# Table of Contents

Campus Security Authorities .................................................................................................................. 2
Policies and Procedures for Reporting Criminal Actions, including Sexual Assault, and Other Emergencies .......................................................................................................................... 3
Campus SaVE Act .................................................................................................................................... 4
Policy on Documenting Alleged Criminal Incidents ............................................................................. 7
Policy on Voluntary Confidential Reporting ......................................................................................... 7
Policy Statement Addressing Counselors .............................................................................................. 7
Policy on Timely Warnings .................................................................................................................... 7
Policy on Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures ............................................................... 8
Policy on Reporting the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics ............................................................. 9
Chicago Police Department Crime Statistics and Information on Sex Offenders .......... 13
Security of and Access to Campus Facilities ......................................................................................... 13
Programs to Inform About Crime Prevention ...................................................................................... 13
Policies on Monitoring Crimes by Students at Off-Campus Sites Controlled by Recognized Student Organizations ............................................................................................................. 14
Policy on Nondiscrimination .................................................................................................................. 14
Policy on Prohibition of Disruptive Behavior ....................................................................................... 14
Policy on Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention ................................................................................... 14
Local and Online Resources for Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention .............................................. 15
Policy on Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs ............................................................................... 17
Concealed Carry Policy ......................................................................................................................... 25
Policies on Student Conduct .................................................................................................................. 26
Student Disciplinary Process for Student Misconduct, Including Alleged Sex Offenses ............... 27
Campus Security Policies

Erikson Institute is committed to promoting the safety of all members of its campus community, including staff, students, and visitors. This Annual Security Report includes information concerning current policies and procedures for campus security in compliance with the Clery Act of 1998. These policies and procedures cover important topics such as reporting criminal activity, responding to emergencies, and communicating potential threats to the safety of the campus community. It describes procