Community Members including Guests, Visitors, Contractors and Vendors
  o Campus Safety and Security Department
    312.427.2737 ext. 501

  o Wendi Liss
    Accommodations Coordinator & Title IX Coordinator
    304 S. State St. Chicago, IL 60604
    Room S-204
    312.427.2737 ext. 171
    wliss@jmls.edu

  o Ali Haleem
    Director of Campus Safety & Security/Title IX Investigator
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    Room P-301
    312.427.2737 ext. 339
    ahaleem@jmls.edu

For additional information on Title IX and Title IX Coordinators see Title IX Coordinator.

B. Written Notice Provided by JMLS

JMLS will provide written notification, which may be in the form of this Policy, to those who report experiencing Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, transportation, and working situations or protective measures.

In addition, when a student, faculty or staff member reports to JMLS that they have been a victim of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking whether the offense occurred on or off campus, JMLS will provide the student, faculty or staff member a written explanation, which may be in the form of this Policy of the student’s, faculty’s or staff member’s rights and options, as described in this Policy, including, but not limited to, Resources, Differences between Confidentiality and Privacy,
C. Assessment of a Report

Although a report of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking may come in through many sources, JMLS is committed to ensuring that all reports are referred to JMLS’s Title IX Coordinator/Investigator or their designees, who will ensure consistent application of JMLS’s policies to all individuals and allow JMLS to respond promptly and equitably to the report.

As an initial matter, JMLS will consider the preference of the individual who reported experiencing Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking regarding whether and how to proceed.

If the individual chooses not to inform JMLS of the name of the alleged offender, JMLS’s ability to investigate and take appropriate action will be limited.

If the individual tells a JMLS employee (other than those who are Confidential Resources) about an incident of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking, but requests that their name not be disclosed to the alleged offender or that JMLS not investigate or seek action against the alleged offender, JMLS will need to determine whether it can honor such a request while still providing a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all JMLS community members. The Title IX Coordinator (or designee) will consider any such request. JMLS will advise the individual who reported experiencing Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking if it determines that it must disclose that individual’s identity to the alleged offender; JMLS will endeavor to notify that individual prior to making the disclosure. In addition, if the individual who reported experiencing Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking requests that JMLS tell the alleged offender that they asked JMLS not to investigate or seek discipline, JMLS will inform the offender that JMLS made the decision to go forward.

D. When a Report becomes a Complaint: Review of Complaint

A complaint may be initiated by an individual who has experienced Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking or, as set forth above in the Assessment of a Report, by JMLS in an effort to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all JMLS community members.

As a general matter, all complaints of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and/or Stalking will be investigated as promptly as possible. The person making the complaint will be referred to as the “Complainant” and the person alleged to have violated the School’s Policy will be referred to as the “Respondent.”

The administrator responsible for the prompt investigation and appropriate resolution, as well as the applicable procedures, will depend on the status of the Respondent. If the Respondent is a:

- Student—the Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership (or designee) shall be responsible for the investigation and resolution and the Procedures Applicable to Students will apply;
- Faculty—the Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs (or designee) shall be responsible for the investigation and resolution and the Procedures Applicable to Faculty will apply;
- Staff—Human Resources (or designee) shall be responsible for the investigation and resolution; or designee) shall be responsible for the investigation and resolution and the Procedures Applicable to Staff will apply; or
- Third parties, such as a visitor or independent contractor—the administrators identified above will consult to determine which of them shall be responsible for the investigation and resolution.
In the event that the Respondent has a dual status in the community, such as a student employee or a staff member who also teaches, JMLS administrators may coordinate the investigation and resolution of the complaint. JMLS administrators have the discretion to use an existing review procedure or to coordinate procedures in a manner suited to the particular complaint presented. The Complainant and the Respondent will be advised of the applicable procedures. In no event, however, shall a complaint of Sexual Assault, Relationship Violence or Stalking proceed simultaneously through more than one internal procedure.

Conducted by Trained Professionals. JMLS administrators involved in the investigation or resolution of complaints of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and/or Stalking receive annual training on these issues. It is the responsibility of the School, not the parties to the complaint, to gather the relevant information relating to the complaint of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking, to the extent reasonably possible.

E. Procedures Applicable to Students

If the Respondent is a student, the Student Conduct Procedures will be utilized. These procedures set forth the steps for investigation, resolution and appeal of complaints that a student has violated a School Policy. Please refer to Student Conduct Procedures in the current JMLS Student Handbook for details regarding these procedures.

In accord with the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 and implementing regulations, the following requirements also apply to any Student Conduct Procedure involving a complaint of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking.

Time Frame for Investigation Resolution. JMLS will complete the investigation and resolution of a complaint of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking as promptly as possible. As a general matter, JMLS strives to complete its investigation and resolution (not including the appeal) of this type of complaint within 60 days; however, the timeframe for resolution of any particular complaint will depend on a variety of factors, such as the complexity of the investigation and the severity and extent of the alleged conduct. In addition, if there is a parallel criminal investigation or if the process occurs partially during school breaks, the time needed for investigation and resolution may exceed 60 days. Because timeframes for investigations vary, the School may extend this timeframe for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of the revised timeframe and the reason for it.

Advisors. During any investigation into a complaint of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking, the Complainant and Respondent have the right to be assisted by an advisor. The advisor’s role can include helping the Complainant/Respondent prepare their statements (whether written or oral) and/or being a nonparticipating supporter at any meeting which may occur. However, the Complainant/Respondent must speak for themselves and present their own cases; while the party may consult with the advisor, the advisor may not present information or make statements or arguments during any meetings which may occur. Furthermore, the advisor may only be present when the person that they are advising is also present. Any person who serves as an advisor should plan to make themselves available for meetings throughout the process. If either the Complainant/Respondent intends to bring an advisor to a meeting, then, in advance of the meeting, the party must notify the Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership (or designee) in writing of the advisor’s name, occupation, relationship to the student and relationship to the School, if any. Additional information regarding the role of an advisor in a Student Conduct Meeting is set forth in the Student Conduct Procedures, Section 2.D

A party may choose to consult with an attorney of their choice at their own expense. Furthermore, because attorneys for the School represent the School, rather than any individual, these attorneys are not available to advise the Complainant or Respondent.
Notice of Meetings. The Complainant and the Respondent will receive timely notice of meetings at which the Complainant, the Respondent, or both, are invited to be present.

Information Available. The Complainant and the Respondent will be provided with timely and equal access to any information that will be reviewed during the Student Conduct Meeting.

Conflict of Interest. Both the investigation and the Student Conduct Meeting will be conducted by school administrators who do not have a conflict of interest or a potential conflict of interest with the Complainant or the Respondent (e.g., because of familial, intimate, financial, business or other relationship). An administrator will be considered to have a conflict of interest in the event of a circumstance that would prevent them from being impartial in their review of the complaint. For example, no administrator should conduct the investigation or Administrative Meeting, or serve on a Student Conduct Board if their actions are the subject of the complaint.

Simultaneous Notification. The Complainant and the Respondent will be simultaneously notified, in writing, of the decision; the sanction, if any; the rationale for the result and the sanction; and the appeal process. In the event of an appeal, the Complainant and the Respondent will be simultaneously notified of the decision on appeal, any changes to the result, and that the decision is final.

Sanctions. Potential sanctions are set forth in the Student Conduct Procedures section of the Student Handbook.

F. Procedures Applicable to Faculty

The Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs (or designee) will proceed in complaints where the Respondent is a faculty member. The following procedures will be used to ensure a prompt, fair and impartial process.

1. Investigation. The Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs (or designee) will designate an investigator, generally an administrator or senior elected faculty member, to conduct an investigation into the complaint (“Vice Dean’s Designated Investigator”). The Vice Dean's Designated Investigator is responsible for ensuring that the investigation is prompt, thorough and fair. The Vice Dean's Designated Investigator may enlist the assistance of Campus Security or others at the School, as needed to discharge this responsibility.

During the investigation, both the Complainant and the Respondent will be offered the opportunity to explain their understanding of the circumstances and offer any additional information that they believe is relevant to the investigation. The Vice Dean’s Designated Investigator may also meet with and/or gather information from other individuals who may have information relevant to the complaint. The Vice Dean’s Designated Investigator will present their investigative findings and recommendation for resolution (“Report and Recommendation”) to the Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs.

   • Notice of Meetings. The Complainant and the Respondent will receive timely notice of meetings at which the Complainant, the Respondent, or both, are invited to be present.
   • Information Available. The Complainant and the Respondent will be provided with timely and equal access to Report and Recommendations submitted by the Vice Dean’s Designated Investigator as well as any other information that the Associate Dean for Faculty will review in reaching a decision on the resolution of the complaint.

2. Resolution. The Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs (or designee) then must determine the appropriate resolution of the complaint. The determination shall be made on the basis of whether it is more likely than not that the alleged offender violated this Policy. The Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs will take prompt and appropriate action to stop the prohibited conduct if a violation of this Policy is found. The Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs will also take action to ensure that the violation will not recur. Even where a violation is not found, it may be appropriate to counsel individuals regarding their behavior.
• Simultaneously Informed. Both the Complainant and the Respondent will be simultaneously informed, in writing, whether Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking in violation of this Policy was found to have occurred; what, if any, sanctions are imposed; the rationale for the result and the sanctions, and the appeal process.

3. **Sanctions.** Violations of this Policy can lead to corrective action ranging from a notation in the file of faculty member violating the Policy, up to and including termination. If termination is the recommended action, the Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs will advise the Dean of the Law School. If the Dean of the Law School accepts the recommendation, the faculty member will be terminated immediately, with the exception of faculty members with tenure or whose term appointment has not expired, for those faculty, the matter will proceed in accordance with the Faculty Handbook.

4. **Appeal.** Either the Complainant or the Respondent may make an appeal based on new information within five (5) business days after receiving notice of the decision. An appeal must be made in writing, must be submitted to the Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs, and must state the basis for appeal. Appeals are only permitted to proceed if the written notice of appeal indicates that there is new information that was not available at the time of the investigation and resolution. If the notice indicates that there is such new information, the Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs will notify the Complainant and the Respondent of the need to follow up on the new information as well as whether any change to the prior decision will be made pending resolution of the appeal. The new information will be considered using the procedures set forth above and will be used to reach a decision. The Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs shall resolve the appeal.

• Simultaneously Informed. Both Complainant and the Respondent will be simultaneously informed, in writing, of the decision on the appeal; any change to the result; and when such results become final.

5. **Time Frame for Investigation Resolution.** JMLS will complete the investigation and resolution of a complaint of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking as promptly as possible. As a general matter, JMLS strives to complete its investigation and resolution (not including the appeal) of this type of complaint within 60 days; however, the timeframe for resolution of any particular complaint will depend on a variety of factors, such as the complexity of the investigation and the severity and extent of the alleged conduct. In addition, if there is a parallel criminal investigation or if the process occurs partially during school breaks, the time needed for investigation and resolution may exceed 60 days. Because timeframes for investigations vary, the School may extend this timeframe for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of the revised timeframe and the reason for it.

6. **Advisor.** During any investigation into a complaint of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking, the Complainant and Respondent have the right to be assisted by an advisor. The advisor’s role can include helping the Complainant / Respondent prepare their statements (whether written or oral) and/or being a nonparticipating supporter at any meeting which may occur. However, the Complainant / Respondent must speak for themselves and present their own cases; while the party may consult with the advisor, the advisor may not present information or make statements or arguments during any meetings which may occur. Furthermore, the advisor may only be present when the person that they are advising is also present. Any person who serves as an advisor should plan to make themselves available for meetings throughout the process. If either the Complainant /Respondent intends to bring an advisor to a meeting, then, in advance of the meeting, the party must notify the Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs (or designee) in writing of the advisor’s name, contact information, and whether the advisor is an attorney.
A party may choose to consult with an attorney of their choice at their own expense. Furthermore, because attorneys for the School represent the School, rather than any individual, these attorneys are not available to advise the Complainant or Respondent.

7. **Conflict of Interest.** Both the investigation and resolution of a complaint will be conducted by school administrators who do not have a conflict of interest or a potential conflict of interest with the Complainant or the Respondent (e.g., because of familial, intimate, financial, business or other relationship). An administrator will be considered to have a conflict of interest in the event of a circumstance that would prevent them from being impartial in their review of the complaint. For example, no administrator should conduct the investigation or make the determination if their actions are the subject of the complaint. If a question arises as to whether the Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs has a conflict of interest, the Title IX Coordinator will review the alleged conflict and determine whether the Vice Dean for Faculty Affairs may preside over the complaint and, if not, will designate another administrator to perform this role.

**G. Procedures Applicable to Staff**

Human Resources (or designee) will proceed in matters where the Respondent is a staff member. The following procedures will be used to ensure a prompt, fair and impartial process.

1. **Investigation.** The investigation typically includes interviews with the person who filed the complaint, any witnesses, and the person accused of the policy violation. During the investigation, the Respondent and the Complainant will each be offered the opportunity to explain their understanding of the circumstances and offer any additional information that they believe is relevant to the investigation.
   - Notice of Meetings. The Complainant and the Respondent will receive timely notice of meetings at which the Complainant, the Respondent, or both, are invited to be present.
   - Information Available. The Complainant and the Respondent will be provided with timely and equal access to any other information that Human Resources (or designee) will review in reaching a decision on the resolution of the complaint.

2. **Resolution.** An immediate goal of this Policy is to take prompt and appropriate action to stop the prohibited conduct if a violation of this Policy is found. The determination shall be made on the basis of whether it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated this Policy. A second goal is to assure that the violation will not recur. Even where a violation is not found, it may be appropriate to counsel individuals regarding their behavior.
   - Simultaneously Informed. Both Complainant and the Respondent will be simultaneously informed, in writing, whether Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking in violation of this Policy was found to have occurred; what, if any, sanctions are imposed; the rationale for the result and the sanctions, and the appeal process.

3. **Sanction.** Violations of this Policy can lead to corrective action ranging from a notation in the file of the individual(s) violating the Policy, up to and including termination. Violations of this Policy are serious, since they not only may place the School at risk, but also undermine our basic concept of fairness and respect.

4. **Appeals.** Either the Complainant or the Respondent may make an appeal based on new information within five (5) business days after receiving notice of the decision. An appeal must be made in writing, must be submitted to Human Resources (or designee), and must state the basis for appeal. Appeals are only permitted to proceed if the written notice of appeal indicates that there is new information that was not available at the time of the investigation and resolution. If the notice indicates that there is such new information, Human Resources (or designee) will notify the Complainant and the Respondent of the need to follow up on the new information as well as whether any change to the prior decision will be made pending resolution.
of the appeal. The new information will be considered using the procedures set forth above and will be used to reach a decision. Human Resources (or designee) shall resolve the appeal.

- Simultaneously Informed. Both Complainant and the Respondent will be simultaneously informed, in writing, of the decision on the appeal, any change to the result and when such results become final.

5. Time Frame for Investigation Resolution. JMLS will complete the investigation and resolution of a complaint of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking as promptly as possible. As a general matter, JMLS strives to complete its investigation and resolution (not including the appeal) of this type of complaint within 60 days; however, the timeframe for resolution of any particular complaint will depend on a variety of factors, such as the complexity of the investigation and the severity and extent of the alleged conduct. In addition, if there is a parallel criminal investigation or if the process occurs partially during school breaks, the time needed for investigation and resolution may exceed 60 days. Because timeframes for investigations vary, the School may extend this timeframe for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of the revised timeframe and the reason for it.

6. Advisor. During any investigation into a complaint of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking, the Complainant and Respondent have the right to be assisted by an advisor. The advisor’s role can include helping the Complainant /Respondent prepare their statements (whether written or oral) and/or being a nonparticipating supporter at any meeting which may occur. However, the Complainant /Respondent must speak for themselves and present their own cases; while the party may consult with the advisor, the advisor may not present information or make statements or arguments during any meetings which may occur. Furthermore, the advisor may only be present when the person that they are advising is also present. Any person who serves as an advisor should plan to make themselves available for meetings throughout the process. If either the Complainant/Respondent intends to bring an advisor to a meeting, then, in advance of the meeting, the party must notify Human Resources (or designee) in writing of the advisor’s name, contact information, and whether the advisor is an attorney.

- A party may choose to consult with an attorney of their choice at their own expense. Furthermore, because attorneys for the School represent the School, rather than any individual, these attorneys are not available to advise the Complainant or Respondent.

Conflict of Interest. Both the investigation and resolution of a complaint will be conducted by administrators who do not have a conflict of interest or a potential conflict of interest with the Complainant or the Respondent (e.g., because of familial, intimate, financial, business or other relationship). An administrator will be considered to have a conflict of interest in the event of a circumstance that would prevent them from being impartial in their review of the complaint. For example, no administrator should conduct the investigation or make the determination if their actions are the subject of the complaint. If a question arises as to whether Human Resources has a conflict of interest, the Dean of the Law School will review the alleged conflict and determine whether Human Resources may preside over the complaint and, if not, will designate another administrator to perform this role.

VII. Information Regarding Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

What to do if you are the Victim of Sexual Assault

These are important steps to take right away after an assault:

- Get away from the person who assaulted you and to a safe place as fast as you can. Then call 911 or the police.
• Call a friend or family member you trust. You also can call a crisis center or a hotline to talk with a counselor. One hotline is the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 800-656-HOPE (4673) or the Rape Crisis Hotline (888.293.2080). Feelings of shame, guilt, fear, and shock are normal. It is important to get counseling from a trusted professional.
• Do not wash, comb, or clean any part of your body. Do not change clothes if possible, so the hospital staff can collect evidence. Do not touch or change anything at the scene of the assault in order not to disturb any evidence medical staff might be able to collect for the police. Such evidence may only be available for a short time.
• Go to your nearest hospital emergency room as soon as possible. You need to be examined, treated for any injuries, and screened for possible sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or pregnancy. The doctor will collect evidence using a rape kit for fibers, hairs, saliva, semen, or clothing that the person who assaulted you may have left behind. This evidence may help the police and prosecutors find and charge the perpetrator or if the survivor seeks a protective order.
• Illinois has enacted state law that requires hospitals to provide free treatment to sexual assault survivors. Contact the Rape Victim Advocates to assist you.

While at the hospital:

• If you decide you want to file a police report, you or the hospital staff can call the police from the emergency room.
• Ask the hospital staff to connect you with the local rape crisis center. The center staff can help you make choices about reporting the attack and getting help through counseling and support groups.

Adapted from Womenshealth.gov

Domestic Violence or Dating Violence—Warning Signs and How to Get Help

Domestic Violence or Dating Violence can happen to anyone of any race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender.

It can happen to couples who are married, living together, or dating. Domestic Violence or Dating Violence affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels.

You may be experiencing physical abuse if your partner has done or repeatedly does any of the following tactics of abuse:

• Monitors what you’re doing all the time
• Unfairly accuses you of being unfaithful all the time
• Prevents or discourages you from seeing friends or family
• Prevents or discourages you from going to work or school
• Gets very angry during and after drinking alcohol or using drugs
• Controls how you spend your money
• Controls your use of needed medicines
• Decides things for you that you should be allowed to decide (like what to wear or eat)
• Humiliates you in front of others
• Destroys your property or things that you care about
• Threatens to hurt you, the children, or pets
• Hurts you (by hitting, beating, pushing, shoving, punching, slapping, kicking, or biting)
• Uses (or threatens to use) a weapon against you
• Forces you to have sex against your will
• Controls your birth control or insists that you get pregnant
• Blames you for his or her violent outbursts
• Threatens to harm himself or herself when upset with you
• Says things like, “If I can’t have you then no one can.”

*If you think someone is abusing you, get help. Abuse can have serious physical and emotional effects. No one has the right to hurt you.*

Adapted from *Womenshealth.gov*

**How to Get Help**

• Contact the Chicago Police Department (911), Campus Security (312.427.2737 ext 501), or the Domestic Violence Hotlines (national: 800.799.7233; Chicago/local: 877.863.6338) to get information on campus and local resources as well as your legal options. Please see *Difference between Confidentiality and Privacy* which explains the duties of various JMLS employees with respect to confidentiality.
• Identify your partner’s use and level of force so that you can assess the risk of physical danger to you and others before it occurs.
• If possible, have a phone accessible at all times and know what numbers to call for help. Know where the nearest public phone is located. Know the phone number to your local battered women’s shelter. If your safety is at risk, call the Chicago Police Department (911).
• Let trusted friends and neighbors know of your situation and develop a plan and visual signal for when you need help.

Adapted from the National Domestic Violence Hotline: *thehotline.org*

**Stalking—Warning Signs and How to Get Help**

Stalking is a crime. A stalker can be someone you know well or not at all. Most have dated or been involved with the people they stalk. Most stalking cases involve men stalking women, but men do stalk men, women do stalk women, and women do stalk men. Stalkers may:

• Repeatedly call you, including hang-ups or contact you repeatedly through electronic communication and social media
• Follow you and show up wherever you are
• Send unwanted gifts, letters, texts, or emails
• Damage your home, car, or other property
• Monitor your phone calls or computer use
• Use technology, like hidden cameras or global positioning systems (GPS), to track where you go
• Drive by or hang out at your home, school, or work
• Threaten to hurt you, your family, friends, or pets
• Find out about you by using public records or online search services, hiring investigators, going through your garbage, or contacting friends, family, neighbors, or coworkers
• Other actions that control, track, or frighten you

**How to Get Help if You Are Being Stalked**

Stalking is unpredictable and dangerous. No two stalking situations are alike. There are no guarantees that what works for one person will work for another, yet you can take steps to increase your safety.

• If your safety is at risk, call 911.
• Trust your instincts. Don’t downplay the danger. If you feel you are unsafe, you probably are.
• Take threats seriously.
Contact Campus Security, a crisis hotline, victim services agency, or a domestic violence or rape crisis program. They can help you devise a safety plan, give you information about local laws, refer you to other services, and weigh options such as seeking a protection order. (For more information see Resources) Please see Difference between Confidentiality and Privacy which explains the duties of various JMLS employees with respect to confidentiality.

- Develop a safety plan, including things like changing your routine, arranging a place to stay, and having a friend or relative go places with you. Also, decide in advance what to do if the stalker shows up at your home, work, school, or somewhere else. Tell people how they can help you.
- Don't communicate with the stalker or respond to attempts to contact you.
- Keep evidence of the stalking. When the stalker follows you or contacts you, write down the time, date, and place. Keep emails, phone messages, letters, or notes. Photograph anything of yours the stalker damages and any injuries the stalker causes. Ask witnesses to write down what they saw.
- Contact the police, as Illinois has a stalking law (see applicable state laws).
- Consider getting a court order that tells the stalker to stay away from you.
- Tell your family, friends, roommates, coworkers, Campus Security, and the Dean of Student Affairs about the stalking and seek their support.

Adapted from the National Center for Victims of Crime: victimsofcrime.org

Keeping Safe when Traveling Around Campus and the City

- Try to arrive at and leave social gatherings with a group of people you trust.
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take their number instead of giving out yours.
- Keep track of your drinking. Watch your drink as it is made and don't leave it unattended; avoid group drinks.
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible.
- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged.
- Be familiar with where emergency phones are installed in JMLS buildings.
- Avoid dimly lit places; take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts.
- Pay attention to your surroundings. Avoid putting music headphones in your ears and/or using your smartphone when walking alone.
- If walking feels unsafe, especially after dark, try to walk with a friend or contact Campus Security to request an escort.
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) and/or a small flashlight on your keychain.

What to do if Someone You Know is at Risk of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

JMLS is a community, and we all have a responsibility to support each other. A “bystander” is someone other than the victim who is present when an act of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking is occurring or when a situation is occurring in which a reasonable person feels as though some protective action is required to prevent Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking. Bystanders, if active, can prevent harm or intervene before a situation gets worse. Examples of active bystander intervention include:

- Not leaving an overly intoxicated person in a bar/party alone
- Calling police when a potentially violent situation is unfolding
- Not leaving an unconscious person alone (alerting Campus Security or a staff member)
If you become aware that a member of the JMLS community is the victim of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking, contact the Chicago Police Department (911), Campus Security or the Director of Student Outreach. Additional resources are listed in Resources.

VIII. Education and Prevention Programs

JMLS provides education programs to promote awareness of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new staff and faculty and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students, staff, and faculty that:

- Identify Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking as prohibited conduct;
- Define Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking under JMLS’s Policy and under Illinois law;
- Define behavior that constitutes consent to sexual activity under Illinois law;
- Provide safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking against a person other than the bystander;
- Provides information on risk reduction so that students, staff and faculty may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks;
- Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

JMLS has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include: New Student Orientation, New Employee Orientation, New Faculty Orientation, Communication Program (to include signage, brochures, and email), Campus Security Authorities, Investigator/Adjudicator Training, Web-based Manager Training, and Security Officer Training.

In addition, JMLS, by means of this Policy, provides written notification to students and employees about procedures, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to those who have experienced Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking, both within JMLS and in the community. See Resources.

IX. Applicable Illinois State Law

Under the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, JMLS is required to provide the following information about applicable Illinois State law.

Definition of “Consent” to Sexual Act

In the Illinois law addressing criminal sexual assault, “consent” is defined as:

- "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." 720 ILCS 5/11-‐1.70(a)

The law also states:

- "A person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she
withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct." 720 ILCS 5/11-1.70(c)

(Source: P.A. 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11.)

Definition of “Domestic Violence”
In the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, “domestic violence” is defined as "Abuse":

"Abuse" means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis.

750 ILCS 60, Sections (1) and (3).

(Source: P.A. 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

Illinois Criminal Sexual Assault Statutes Criminal Sexual Assault. 720 ILCS 5/11-1.20

(a) 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.

(b) Sentence.
1. Criminal sexual assault is a Class 1 felony, except that:
   a. A person who is convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault as defined in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) after having previously been convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault or the offense of exploitation of a child, or who is convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault as defined in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) after having previously been convicted under the laws of this State or any other state of an offense that is substantially equivalent to the offense of criminal sexual assault or to the offense of exploitation of a child, commits a Class X felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 30 years and not more than 60 years. The commission of the second or subsequent offense is required to have been after the initial conviction for this paragraph (A) to apply.
   b. A person who is convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault as defined in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) after having previously been convicted of the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or who is convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault as defined in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) after having previously been convicted under the laws of this State or any other state of an offense that is substantially equivalent to the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment. The commission of the second or subsequent offense is required to have been after the initial conviction for this paragraph (B) to apply.
   c. A second or subsequent conviction for a violation of paragraph (a)(3) or (a)(4) or under any similar statute of this State or any other state for any offense involving criminal sexual assault that is substantially equivalent to or more serious than the sexual assault prohibited under paragraph (a)(3) or (a)(4) is a Class X felony.

(Source: P.A. 95-640, eff. 6-1-08; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11.)
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault. 720 ILCS 5/11-1.30

(a) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances exist during the commission of the offense or, for purposes of paragraph (7), occur as part of the same course of conduct as the commission of the offense:

1. the person displays, threatens to use, or uses a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any other object fashioned or used in a manner that leads the victim, under the circumstances, reasonably to believe that the object is a dangerous weapon;
2. the person causes bodily harm to the victim, except as provided in paragraph (10);
3. the person acts in a manner that threatens or endangers the life of the victim or any other person;
4. the person commits the criminal sexual assault during the course of committing or attempting to commit any other felony;
5. the victim is 60 years of age or older;
6. the victim is a physically handicapped person;
7. the person delivers (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) any controlled substance to the victim without the victim's consent or by threat or deception for other than medical purposes;
8. the person is armed with a firearm;
9. the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense; or
10. the person personally discharges a firearm during the commission of the offense, and that discharge proximately causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.

(b) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person is under 17 years of age and:
(i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is under 9 years of age; or
(ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age and the person uses force or threat of force to commit the act.

(c) A person commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who is a severely or profoundly intellectually disabled person.

(d) Sentence.

1. Aggravated criminal sexual assault in violation of paragraph (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (7) of subsection (a) or in violation of subsection (b) or (c) is a Class X felony. A violation of subsection (a)(1) is a Class X felony for which 10 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(8) is a Class X felony for which 15 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(9) is a Class X felony for which 20 years shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court. A violation of subsection (a)(10) is a Class X felony for which 25 years or up to a term of natural life imprisonment shall be added to the term of imprisonment imposed by the court.

2. A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault, or who is convicted of the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault after having previously been convicted of the offense of criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, or who is convicted of the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault after having previously been convicted under the laws of this or any other state of an offense that is substantially equivalent to the offense of criminal sexual assault, the offense of aggravated criminal sexual assault or the offense of predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, shall be sentenced to a term of natural life imprisonment. The commission of the second or subsequent offense is required to have been after the initial conviction for this paragraph (2) to apply.

(Source: P.A. 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; incorporates 97-227, eff. 1-1-12; 97-1109, eff. 1-1-13.)
Illinois Stalking Statutes

Stalking, 720 ILCS 5/12-7.3:
(a) A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to:
   1. fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or
   2. suffer other emotional distress.

(a-3) A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and:
   1. at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or
   2. places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.

(a-6) A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion:
   1. follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and
   2. transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person.

(b) Sentence. Stalking is a Class 4 felony; a second or subsequent conviction is a Class 3 felony.

(c) Definitions. For purposes of this Section:
   1. "Course of conduct" means 2 or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a defendant directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, engages in other non-consensual contact, or interferes with or damages a person's property or pet. A course of conduct may include contact via electronic communications.
   2. "Electronic communication" means any transfer of signs, signals, writings, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric, or photo-optical system. "Electronic communication" includes transmissions by a computer through the Internet to another computer.
   3. "Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering, anxiety or alarm.
   4. "Family member" means a parent, grandparent, brother, sister, or child, whether by whole blood, half-blood, or adoption and includes a step-grandparent, step-parent, step-brother, step-sister or step-child. "Family member" also means any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior 6 months, regularly resided in the household.
   5. "Follows another person" means (i) to move in relative proximity to a person as that person moves from place to place or (ii) to remain in relative proximity to a person who is stationary or whose movements are confined to a small area. "Follows another person" does not include a following within the residence of the defendant.
   6. "Non-consensual contact" means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim's consent, including but not limited to being in the physical presence of the victim; appearing within the sight of the victim; approaching or confronting the victim in a public place or on private property; appearing at the workplace or residence of the victim; entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim; or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim.
   7. "Places a person under surveillance" means: (1) remaining present outside the person's school, place of employment, vehicle, other place occupied by the person, or residence other than the residence of the defendant; or (2) placing an electronic tracking device on the person or the person's property.
   8. "Reasonable person" means a person in the victim's situation.
9. "Transmits a threat" means a verbal or written threat or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal or written statements or conduct.

(d) Exemptions.
1. This Section does not apply to any individual or organization (i) monitoring or attentive to compliance with public or worker safety laws, wage and hour requirements, or other statutory requirements, or (ii) picketing occurring at the workplace that is otherwise lawful and arises 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.
2. This Section does not apply to an exercise of the right to free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful.
3. Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.

(d-5) The incarceration of a person in a penal institution who commits the course of conduct or transmits a threat is not a bar to prosecution under this Section.

(d-10) A defendant who directed the actions of a third party to violate this Section, under the principles of accountability set forth in Article 5 of this Code, is guilty of violating this Section as if the same had been personally done by the defendant, without regard to the mental state of the third party acting at the direction of the defendant.

(Source: P.A. 96-686, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-311, eff. 8-11-11; 97-1109, eff. 1-1-13.)

Aggravated stalking, 720 ILCS 5/12-7.4:
(a) A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she commits stalking and:
1. causes bodily harm to the victim;
2. confines or restrains the victim; or
3. violates a temporary restraining order, an order of protection, a stalking no contact order, a civil no contact order, or an injunction prohibiting the behavior described in subsection (b)(1) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.

(a-1) A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Act or has been previously required to register under that Act and commits the offense of stalking when the victim of the stalking is also the victim of the offense for which the sex offender is required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Act or a family member of the victim.

(b) Sentence. Aggravated stalking is a Class 3 felony; a second or subsequent conviction is a Class 2 felony.

(c) Exemptions.
1. This Section does not apply to any individual or organization (i) monitoring or attentive to compliance with public or worker safety laws, wage and hour requirements, or other statutory requirements, or (ii) picketing occurring at the workplace that is otherwise lawful and arises 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 managing or maintenance of collective bargaining agreements, and the terms to be included in those agreements.
2. This Section does not apply to an exercise of the right of free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful. Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.

(d) A defendant who directed the actions of a third party to violate this Section, under the principles of accountability set forth in Article 5 of this Code, is guilty of violating this Section as if the same had been personally done by the defendant, without regard to the mental state of the third party acting at the direction of the defendant.

(Source: P.A. 96-686, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-311, eff. 8-11-11; 97-468, eff. 1-1-12; 97-1109, eff. 1-1-13.)

Cyberstalking, 720 ILCS 5/12-7.5:

(a) A person commits cyberstalking when he or she engages in a course of conduct using electronic communication directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that would cause a reasonable person to:
   1. fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or
   2. suffer other emotional distress.

(a-3) A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions, harasses another person through the use of electronic communication and:
   1. at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or
   2. places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint; or
   3. at any time knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.

(a-5) A person commits cyberstalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, creates and maintains an Internet website or webpage which is accessible to one or more third parties for a period of at least 24 hours, and which contains statements harassing another person and:
   1. which communicates a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, where the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person, or
   2. which places that person or a family member of that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement, or restraint, or
   3. which knowingly solicits the commission of an act by any person which would be a violation of this Code directed towards that person or a family member of that person.

(b) Sentence. Cyberstalking is a Class 4 felony; a second or subsequent conviction is a Class 3 felony.

(c) For purposes of this Section:
   1. "Course of conduct" means 2 or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a defendant directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, engages in other non-consensual contact, or interferes with or damages a person's property or pet. The incarceration in a penal institution of a person who commits the course of conduct is not a bar to prosecution under this Section.
2. "Electronic communication" means any transfer of signs, signals, writings, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric, or photo-optical system. "Electronic communication" includes transmissions through an electronic device including, but not limited to, a telephone, cellular phone, computer, or pager, which communication includes, but is not limited to, e-mail, instant message, text message, or voice mail.

3. "Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering, anxiety or alarm.

4. "Harass" means to engage in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that alarms, torments, or terrorizes that person.

5. "Non-consensual contact" means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim’s consent, including but not limited to being in the physical presence of the victim; appearing within the sight of the victim; approaching or confronting the victim in a public place or on private property; appearing at the workplace or residence of the victim; entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim; or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim.

6. "Reasonable person" means a person in the victim's circumstances, with the victim's knowledge of the defendant and the defendant's prior acts.

7. "Third party" means any person other than the person violating these provisions and the person or persons towards whom the violator's actions are directed.

Telecommunications carriers, commercial mobile service providers, and providers of information services, including, but not limited to, Internet service providers and hosting service providers, are not liable under this Section, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by virtue of the transmission, storage, or caching of electronic communications or messages of others or by virtue of the provision of other related telecommunications, commercial mobile services, or information services used by others in violation of this Section.

(d) A defendant who directed the actions of a third party to violate this Section, under the principles of accountability set forth in Article 5 of this Code, is guilty of violating this Section as if the same had been personally done by the defendant, without regard to the mental state of the third party acting at the direction of the defendant.

(Source: P.A. 96-328, eff. 8-11-09; 96-686, eff. 1-1-10; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 96-1551, eff. 7-1-11; 97-303, eff. 8-1111; 97-311, eff. 8-11-11; 97-1109, eff. 1-1-13.)

X. Orders of Protection

Orders of protection (also referred to as restraining orders) are legal orders, put in place by a judge, that restrict or limit the amount of contact a person can have with another person.

JMLS takes all existing orders of protection seriously.

If you have an order of protection, protecting you from someone else, we ask that you please inform Campus Security so that they have it on record. This will help JMLS in case there is an issue with the offender. To do so, please email Ali Haleem, Director of Campus Safety and Security, ahaleem@jmls.edu or stop by anyone of the 3 security desks located at 304 S. State St, 315 S. Plymouth Ct and 19 W Jackson Blvd and ask to speak with the on duty Campus Security Supervisor.

If you are having an issue with a person, Campus Security can help explain the process for obtaining an order of protection.

For more information on obtaining an order of protection, please visit this website:

Information on Orders of Protection
http://womenslaw.org/laws_state_type.php?id=509&state_code=IL&open_id=11067
22. Student Notification of Rights and Options

The John Marshall Law School community is committed to providing you with an environment free from violence, harassment, and discrimination. As part of our commitment, we condemn all forms of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and we will do everything in our power to protect your right to feel safe, supported, and free from harm. If you have experienced any instances of this type of conduct, we encourage you to report it and to seek help from the law school.

This document provides an overview of some of your rights and options under JMLS's Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Policy, which can be accessed in full at https://www.jmls.edu/security/pdf/vawa-policy.pdf. It is important that you read the policy to obtain additional information and a better understanding of JMLS's procedures.

If you are a survivor of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, or domestic violence, you have the right to:

- Notify appropriate law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police;
- Receive assistance from school personnel in reporting a crime to law enforcement authorities, if you request such assistance;
- Decline to notify such authorities and/or decline to report an incident to JMLS;
- Request interim protective measures and accommodations, such as a change in academic, transportation or working situations, regardless of whether or not you chooses to file a police report.
- Request assistance in obtaining and enforcing a restraining order or "no contact" directive;
- A clear description of JMLS’s disciplinary process including the range of possible sanctions.
- Information and assistance about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services available for victims, both within the law school and in the community; and
- Seek confidential advocacy and support from a professional counselor, pastoral counselor or confidential advisor.

Reporting Rights
You have the right to report an incident of sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, and/or stalking to JMLS, law enforcement, or both. If you wish to
make a report to law enforcement, a member of the JMLS administration is available to assist you. You also have the right not to make a report.

**On Campus Reporting Options**

| Emergency Reporting | Campus Safety and Security 312-427-2737 x501  
Plymouth Court Building, Office 301  
securitydepartment@jmls.edu |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Non-Emergency Reporting | Wendi Liss, Title IX Coordinator  
312-427-2737 x171  
State Street Building, Office 204  
wliss@jmls.edu |
| Online Reporting | Online Complaint Form:  
https://www.jmls.edu/security/title-IX-form.php |
| Responsible JMLS Employees | All JMLS faculty and staff are defined as “responsible employees” who are required to relay any reports of sexual harassment, sexual violence, or stalking to the Title IX Coordinator. If you would like to speak confidentially about a situation involving sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, and/or stalking, you may contact our Confidential Advisors via Sankofa Psychological Services. |

**Off-Campus Reporting Options**

| Chicago Police Department | 911 – Emergency  
311 – Non-Emergency |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 24 Hour Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline/Rape Victim Advocates | 1-888-293-2080 (metropolitan Chicago)  
1-630-971-3927 (DuPage County) |
Responsible Employees and Confidential Reporting
All JMLS employees are considered Responsible Employees and cannot maintain confidentiality because of legally-mandated reporting obligations. However, communications with a Confidential Advisor regarding an alleged incident of sexual misconduct will remain confidential unless (1) you provide written consent for the disclosure of the communications; (2) failure to disclose would result in a clear, imminent risk of serious physical injury to or death to you or another person; or (3) failure to disclose would violate state or federal law.

Confidential Advisors are available to provide support to you, which may include informing you of options and available resources and, if requested by you, assisting you with navigating JMLS or external processes.

Confidential Advisor
Mary (Molly) Pachan, Ph.D.
JMLS Counseling Center (operated by Sankofa Psychological Services)
312-344-1081
mpachan@sankofapsychology.com

Any information shared with Dr. Pachan in her role as JMLS’s Confidential Advisor will not be shared or discussed with JMLS officials and will not constitute a complaint or formal report.

Interim Protective Measures and Accommodations
The Title IX Coordinator can assist in obtaining interim protective measures for you if you experienced sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, and/or stalking. Such measures may include but are not limited to, change in academic class schedule or other academic adjustments, change in on-campus working situation, security walks, or internal no-contact agreements. A member of the JMLS administration can also assist you in obtaining an order or protection or no-contact order from law enforcement. Interim measures are available regardless of whether you participates in an internal complaint process or reports the incident to law enforcement.
Processing and Resolving Complaints

- Complaints will be processed pursuant to the Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Policy, which can be accessed in full at https://www.jmls.edu/security/pdf/vawa-policy.pdf
- As a general matter, all complaints of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking will be investigated as promptly as possible upon receipt of a report or complaint. However, JMLS will consider your preference regarding whether or how to proceed.
  - If you choose not to inform JMLS of the alleged offender, the School will be limited in its ability to investigate and take appropriate action.
  - If you request that your name not be disclosed to the alleged offender or that JMLS not investigate or seek action against the alleged offender, JMLS will need to determine whether it can honor such a request while maintaining a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all JMLS community members.
- Investigations
  - If the respondent is a student, the Student Conduct Procedures will be utilized. Please see https://www.jmls.edu/policy/pdf/student/student-disciplinary-proceedings.pdf for more information.
  - If the respondent is a faculty member, the Vice Dean for Academic Affairs or a designee will oversee the investigation.
  - If the respondent is a staff member, the Assistant Dean for Human Resources or a designee will oversee the investigation.
- The complainant and the respondent are each allowed to have an advisor of their choice involved in the investigation and decision processes.
- The investigation and resolution of the complaint will be completed as promptly as possible. As a general matter, JMLS strives to complete its investigation within 60 days; however the timeframe for resolution may exceed 60 days if JMLS determines that there is good cause to extend this timeframe.
- JMLS uses a preponderance of the evidence standard in its hearing processes.
- The complainant and respondent will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of the decision, the sanction, if any, the basis for each, and the appeal process.
- JMLS prohibits retaliation against anyone who submits a complaint or participates in the investigation or hearing process.

Recommendations for Survivors of Sexual Assault
To best preserve evidence of an assault, survivors are encouraged to:
- Avoid showering, bathing, changing clothes, washing hands, going to the toilet, or brushing teeth.
- If clothing is changed, save each item of clothing worn at the time of the assault in separate paper bags.
- Avoid disturbing anything in the area where the assault occurred.
- Save any text messages, social networking pages, or other communications which involve the other party/parties.

**Resources Available to You**

**Medical Services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern Memorial Hospital Emergency Department</td>
<td>250 E. Erie St., Chicago, IL 60611 312-926-5188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush University Medical Center (Department of Emergency Medicine)</td>
<td>1653 W. Congress Parkway, Chicago, IL 60612 312-942-5000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Sexual Assault Hotline (RAINN: Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network)</td>
<td>1-800-656-HOPE</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rainn.org/get-help/national-sexual-assault-hotline">www.rainn.org/get-help/national-sexual-assault-hotline</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JMLS Counseling Center (operated by Sankofa Psychological Services)</td>
<td>315 S. Plymouth Court, Office S-521, Chicago, IL 60604 312.427.2737 x455 jmlsc@ sankofapsychology.com</td>
<td>Urgent drop in hours available Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 4-5pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porchlight Counseling Services</td>
<td>4753 N. Broadway St., Suite 632, Chicago, IL 60640 773-750-7077 <a href="mailto:porchlight@clsw.org">porchlight@clsw.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Advocacy and Crisis Services**

- Northwestern Memorial Hospital Emergency Department
- Rush University Medical Center (Department of Emergency Medicine)
- National Sexual Assault Hotline (RAINN: Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network)
- JMLS Counseling Center (operated by Sankofa Psychological Services)
- Porchlight Counseling Services
- Northwestern Memorial Hospital Emergency Department
- Rush University Medical Center (Department of Emergency Medicine)
- National Sexual Assault Hotline (RAINN: Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network)
- JMLS Counseling Center (operated by Sankofa Psychological Services)
- Porchlight Counseling Services
23. Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Policy

Student Protection from Discrimination and Harassment Policy
The Law School has been embracing diversity and equal opportunity since its founding in 1899. Our founders believed that a legal education should be available to any qualified person regardless of their economic station in life, or their “racial origin, sex, color or religious affiliation.” That tradition continues. It is the policy of The John Marshall Law School (“JMLS” or the “Law School”) to provide an educational environment for our students free from sexual discrimination, harassment and sexual violence and from discrimination and harassment based on race, color, sex, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity. This policy applies to all aspects of the educational process including academic and extracurricular activities.

1. **Discrimination and Harassment Is Prohibited.**
The Law School does not tolerate discrimination against any student based on his or her race, color, sex, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity. This policy applies to all aspects of the educational environment including admissions, educational programs and services and extracurricular activities.

   Civility and professionalism are not only requirements of our profession but are critical to the success of a vibrant educational environment. The Law School will not tolerate conduct that objectively and subjectively limits or interferes with a student’s ability to participate in or benefit from the Law School’s programs because of the student’s race, color, sex, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity. Harassment can consist of
words or conduct. Although freedom of expression is vital to the educational process, it does not excuse harassment targeted at specific persons or groups because of characteristics not relevant to the Law School’s educational mission.

2. **Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault.**
   An essential element of this policy is the prohibition against offensive, disrespectful, demeaning, or violent behaviors and/or communications because of a student’s gender or that is sexual in nature or context. Prohibited behaviors include, but are not limited to:
   - Making unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors.
   - Engaging in offensive or violent verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when the conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive to limit a student’s ability to participate in or benefit from an educational activity, or it creates a hostile educational environment.
   - Explicitly or implicitly conditioning a student’s participation in an educational program or activity, or basing an educational decision on a student’s submission to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

   Prohibited behaviors can be verbal, non-verbal, or physical. This policy applies to behavior that occurs on- or off-campus, if the behavior interferes with or limits a student’s ability to participate in, or benefit from, school programs. Examples of prohibited verbal behaviors include, but are not limited to, unwelcome sexual innuendo, gender stereotyping, sexual propositions and comments, insults, threats, and jokes about gender-specific traits including through electronic media. Examples of prohibited non-verbal behaviors include, but are not limited to, unwelcome sexually suggestive or insulting noises, obscene gestures and display of sexually suggestive objects or pictures. Examples of prohibited physical behaviors include, but are not limited to, stalking, physical aggression, unwelcome touching, coercive sexual contact, intimate partner violence and sexual assault.

   This policy prohibits the conduct described herein whether or not it violates Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

3. **Application to all Members of the Law School Community**
   This policy prohibits all students, employees, and faculty from engaging in behaviors that violate this policy and protects all students from such behavior by other students, employees, faculty, or third persons. The Law School is committed to taking prompt and effective action when it knows or has reason to know that a violation of this policy may have occurred.

4. **Policy Coordinator**
   The Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership shall be responsible for the administration of this policy.

5. **Making a Complaint**
   A student, employee or faculty member may submit a complaint or report a violation of this policy by:
   1) Calling the JMLS Harassment Prevention Hotline at 312.427.2737 x506
   2) Contacting the Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership or
   3) Contacting any dean or faculty member.

   Reports of offensive behaviors inconsistent with this policy should be made promptly after the alleged policy violation occurs. The submission of an internal report does not preclude the complainant from seeking relief elsewhere.

   Any faculty member, administrator and manager who knows or has reason to believe that a violation of this policy has occurred has an obligation to report the matter to the Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership, whether
or not the victim has complained.

Once a report or complaint has been made, the individual receiving the report or complaint should advise the Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership. The Policy Coordinator will have responsibility for processing the report or complaint as described below.

The Law School shall inform an alleged victim of the right to file a criminal complaint or police report in cases of sexual violence. However, the Law School shall not wait for a criminal or other external investigation to conclude before taking immediate steps to protect the victim or, absent special circumstances, to conduct an investigation under this policy.

6. Confidentiality
The Law School shall take reasonable measures to maintain the confidentiality of information obtained during the processing of a report or complaint and shall make disclosures only on a need to know basis. The Law School will attempt to protect the identity of the alleged victim and witnesses. However, the Law School cannot guarantee anonymity or confidentiality and may make disclosures as necessary to conduct a full and fair investigation.

7. Informal Processing
The Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership will consult with the alleged victim to determine whether the matter initially can be handled through informal processes. The informal process may consist of mediation, counseling or other efforts by the Law School to resolve the matter to the satisfaction of the alleged victim. In no event will a student victim be required to work out a problem directly with the alleged perpetrator without participation by a representative of the Law School. Informal processing shall never be appropriate in cases involving allegations of sexual violence. The alleged victim should be made aware of the option to request formal processing at any time. If the matter is resolved during informal processing, a report containing the allegations and disposition shall be made and maintained by the Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership.

8. Formal Processing and Investigation
If informal processing is not successful or appropriate, the matter will be formally processed. The Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership shall be responsible for the process. The Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership or his/her designee should interview the alleged victim and obtain as much detail as possible concerning the alleged policy violation. The alleged victim may be asked to provide a written statement but a written complaint or statement is not required to proceed.

The scope and method of the investigation will be at the discretion of the Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership. Either the Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership or his/her designee may conduct the investigation as long as the investigator is neutral and has no conflict of interest. Both the alleged victim and perpetrator will be afforded an equal opportunity to identify relevant witnesses and provide evidence to the investigator. Under no circumstances shall the alleged perpetrator be permitted to question directly the alleged victim. The investigator shall attempt to complete his/her investigation within 60 days following receipt of a report or complaint, although additional time may be required for good reason. Interested parties may be represented by counsel but counsel may not attend investigatory interviews and the parties are expected to cooperate with the investigation and speak for themselves.

The investigator will determine whether there is a preponderance of evidence to find a policy violation. If so, the investigator, in consultation with the Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership and other appropriate persons (e.g., any dean, security), shall make recommendations to remediate the situation including, as appropriate, the initiation of additional proceedings against a student perpetrator under the Student Code of Conduct and Student Disciplinary Proceedings or against a faculty perpetrator under the Tenure and Promotion Policy as provided
herein; providing an escort for the victim; separating the victim and perpetrator; providing counseling services; providing academic support services; and allowing a student to retake a course or withdraw from a class without penalty. The investigator shall prepare a written report of his/her findings and recommendations and shall inform the alleged victim and perpetrator in written summary form of the findings and recommendations including any remedial measures being recommended.

Either party may appeal the findings or recommendations to the Dean within seven calendar days. The Dean (or designee) may review the investigatory file, determine whether additional investigation is necessary and/or whether other or additional remedial measures are appropriate. The Dean shall complete his/her review and shall issue a final decision within 30 days.

9. **Interim Measures**
   The Law School may take whatever interim measures it deems appropriate to protect an alleged victim or witnesses as soon as a report or complaint is received. Such measures may include prohibiting the alleged perpetrator to have any contact with the victim or witnesses and/or denying on-campus access to the alleged perpetrator. The alleged victim should be informed immediately of the Law School’s policy against retaliation and told that any form of retaliation should be promptly reported to the Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership.

10. **Coordination with Other Policies**
    Any disciplinary or other corrective action taken against a student for violation of this policy shall not be subject to review or approval under the Rules for Student Disciplinary Proceedings unless the recommended disciplinary action is the permanent expulsion or dismissal of a student from the Law School. In that event the student may request review by a Hearing Panel within 15 days after being informed of the School’s intent to permanently expel or dismiss the student. The Hearing Panel shall be constituted under Section E.1 of the Rules for Student Disciplinary Proceedings. The sole issue for the Hearing Panel shall be whether the student should be expelled or dismissed from the Law School. The Assistant Dean for Student Life and Leadership or his designee shall provide the Hearing Panel with the investigatory findings and recommendations and shall make a presentation to the Hearing Panel. The student facing expulsion or dismissal shall have an opportunity to be heard. The Chair of the Hearing Panel shall decide in his/her sole discretion whether to hear any other witnesses or evidence and shall decide all procedural issues, with a view toward protecting the victim from embarrassment, loss of privacy and humiliation. In no event shall there be any examination or cross-examination of any witnesses by the alleged perpetrator or his/her counsel. The Hearing Panel shall not have authority to rescind any remedial action taken under this policy. The Hearing Panel shall not include any person who participated in the investigation under this policy; provided, however, that the Dean shall retain authority to review the Hearing Panel’s recommendation and to make the final decision.

    The Law School reserves the right to take any appropriate disciplinary action including termination against an employee who violates this policy; provided, however, that a disciplinary action taken against a tenured faculty member for violation of this policy may be reviewed under Articles Seven, Eight or Nine of the Board of Trustees Tenure and Promotion Policy; provided, further, that any remedial action intended to protect the victim or prevent further violation of this policy shall not be subject to review.

11. **Non-Retaliation**
    It is a violation of this policy for any member of the Law School community to retaliate against a person who makes a good faith report or complaint under this policy, or who participates in good faith in an investigation. The Law School shall respond to allegations of retaliation in accordance with the procedures contained in this policy.

12. **Dissemination**
    This policy shall be published in the Student Handbook, posted in areas where all persons may review it, including
the Law School’s Intranet site, and obtained upon request from any dean, department head, or supervisor.

Adopted administratively May 7, 2012.

24. **Student Conduct Procedures**

**Student Disciplinary Proceedings Policy**

**Application of Rules**

a. These Rules are intended to provide a procedure to receive, investigate, and decide charges alleging violation of the Student Code of Conduct. Any time limits under these Rules may be waived or extended by the Dean or chair of the Discipline Committee. These rules shall not apply to conduct that is prohibited by the Student Protection from Discrimination and Harassment Policy. All such conduct shall be handled under that policy.

b. These Rules apply to all students and former students, if the charge against them relates to their conduct while they were students of the law school. The law school administration retains the right consistent with these Rules to initiate or continue an investigation, notwithstanding a change from student to non-student status, and to take appropriate action including deferring, revising, or revoking grades or matriculation and amending a student file to reflect disciplinary action.

c. These Rules apply to conduct occurring on and off campus, so long as any off-campus conduct complained of has a substantial impact on the law school or a member of the law school community.

d. The Dean, or if the matter is pending before it, the chair of the Discipline Committee, shall have the authority to stay an investigation or proceeding under these Rules due to the pendency of external proceedings related to the same subject matter; provided, however, that it is usually in the interests of the law school community not to delay proceedings alleging violation of the Student Code of Conduct; provided, further, that the law school shall not be bound by the results or determinations made by any other entity or forum. The law school may also refer a matter to other appropriate authorities, including, but not limited to, a criminal justice agency or an attorney disciplinary committee and, in such a case, may decide not to proceed or to stay an investigation or other proceeding under these Rules.

e. All persons involved in this process have the right to be represented by counsel or other representative at all stages of this procedure; provided, however, that no person employed full time by the law school or any adjunct faculty member may act as a student’s representative. The law school shall have no responsibility to pay the legal fees of any student or former student.

f. These Rules shall not apply to conduct that is prohibited by the policy on Student Protection from Discrimination and Harassment. All such conduct shall be handled under that policy.

**Initiation of Discipline Proceeding**

a. Any member of the faculty, administration, staff, or student body may initiate a discipline proceeding (hereinafter referred to as the “Complainant”) against a student or former student (hereinafter referred to as the “Respondent”) by filing a charge with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. A charge may be filed by more than one Complainant.

b. The charge shall be filed within 180 days after the Complainant knows or should have known about the conduct complained of. The charge shall identify the Complainant, the Respondent and state in plain language and with reasonable particularity the date, place, and act complained of, and if possible, identify the standard of conduct which had been violated.

c. Within 20 days after a charge is filed, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs should inform the Respondent of the charge against him/her by providing a copy of the charge to his/her last known address, or, if appropriate to protect the confidentiality of the Complainant or third persons, a summary of the charge allegations.

**Investigation and Resolution by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs**
a. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may attempt, in the exercise of his/her discretion, to investigate and resolve the charge before referring it to the Discipline Committee for formal investigation. If the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs resolves the charge at this stage, the matter shall be concluded subject to the provisions in this paragraph. If not resolved, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall refer the charge to the Discipline Committee no later than 60 days after the charge is filed. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall inform the chair of the Discipline Committee of any charge intended to be resolved at this stage of the process and seek his/her counsel before entering into a final resolution. Any student or former student who the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs believes should be suspended, expelled, or subject to revocation of a degree has the right to have the charge referred to the Discipline Committee for investigation and subsequent proceedings in accordance with these Rules.

b. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, after consultation with the chair of the Discipline Committee, shall have the discretion and authority to take any interim actions he believes is in the best interest of the law school or any member of the law school community after a charge is filed and before it is finally resolved. Such interim action may include, but is not limited to, removing the Respondent or other student from a particular class or from the school.

Referral to the Discipline Committee for Investigation and Reasonable Cause Determination

a. There shall be a Student Discipline Committee comprised of nine members: six from the full-time faculty and three students in good standing. The Student Discipline Committee shall elect a faculty member as the chair. The three student-members shall be selected by the Student Bar Association president-elect for one-year terms. The six faculty members shall be appointed by the faculty’s Executive Committee for two-year terms.

b. When a charge is referred from the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs to the Discipline Committee, the chair of the Discipline Committee shall appoint one faculty member to the committee (which may include the chair) as the “Investigator” who, along with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, shall have responsibility to investigate the charge allegations. Their investigation may, but is not required, to include interviews with the Complainant, Respondent, and other witnesses and to review documents, including any investigation previously conducted. The Complainant and Respondent have a duty to fully cooperate in the investigation of the charge.

c. The Investigator and Associate Dean for Academic Affairs should attempt to complete their investigation within reasonable time, but in no event more than 120 days. After they complete their investigation, the Investigator and Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall make a written determination whether there is reasonable cause to believe a rule violation or other misconduct has occurred and shall send their determination to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and chair of the Discipline Committee. There shall be no reasonable cause determination made without first providing the Respondent an opportunity to respond in writing or orally to the charge allegations. If it is determined there is not reasonable cause, the matter shall be terminated. If reasonable cause is found, the chair of the Discipline Committee shall convene a Hearing Panel.

d. The Respondent should be informed in writing within 20 days after a reasonable cause determination is made.

Referral for Hearing

a. If reasonable cause is found, the chair of the Discipline Committee shall select by lot two faculty members (which may include the chair) and one student member from the Discipline Committee to constitute a Hearing Panel (HP); provided, however, that the Investigator who conducted the reasonable cause investigation shall be excluded from consideration. The Hearing Panel shall select one of the faculty members to chair the Hearing Panel. Any member of the Discipline Committee who may be a witness shall be excluded from consideration for the Hearing Panel and shall not participate in any decisions made by the Hearing Panel. The chair of the Discipline Committee has the discretion to appoint interim members to the Discipline Committee in the event members are excluded under this Paragraph.

b. Within 10 days after the Respondent is informed of a finding of reasonable cause, she/he shall respond in writing to the Hearing Panel by admitting, denying, or otherwise responding to each factual matter charged. The chair of the HP may extend the time for such response.

c. The chair of the HP shall set a date for hearing within a reasonable time and issuance of the reasonable cause determination; provided, further, that the hearing date may be extended by the chair in his/her discretion for good
cause shown.

d. Either the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or Investigator shall be responsible for presenting the facts and evidence in support of the charge to the Hearing Panel (hereinafter referred to as the “Presenter”).

e. Pre-hearing discovery shall be limited to the following. Upon request to the chair of the Hearing Panel, the Respondent shall be given all evidence which support the reasonable cause determination and any evidence which will be offered at the hearing to support the charge, except for evidence protected by attorney-client privilege or otherwise prohibited from disclosure by law. Upon request by the Presenter to the Respondent, the Respondent shall provide to the Presenter all evidence which support any denial of the charge allegations and any evidence which the Respondent will offer at the hearing in his/her defense, except for evidence protected by attorney-client privilege or otherwise prohibited from disclosure by law. The chair of the HP may place restrictions on the use and disclosure of any evidence as a condition to the production of such evidence to protect the confidentiality or privacy interests of the law school or members of the law school community, or for other bona fide reason. Unless the chair of the HP sets a different date, the production of information required under this Paragraph should occur no later than 10 days after the request for production is made or five days prior to hearing, whichever comes first. The Hearing Panel may draw an adverse reference from the failure to produce any evidence required under this Paragraph.

f. The Investigator, Presenter, or Associate Dean for Academic Affairs shall have the authority at any time to Final Decision to discuss the Respondent a stipulated disposition of the charge. Any stipulated disposition after a charge is referred to the Discipline Committee but before a reasonable cause determination is made must be approved by the Dean and the chair of the Discipline Committee after consultation as appropriate with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, Investigator and/or Presenter. Any stipulated disposition after reasonable cause is found and prior to a Final Decision under these rules must be approved by the Dean and a majority vote of the Discipline Committee members, excluding members sitting on the Hearing Panel who shall now participate in any consideration of a stipulated disposition. If a stipulate disposition is approved as provided in this Paragraph, the matter shall be concluded. If a stipulated disposition is not approved, the matter shall proceed in accordance with these Rules.

Hearing and Recommended Decision

a. The hearing shall be conducted in such manner as to provide a full and true disclosure of the facts and do substantial justice. The rules of evidence shall not apply at hearing and the Hearing Panel may consider written and oral statements and documents which may be hearsay. The chair of the Hearing Panel has the discretion and authority to decide all procedural issues that may arise in connection with the hearing process.

b. The hearing shall not be open to third persons.

c. The Respondent, Presenter, and Hearing Panel members or their attorneys, or representatives may question witnesses and offer other evidence during the hearing. No person may be compelled to present evidence at hearing; provided, however, that an adverse inference may be drawn by the failure of the Respondent to speak on his/her own behalf at hearing. The chair of the Hearing Panel has discretion to limit the number of witnesses and questions. The chair may allow opening and closing statements and such other presentation of evidence or argument that she/he believes would be useful to the Hearing Panel.

d. Hearings shall be recorded on tape or by stenographer, and shall remain the property of the law school and shall be made available to the Respondent for review or copying, subject to any restrictions the chair of the Hearing Panel may impose to protect the confidentiality or privacy interests of the law school or members of the law school community, or for other bona fide reason. The transcript shall not be made available to third persons except as required by legal process.

e. After the presentation of evidence, the Hearing Panel shall decide by majority vote whether the charge allegations have been proven by clear and convincing evidence, shall issue a Recommended Decision and shall send the decision to the Respondent, Presenter, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, and Dean. The Hearing Panel should attempt to issue its decision within 30 days after the hearing concludes.

f. If the Hearing Panel finds against the Respondent, it may, but is not required to, recommend a sanction. The recommended sanction shall be included in the Hearing Panel’s Recommended Decision. The Hearing Panel may seek
the input of any relevant faculty member, student, or administrator before recommending a sanction which may include, but is not limited to:

i. Written Warning or Censure

ii. Disciplinary Probation: Exclusion from participation in school privileges or extracurricular activities for a specified period of time

iii. Change in grade. Entry of a reduced or failing grade in a course.

iv. Restitution: Financial reimbursement for damage or misappropriation of property. Reimbursement may take the form of appropriate service to repair or otherwise compensate for damage.

v. Suspension: Exclusion from classes and other privileges or activities for a specified period of time.

vi. Expulsion: Termination of the student’s status of an indefinite period of time. The conditions for readmission, if readmission is contemplated, shall be stated in the order of expulsion.

g. A Recommended Decision by the Hearing Panel in favor of the Respondent shall terminate the proceeding and constitute a Final Decision.

Review by Dean and Final Decision

a. A Recommended Decision by the Hearing Panel against the Respondent shall be reviewed in all cases by the Dean. The Respondent shall have seven days after receipt of the Recommended Decision to state his/her position in writing to the Dean concerning the decision. Failure by the Respondent to object to the Recommended Decision may be construed by the Dean as Respondent's agreement with Recommended Decision. The Dean may review the entire record presented to the Hearing Panel as part of his/her review.

b. The Dean shall make a non-reviewable Final Decision, giving appropriate deference to the factual findings of the Hearing Panel; provided, however, the Dean has the authority to reject or revise the Recommended and/or sanctions of the Hearing Panel, and, if necessary, to remand the matter to the Hearing Panel to consider additional evidence or to cure a material procedural error. If the Hearing Panel has not recommended a sanction, the Dean shall make that decision. The Dean may seek the input of any relevant faculty member, student, or administrator before deciding a sanction. The Dean shall issue a Final Decision within a reasonable time and receipt of the Recommended Decision of the Hearing Panel.

c. The Dean shall send his/her Final Decision in writing to the Respondent, Discipline Committee, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and, as appropriate, any other member of the law school community who has a legitimate interest in knowing the Final Decision.

Effect and Disclosure of Disciplinary Decision

a. The Dean or Associate Dean for Academic Affairs may publish a written summary of the charge and Final Decision to faculty, students, and/or administrators. In such event the names of the Complainant and Respondent shall not be disclosed.

b. The law school reserves the right to (i) make full disclosure about disciplinary charges and findings to administrators, trustees, faculty, staff, and students (including all Disciplinary Committee Members) who need to know to process any disciplinary charge and disposition; (ii) advise all or select administrators, trustees, faculty members, students, and media of the charges, process, and disposition of a disciplinary matter without disclosing the name of the Respondent; (iii) make full disclosure in the context of any litigation involving or relating to a disciplinary matter; (iv) make full disclosure in response to legal process.

c. Any charge, resolution, stipulated disposition, Final Decision and sanction shall be placed and retained in a student’s official law school file. Any suspension from attending school, expulsion or revocation of a degree for disciplinary reasons shall be recorded on a student’s transcript. Further, the law school will respond truthfully to questions or other inquiries from other law schools, educational institutions, courts, bar admission committees, employers or other parties who have
a legitimate interest in learning about any disciplinary charges, findings, and sanctions involving a student or former student and, in that respect, will respond truthfully to questions about allegations of dishonesty, character, or disciplinary proceedings brought against a student or former student.

25. Procedures for Disciplinary Action Involving Employees

Employees are advised of the John Marshall Law Schools Employee Guidelines at the point of hire. The Guidelines convey current policies and procedures that apply to all employees and establishes expectations regarding conduct in the workplace. Employees are also required to attend New Employee Orientation, where among other things, resources are shared aimed at promoting safety and security of person and property. The Guidelines are made available on JMLS’ Intranet page.

Employees who manage staff are required to attend additional training that identifies their responsibility for ensuring that the workplace is free of harassment, violence or any inappropriate behavior that threatens the safety and security of staff, students and visitors.

The John Marshall Law School treats violations of the rules and regulations and any job performance problems that may arise in a fair and consistent manner. The main objective of this approach is to make the employee aware of any serious problems and to offer the employee the opportunity to correct these deficiencies. A violation of JMLS’s rules should be brought to the attention of the employee promptly, usually within 24 hours of the occurrence, unless work schedules require additional time or a longer notification period. Certain violations may be subject to immediate dismissal.

JMLS reserves the right to impose appropriate disciplinary action for any conduct it considers to be disruptive or inappropriate. The circumstances of each situation may differ, and the level of disciplinary action may also vary depending upon factors such as the nature of the offense, whether it was repeated, the employee’s work record and the impact of the conduct on the organization.

Sanctions:
Employees may be disciplined by oral or written warning, suspension with or without pay, wage freeze, wage reduction or deduction, demotion, or dismissal. Employees may be given notice of such discipline, including the effective date and time, and the specific reason for the discipline imposed. Where appropriate, discipline will be administered in a progressive manner.

26. Location of Registered Sex Offender Information

It is the policy of The John Marshall Law School that, in accordance with the "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000 (the Act), which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, Campus Security provides a link to the Illinois State Police database of all registered sex offenders in Illinois. This Act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information concerning registered sex offenders that has been provided by a State may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student. In the State of Illinois, convicted sex offenders must register with the Sex Offender Database maintained by the Illinois State Police.

The Sex Offender Database is available via Internet at http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/. This database allows for searches to be conducted by city, county, or zip code. The JMLS campus is in Cook County, Chicago, IL and in zip code 60604. Google maps, which can be found at www.googlemaps.com, may be used as a tool to locate offender addresses in relation to the JMLS campus.

Database information provided under this section shall be used for the purposes of aiding in the administration of criminal justice, screening of current or prospective employees, volunteers, and contractors for the protection of the general public.
27. Crime Statistics

It is the policy of The John Marshall Law School that Campus Security records all reported incidents of criminal activity. The statistics are collected from Campus Security as well as from reports by Campus Security Authorities and local law enforcement. This information is disseminated to our community via email notification as well as being included in this Annual Security Report. Campus Security is responsible for collecting, collating and publishing these crime statistics as required by the Clery Act.

The table under Section 31 – Campus Crime Statistics provides information about serious crimes and attempted crimes on campus that were reported to Campus Security for the time periods indicated. The table also indicates the number of arrests and referrals made on campus for violations of liquor laws, drug offenses and weapons offenses. An arrest is defined as the processing of a person by arrest, citation, or summons. A referral is defined as the referral of a person to any campus official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

28. Crime Log

Campus Security maintains a daily log, which records all crimes reported to Campus Security, except when disclosure of such information is prohibited by law or such disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. For example, information may be temporarily withheld if release of such information would: (a) jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual; (b) cause a suspect to flee or evade detection; or (c) result in the destruction of evidence. Standard notations on the log include the nature, date, time and general location of each crime, and the resolution of the complaint, if known. Logs are available for review at the Campus Security Office. Any portion of the log that is older than 60 days will be made available for public inspection within two business days of the receipt of a written request. The crime log is available for review by contacting the Director of Campus Safety and Security, Ali Haleem by phone at 312.427.2737 ext. 339 or by email at ahaleem@jmls.edu Monday through Friday from 9AM-5PM.
29. Categories of Crimes

The following definitions are used for reporting the crimes listed in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The definitions for murder; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; motor vehicle theft; weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.; law violations; drug abuse violations; and liquor law violations are excerpted from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. The definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking are excerpted from section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994. The definitions of larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft), simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property are excerpted from the Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

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

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

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

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

Criminal Homicide (Manslaughter)
The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

2. For the purposes of this definition—
   a. Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
   b. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

3. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Domestic Violence
1. A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—
   a. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
   b. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
c. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
d. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
e. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

2. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Drug Law Violations (Arrests or Disciplinary Referrals for)
The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations (Arrests or Disciplinary Referrals for)
The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Motor Vehicle Theft
The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned including joyriding.).

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

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

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

2. Fondling – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

3. Incest – Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

4. Statutory Rape – Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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

3. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

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

**Hate Crimes**
With regard to (a) each of the crimes listed above, (b) each of the four crimes listed below, and (c) any other crime involving bodily injury, e.g. simple assault, reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority, we must report, by category of prejudice, each such crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim’s actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin or gender identity. The determination of whether the hate standard is met is based upon an evidence of the motivation of the perpetrator to select the victim or the crime, not the victim’s perception.

**Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)**
The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

**Simple Assault**
An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

**Intimidation**
To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

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

a. Different Reporting Standard for Liquor, Drug, and Weapons Offenses
The Clery Act treats incidents involving “liquor law violations,” “drug law violations,” and “weapons law violations” differently from other crimes for which statistics must be reported. Incidents involving liquor, drug and weapons offenses must be reported for statistical purposes only where:

- Arrests occurred, or
- One or more students were referred for campus disciplinary action.

For this category of offense alone the statistics published reflects the number of persons who were arrested or referred, not simply the number of incidents as is the case with the other Clery Act crimes.

b. “Head Count” for Alcohol, Drug, and Weapons Offense
These statistics reflect the number of students who were arrested or referred for disciplinary action. Example: If 10 students are arrested or referred for a single incident of underage drinking, the number reported will be 10, not one.
31. Geographic Locations

Crime statistics are categorized in four locations. Specific statutory definitions of these geographic areas are explained below:

**On Campus** - Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, and any building or property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

1. State St Bldg-304 S State Street.
2. Plymouth Ct Bldg-315 S Plymouth Ct
3. Community Legal Clinic Building-19 W Jackson Blvd
4. Chicago Bar Association (CBA) Bldg-321 S Plymouth Ct (floors 8-17)

**Non-Campus** - Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; and any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by an institution of higher education 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.

**Public Property** – All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

1. Pritzker Park 310 S. State St (Park hours 6am-9pm)

*Please see attached geographic map.*
## Crime on Campus Property and Public Property: 2015, 2016 & 2017

<table>
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<th>CRIMINAL OFFENSES (Crimes Reported by Hierarchy)</th>
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### VAWA Offenses on Campus Property & Public Property: 2015, 2016 & 2017

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<th>CRIME</th>
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</table>

### HATE CRIME REPORTING

There was no reported intimidation with a bias of ethnicity that occurred on campus.

It is the policy of The John Marshall Law School that neither JMLS, its officers, its employees, nor its agents participating in any program under United States Code Title 20 (Education), Chapter 28 (Higher Education Resources and Student Assistance), Subchapter IV (Student Assistance), Part F (General Provisions Relating to Student Assistance Programs), and United States Code Title 42 (The Public Health and Welfare), Chapter 34 (Economic Opportunity Program), Subchapter I (Research and Demonstrations), Part C (Federal Work Study Programs) may retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to the implementation of any provision of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.
33. Drug Free Schools and Communities Act

It is the policy of The John Marshall Law School that JMLS is a designated Drug Free Campus and Workplace. Because the possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws, violators are subject to criminal prosecution and JMLS disciplinary actions.

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (PL 101-226), JMLS distributes a notice detailing the laws, risks, and treatments associated with drug and alcohol abuse. The notice is distributed every August to all students and employees. This notice is only one method of communicating this information. JMLS encourages students to contact any member of the Student Life and Leadership staff for further information or counseling-related resources. Similarly, JMLS encourages employees to contact a representative of the Human Resources department for further information or counseling-related resources. You may obtain a copy of this notice by contacting the Campus Safety and Security Department at 312.427.2737 ext. 501.

As prescribed by the amendments, the following details the laws, risks, and treatment associated with drug and alcohol abuse.

**Federal Sanctions for Unlawful Possession/Distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Substance/Quantity</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
<th>Substance/Quantity</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture</td>
<td><strong>First Offense:</strong> Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if not an individual.</td>
<td>Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture</td>
<td><strong>First Offense:</strong> Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture</td>
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<td>Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture</td>
<td><strong>Second Offense:</strong> Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.</td>
<td>Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture</td>
<td><strong>Second Offense:</strong> Not less than 20 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 grams mixture</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Heroin 100-999 grams mixture</td>
<td></td>
<td>Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>LSD 1-9 grams mixture</td>
<td></td>
<td>LSD 10 grams or more mixture</td>
<td><strong>2 or More Prior Offenses:</strong> Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Methamphetamine 5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture</td>
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<td>Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture</td>
<td></td>
<td>PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance/Quantity</td>
<td>Penalty</td>
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| Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances | **First Offense:** Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual.  
**Second Offense:** Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual. |
| Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram | **First Offense:** Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2.5 million if not an individual.  
**Second Offense:** Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual. |
| Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs | **First Offense:** Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual.  
**Second Offense:** Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual. |
| Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam) | **First Offense:** Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than $100,000 if an individual, $250,000 if not an individual.  
**Second Offense:** Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than $200,000 if an individual, $500,000 if not an individual. |
| Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs | **First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than Life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual.  
**Second Offense:** Not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if other than an individual. |

### Federal Trafficking Penalties for Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule I Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
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| Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants | **First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual.  
**Second Offense:** Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if other than an individual. |
| Marijuana 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants | **First Offense:** Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if other than an individual.  
**Second Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual. |
| Marijuana 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants | **First Offense:** Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual.  
**Second Offense:** Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual. |
| Hashish More than 10 kilograms | **First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if other than an individual.  
**Second Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual. |
| Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram | **First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if other than an individual.  
**Second Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual. |
Marijuana
less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight)
1 to 49 marijuana plants

Hashish
10 kilograms or less

Hashish Oil
1 kilogram or less

First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual.
Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual.


Controlled Substance - Illinois Law: Legal Penalties and Sanctions for Unlawful Possession, Use or Distribution

720 ILCS 550/4 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 704) - Unlawful Possession of Cannabis. It is unlawful for any person knowingly to possess Cannabis (Marijuana). Any person who violates this section with respect to:

(a) not more than 2.5 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor;
(b) more than 2.5 grams but not more than 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor;
(c) more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor; provided, that if any offense under this subsection (c) is a subsequent offense, the offender shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony;
(d) more than 30 grams but not more than 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 4 felony; provided that if any offense under this subsection (d) is a subsequent offense, the offender shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony;
(e) more than 500 grams but not more than 2,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 3 felony;
(f) more than 2,000 grams but not more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 2 felony;
(g) more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 1 felony.

720 ILCS 550/5 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 705) - Manufacture or Delivery of Cannabis. It is unlawful for any person knowingly to manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver, or manufacture, cannabis. Any person who violates this section with respect to:

(a) not more than 2.5 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor;
(b) more than 2.5 grams but not more than 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor;
(c) more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 4 felony;
(d) more than 30 grams but not more than 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 3 felony for which a fine not to exceed $50,000 may be imposed;
(e) more than 500 grams but not more than 2,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 2 felony for which a fine not to exceed $100,000 may be imposed;
(f) more than 2,000 grams but not more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 1 felony for which a fine not to exceed $150,000 may be imposed;
(g) more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class X felony for which a fine not to exceed $200,000 may be imposed.
720 ILCS 550/5.1 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 705.1) - Cannabis Trafficking.
(a) Except for purposes authorized by this Act, any person who knowingly brings or causes to be brought into this State for the purpose of manufacture or delivery or with the intent to manufacture or deliver 2,500 grams or more of cannabis in this State or any other state or country is guilty of cannabis trafficking.

(b) A person convicted of cannabis trafficking shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not less than twice the minimum term and fined an amount as authorized by subsection (f) or (g) of Section 5 of this Act, based upon the amount of cannabis brought or caused to be brought into this State, and not more than twice the maximum term of imprisonment and fined twice the amount as authorized by subsection (f) or (g) of Section 5 of this Act, based upon the amount of cannabis brought or caused to be brought into this State.

720 ILCS 550/5.2 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 705.2) - Delivery of Cannabis on School Grounds.
(a) Any person who violates subsection (e) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, is guilty of a Class 1 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed $200,000;

(b) Any person who violates subsection (d) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, is guilty of a Class 2 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed $100,000;

(c) Any person who violates subsection (c) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, is guilty of a Class 3 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed $50,000;

(d) Any person who violates subsection (b) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, is guilty of a Class 4 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed $25,000;

(e) Any person who violates subsection (a) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

720 ILCS 550/6 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 706) - Delivery of Cannabis.
Any delivery of cannabis which is a casual delivery shall be treated in all respects as possession of cannabis for purposes of penalties.

720 ILCS 550/7 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 707) - Delivery of Cannabis to a Person Under 18 Years of Age.
(a) Any person who is at least 18 years of age who violates Section 5 of this Act by delivering cannabis to a person under 18 years of age who is at least 3 years his junior may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term up to twice the maximum term otherwise authorized by Section 5.

(b) Any person under 18 years of age who violates Section 4 or 5 of this Act may be treated by the court in...
accordance with the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

720 ILCS 550/8 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 708) – Production or Possession of the Cannabis Sativa Plant.

It is unlawful for any person knowingly to produce the cannabis sativa plant or to possess such plants unless production or possession has been authorized pursuant to the provisions of Section 11 of the Act. Any person who violates this Section with respect to production or possession of:

(a) Not more than 5 plants is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) More than 5, but not more than 20 plants, is guilty of a Class 4 felony. (c) More than 20, but not more than 50 plants, is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

(d) More than 50, but not more than 200 plants, is guilty of a Class 2 felony for which a fine not to exceed $100,000 may be imposed and for which liability for the cost of conducting the investigation and eradicating such plants may be assessed. Compensation for expenses incurred in the enforcement of this provision shall be transmitted to and deposited in the treasurer's office at the level of government represented by the Illinois law enforcement agency whose officers or employees conducted the investigation or caused the arrest or arrests leading to the prosecution, to be subsequently made available to that law enforcement agency as expendable receipts for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis. If such seizure was made by a combination of law enforcement personnel representing different levels of government, the court levying the assessment shall determine the allocation of such assessment. The proceeds of assessment awarded to the State treasury shall be deposited in a special fund known as the Drug Traffic Prevention Fund.

(e) More than 200 plants is guilty of a Class 1 felony for which a fine not to exceed $100,000 may be imposed and for which liability for the cost of conducting the investigation and eradicating such plants may be assessed. Compensation for expenses incurred in the enforcement of this provision shall be transmitted to and deposited in the treasurer's office at the level of government represented by the Illinois law enforcement agency whose officers or employees conducted the investigation or caused the arrest or arrests leading to the prosecution, to be subsequently made available to that law enforcement agency as expendable receipts for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis. If such seizure was made by a combination of law enforcement personnel representing different levels of government, the court levying the assessment shall determine the allocation of such assessment. The proceeds of assessment awarded to the State treasury shall be deposited in a special fund known as the Drug Traffic Prevention Fund.

720 ILCS 550/9 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 709) - Calculated Criminal Cannabis Conspiracy.

(a) Any person who engages in a calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy, as defined in subsection (b), is guilty of a Class 3 felony, and fined not more than $200,000 and shall be subject to the forfeitures prescribed in subsection (c); except that, if any person engages in such offense after one or more prior convictions under this Section, Section 4 (d), Section 5 (d), Section 8 (d) or any law of the United States or of any State relating to cannabis, or controlled substances as defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, in addition to the fine and forfeiture authorized above, he shall be guilty of a Class 1 felony for which an offender may not be sentenced to death.

(b) For purposes of this section, a person engages in a calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy when: (1) he violates Section 4 (d), 4 (e), 5 (d), 5 (e), 8 (c) or 8 (d) of this Act; and (2) such violation is a part of a conspiracy undertaken or carried on with 2 or more other persons; and (3) he obtains anything of value greater than $500 from, or organizes, directs or finances such violation or conspiracy.

(c) Any person who is convicted under this Section of engaging in a calculated criminal cannabis...
conspiracy shall forfeit to the State of Illinois:
(1) the receipts obtained by him in such conspiracy; and
(2) any of his interests in, claims against, receipts from, or property or rights of any kind
affording a source of influence over, such conspiracy.

(d) The circuit court may enter such injunctions, restraining orders, directions, or prohibitions, or take such other
actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, in connection with any property, claim,
receipt, right or other interest subject to forfeiture under this Section, as it deems proper.

720 LCS 550/10.3 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 710.3) - Cannabis Control Act Penalties.
(a) Every person convicted of a violation of this Act, and every person placed on probation, conditional
discharge, supervision or probation under Section 10 of this Act, shall be assessed for each offense a sum
fixed at:
(b)
1. $3,000 for a Class X felony; (2)
$2,000 for a Class 1 felony; (3) $1,000 for a Class 2
felony; (4) $500 for a Class 3 or Class 4 felony; (5) $300
for a Class A misdemeanor;
(6) $200 for a Class B or Class C misdemeanor.

Ch.56 ½, Sec. 1401 - Manufacture or Delivery of Controlled Substances. It is unlawful for any person knowingly to
manufacture, deliver or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance including but not
limited to heroin, cocaine, morphine, barbiturates and LSD. Depending on the amount and type of the drug, a
conviction for a violation of this section is a Class 3 felony with a fine up to $75,000 to a Class X felony punishable by
a term of imprisonment from six to sixty years and a fine up to $500,000.

Ch.56½, Sec. 1401.1 - Controlled Substance Trafficking. Any person who knowingly brings or causes to be brought
into Illinois, for the purpose of manufacture or delivery or with the intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled
substance is guilty of controlled substance trafficking. A conviction for a violation of this section is punishable by a
term of imprisonment not less than twice the minimum term and not more than twice the maximum term
authorized by Ch.56 ½, Sec. 1401 and a fine up to twice the amount authorized by Ch.56 ½, Sec. 1401 depending on
the amount and type of the controlled substance brought into Illinois.

Ch.56½, Sec. 1402 - Possession of Controlled Substances. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess a controlled substance. A conviction for a violation of this section is a Class 1 felony punishable by
imprisonment from four to fifty years and a fine up to $200,000.

Ch.56½, Sec. 1404(b) Look-alike Substances, Manufacture or Distribution. It is unlawful for any person knowingly
to manufacture, distribute, advertise, possess with intent to manufacture or distribute a look-alike substance. A
conviction for a violation of this section is a Class 3 felony with a fine up to $150,000.

CH.56½, Sec. 1404(c) Look-alike Substances, Possession. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess a look-
alike substance. A conviction for a violation of this section is a petty offense. A subsequent offense under this section
is a Class C misdemeanor.

Ch.56½, Sec 1405.1 - Criminal Drug Conspiracy. A person commits criminal drug conspiracy when, with the intent
that an offense set forth in Ch.56½, Sec. 1401, 1402, or 1407 be committed, the person agrees with another to the
commission of that offense. A person convicted of criminal drug conspiracy may be fined or imprisoned or both to
the maximum provided for the offense which is the object of the conspiracy.
Ch.56½, Sec.1407 - Manufacture, Delivery, or Sales, Person under 18 - School Property - Enforcement of Penalties.
Any person 18 years of age or over who violates Ch.56½, Sec. 1401 or Sec. 1404 by delivering a controlled substance to a person under 18 years of age may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term up to twice the maximum term and fined an amount up to twice the amount otherwise authorized by the subject statute. Any person who violates Ch.56½, Sec. 1401 on any school premises or on public housing property or on public park property or within 1,000 feet of any school premises, public housing property or park property, commits a Class 2 felony to a Class X felony with a fine up to $500,000.

Ch.56½, Sec. 1654 - Narcotics Racketeering. It is unlawful for any person to engage in narcotics racketeering. A conviction for a violation of this section is a Class 1 felony with a fine up to $250,000.

Ch.56½, Sec. 2306 - Steroids Manufacture, Distribution, Dispensing, Delivery and Possession with intent to Distribute and Possession of Anabolic Steroids.
It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, dispense, deliver, possess with intent to distribute, prescribe or administer any anabolic steroid for any use in humans other than for the treatment of disease in accordance with the order of a physician for a valid medical purpose in the course of professional practice. A conviction for a violation of this section is a Class A misdemeanor to a Class 3 felony punishable by fifteen years in prison and a $100,000 fine.

Ch.56½, Sec. 2307 - Possession of Anabolic Steroids. Any person who is not a practitioner and who possesses anabolic steroids without a valid prescription is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. A subsequent offense committed within two years of a prior conviction is a Class B misdemeanor.

Possible Penalties For Conviction Of Offenses

Note: In many instances, the Illinois legislature has specified particular penalties for violations of drug statues, depending on such factors as the type and quantity of the drug manufactured, distributed or possessed and the number of convictions of the offender. Violations of some drug statutes are punishable by fines up to $500,000 and terms of imprisonment of up to sixty years. The penalties listed below only apply where the statute contains no specific penalties.

Class C misdemeanor - 30 days in the County jail and a $500 fine. Class B misdemeanor - Six months in the County jail and a $500 fine. Class A misdemeanor - 364 days in the County Jail and a $1,000 fine

Class 4 Felony - 3 years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine except where the judge finds aggravating circumstances, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be not less than 3 years and not more than 6 years.

Class 3 Felony - 2 years to 5 years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine except where the judge finds aggravating circumstances, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be not less than 5 years and not more than 10 years.

Class 2 Felony - 3 years to 7 years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine except where the judge finds aggravating circumstances, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be not less than 7 years and not more than 14 years.
Class 1 Felony - 4 years to 15 years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine except where the judge finds aggravating circumstances, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be not less than fifteen years and not more than 30 years.
**Class X Felony** - Punishable by 6 years to 30 years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine except where the judge finds aggravating circumstances, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be not less than 30 years and not more than 60 years.

**Penalties Under Illinois State Law for Drug Convictions Either**

**Possession or Sale of Drugs Felony and Misdemeanor Convictions**

**Illinois Combined Statutes 720**

**ILCS 540/4**
Cannabis – (<2.5 grams) up to $500 fine and 30 days in jail. Cannabis – (2.5 to 10 grams) up to $1,500 fine and 6 months in jail. Cannabis – (10 to 30 grams) up to $2,500 fine and 1 year in jail. Cannabis – Felony (30 to 500 grams) up to $25,000 fine and 1 to 3 years in a penitentiary.

**ILCS 570/406(b)(3)**
Prescription Forgery – Felony $100,000 fine and 1 to 3 years in a penitentiary.

**ILCS 600/3.5**
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia $750 to $2,500 fine and up to 1 year in jail.

**ILCS 570/402**
Possession of Heroin, Cocaine, Morphine, Methamphetamine, Lysergic Acid or LSD. (15 to 100 grams) – Felony up to $200,000 fine and 4 to 15 years in a penitentiary. (100 to 400 grams) – Felony up to $200,000 fine or the street value and 6 to 30 years in a penitentiary.

**ILCS 570/402**
Possession of Peyote, Barbiturate Acid, Amphetamine (more than 200 grams) – Felony up to $200,000 fine and 4 to 15 years in a penitentiary.

**ILCS 570/402**
Possession of Methaqualone, Pentazocine or Phencyclidine (more than 30 grams) – Felony up to $200,000 fine and 4 to 15 years in a penitentiary.

**ILCS 570/402**
Possession of an Anabolic Steroid (any amount) up to $1,500 fine and 30 days in jail.

**ILCS 5/24.5-5**
Possession of Nitrous Oxide (any amount) up to $2,500 fine and 1 year in jail.

**The Sale, Manufacture, Possession with Intent to Traffic Drugs Illinois Combined Statutes 720**

**ILCA 550/5**
Cannabis (less than 2.5 grams) - up to $1,500 fine and 6 months in jail. Cannabis (2.5 to 10 grams) - up to $2,500 fine and 1 year in jail. Cannabis (10 to 30 grams) - Felony up to $25,000 fine and 1 to 3 years in a penitentiary.

**ILCA 570/401**
Cocaine (1 to 15 grams) Heroin (10 to 15 grams) Morphine (10 to 15 grams) Methamphetamine (5 to 15 grams) - Felony up to $250,000 fine and 4 to 15 years in a penitentiary. Cocaine, Heroin, Morphine, Methamphetamine, LSD (15 to 100 grams) - Felony up to $500,000 fine and 6 to 30 years in a penitentiary. Cocaine, Heroin, Morphine, Methamphetamine, LSD (100 to 400 grams) - Felony up to $500,000 fine or street value and 9 to 40 years in a penitentiary.

**ILCA 5/24.5-10**
Nitrous Oxide (any amount) - Felony up to $25,000 fine and 2 to 5 years in a penitentiary.

On January 1, 2011 Illinois passed a law banning K2 or Spice (a synthetic incense or potpourri) by amending the Illinois Controlled Substances Act (720 ILCS 570/204) to include the ingredients found in synthetic cannabis. According to the ban, it is a felony offense to buy, sell or possess the synthetic marijuana product in Illinois. An individual who is charged with illegally possessing synthetic marijuana could face Class 4 felony penalties in Illinois if convicted. Class 4 felony penalties may include:

- A prison term of one to three years
- Fines up to $25,000

Those convicted of a Class 4 felony may also face mandatory drug testing, counseling and probation.

On January 1, 2012 HB 2595 took effect in Illinois. Under the new law all known synthetic marijuana products, including chemical and substitute formulas, will be classified as an illegal Schedule 1 controlled substance. The new law was expanded to comprehensively ban all currently available substances and covers more than 160 formulas. An individual who is charged with illegally selling products containing synthetic marijuana could face Class 3 felony penalties in Illinois if convicted. Class 3 felony penalties may include:

- A prison term of up to five years (30 years for 200 grams or more)
- Fines up to $150,000 ($500,000 for 200 grams or more)
- Seizure of illegal stock as well as any property used to facilitate the sale

On June 27, 2012 the Chicago City Council approved a new ordinance which gives police the option to issue a ticket for possession of 15 grams of marijuana or less. Arrests are still mandated for anyone caught smoking marijuana in public or possessing marijuana in or near a school or in or near a park. Under the plan, anyone caught with marijuana under the age of 17 or without proper identification would still be arrested. Tickets would range from $250 to $500.

Alcohol - Illinois Law: Legal Penalties and Sanctions for Unlawful Possession, Use or Distribution

Ch.43, Sec. 131 - Sales to and Possession of Alcohol by persons under 21. It is illegal to sell, give, or deliver alcoholic liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years or to any person known by him or her to be under legal disability or in need of mental treatment. Violation of this section is a Class A misdemeanor. Any person under the age of twenty-one years who has any alcoholic beverage in his or her possession or any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

Ch.43, Sec. 134 - Purchase or Acceptance of Liquor by Persons under 21. Any person to whom the sale, gift or delivery of any alcoholic beverage is prohibited because of age may not purchase, or accept a gift of alcoholic liquor or have such alcoholic liquor in his possession. The consumption of alcoholic liquor by any person under twenty-one years of age is forbidden. Whoever violates any provisions of this section is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

Ch.43, Sec 134A - Consumption of Alcoholic Liquor. The consumption of alcoholic liquor by any person under 21 years of age is forbidden. A conviction for a violation of this section is a Class C misdemeanor.

Ch.95½, Sec. 11-501 - Driving while under the Influence of Alcohol. A person shall not drive or be in actual physical control of any vehicle within the State of Illinois while the alcohol concentration in such person’s blood or breath is 0.08% or more or the person is under the influence of alcohol. A first time conviction for a violation of this section within 5 years of a previous violation of this section shall be mandatorily sentenced to 48 consecutive hours of imprisonment or assigned to a minimum of 10 days of community service. A person convicted of committing a violation of this section shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony if (1) the person committed a violation of this section for the first time, (2) the person committed the violation while driving a school bus with children on board, or (3) the person caused a motor
vehicle accident which resulted in great bodily harm. All persons convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol are subject to suspension of their driver’s license.

**Ch.95½, Sec 11-502 - Transportation or Possession of Alcoholic Liquor in a Motor Vehicle.**
No driver may transport, carry, possess or have alcoholic liquor within the passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in the State of Illinois except in the original container with the seal unbroken. A conviction for a violation of this section is a Class A misdemeanor.

**Possible Penalties for Conviction of Alcohol Related Offenses**

**Class C misdemeanor** - Thirty days in the County jail and a $500.00 fine. **Class B misdemeanor** - Six months in the County jail and a $500.00 fine. **Class A misdemeanor** - 364 days in the County jail and a $1,000.00 fine.


**Alcohol’s Effects on the Body**

Drinking too much – on a single occasion or over time – can take a serious toll on your health. Here’s how alcohol can affect your body:

**Brain:**
Alcohol interferes with the brain’s communication pathways, and can affect the way the brain looks and works. These disruptions can change mood and behavior, and make it harder to think clearly and move with coordination.

**Heart:**
Drinking a lot over a long time or too much on a single occasion can damage the heart, causing problems including:
- Cardiomyopathy – Stretching and drooping of heart muscle
- Arrhythmias – Irregular heart beat
- Stroke
- High blood pressure

Research also shows that drinking moderate amounts of alcohol may protect healthy adults from developing coronary heart disease.

**Liver:**
Heavy drinking takes a toll on the liver, and can lead to a variety of problems and liver inflammations including:
- Steatosis, or fatty liver
- Alcoholic hepatitis
- Fibrosis
- Cirrhosis

**Pancreas:**
Alcohol causes the pancreas to produce toxic substances that can eventually lead to pancreatitis, a dangerous inflammation and swelling of the blood vessels in the pancreas that prevents proper digestion.
Cancer:
Drinking too much alcohol can increase your risk of developing certain cancers, including cancers of the:
Mouth Esophagus Throat
Liver Breast

Immune System:
Drinking too much can weaken your immune system, making your body a much easier target for disease. Chronic drinkers are more liable to contract diseases like pneumonia and tuberculosis than people who do not drink too much. Drinking a lot on a single occasion slows your body’s ability to ward off infections – even up to 24 hours after getting drunk.

Drug Health Risks and Effects

Alcohol:
Acute Effects include – In low doses, euphoria, mild stimulation, relaxation, lowered inhibitions; in higher doses, drowsiness, slurred speech, nausea, emotional volatility, loss of coordination, visual distortions, impaired memory, sexual dysfunction, loss of consciousness.

Health Risks include - Increased risk of injuries, violence, fetal damage (in pregnant women); depression; neurologic deficits; hypertension; liver and heart disease; addiction; fatal overdose.

Tobacco:
Health Risks include Chronic lung disease; cardiovascular disease; stroke; cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, cervix, kidney, bladder, and acute myeloid leukemia; adverse pregnancy outcomes; addiction.

Marijuana/Hashish:
Acute Effects include - Euphoria; relaxation; slowed reaction time; distorted sensory perception; impaired balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; impaired learning, memory; anxiety; panic attacks; psychosis.

Health Risks include - Cough, frequent respiratory infections; possible mental health decline; addiction.

Heroin/Opium:
Acute Effects include - Euphoria; drowsiness; impaired coordination; dizziness; confusion; nausea; sedation; feeling of heaviness in the body; slowed or arrested breathing.

Health Risks include - Constipation; endocarditis; hepatitis; HIV; addiction; fatal overdose.

Cocaine/Amphetamine/Methamphetamine:
Acute Effects include - Increased heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, metabolism; feelings of exhilaration; increased energy, mental alertness; tremors; reduced appetite; irritability; anxiety; panic; paranoia; violent behavior; psychosis.

Health Risks include - Weight loss, insomnia; cardiac or cardiovascular complications; stroke; seizures; addiction.

Also, for cocaine – Nasal damage from snorting.

Also, for methamphetamine – Severe dental problems.

MDMA/Rohypnol/GHB:
Acute Effects, for MDMA include - Mild hallucinogenic effects; increased tactile sensitivity; empathic feelings; lowered inhibition; anxiety; chills; sweating; teeth clenching; muscle cramping.
Also, for Rohypnol - Sedation; muscle relaxation; confusion; memory loss; dizziness; impaired coordination.

Also, for GHB - Drowsiness; nausea; headache; disorientation; loss of coordination; memory loss. Health Risks, for MDMA include - Sleep disturbances; depression; impaired memory; hyperthermia; addiction.

Also, for Rohypnol – Addiction.

Also, for GHB - Unconsciousness; seizures; coma.

**Ketamine/ PCP/Salvia/ DXM:**
Acute Effects include - Feelings of being separate from one’s body and environment; impaired motor function.

Also, for ketamine - Analgesia; impaired memory; delirium; respiratory depression and arrest; death.

Also, for PCP and analogs - Analgesia; psychosis; aggression; violence; slurred speech; loss of coordination; hallucinations.

Also, for DXM - Euphoria; slurred speech; confusion; dizziness; distorted visual perceptions. Health Risks include - Anxiety; tremors; numbness; memory loss; nausea.

**LSD/ Mescaline/ Psilocybin:**
Acute Effects include - Altered states of perception and feeling; hallucinations; nausea.

Also, for LSD - Increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; loss of appetite; sweating; sleeplessness; numbness, dizziness, weakness, tremors; impulsive behavior; rapid shifts in emotion.

Also, for Mescaline - Increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; loss of appetite; sweating; sleeplessness; numbness, dizziness, weakness, tremors; impulsive behavior; rapid shifts in emotion.

Also, for Psilocybin - Nervousness; paranoia; panic.

Health Risks, for LSD include - Flashbacks, Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder.

**Anabolic steroids/Inhalants:**
Acute Effects, for Anabolic steroids include - No intoxication effects.

Also, for Inhalants (varies by chemical) - Stimulation; loss of inhibition; headache; nausea or vomiting; slurred speech; loss of motor coordination; wheezing.

Health Risks, for Anabolic steroids include - Hypertension; blood clotting and cholesterol changes; liver cysts; hostility and aggression; acne; in adolescents—premature stoppage of growth; in males—prostate cancer, reduced sperm production, shrunken testicles, breast enlargement; in females—menstrual irregularities, development of beard and other masculine characteristics.

Also, for Inhalants - Cramps; muscle weakness; depression; memory impairment; damage to cardiovascular and nervous systems; unconsciousness; sudden death.
**Where to get help:** - The John Marshall Law School offers several sources of assistance for those who seek treatment for drug and/or alcohol abuse. The **Sankofa Counseling Services** can make referrals to appropriate community organizations. In addition, you can make an appointment to see one of the JMLS’ counselors who will meet with you on a confidential basis to discuss any areas of concern. The counselors are also available to discuss the breadth of JMLS’ insurance policy as it relates to drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment. To set up an appointment, contact **Sankofa Counseling Services** at 312-427-2737 ext. 455 or by email at jmlsc@gmail.com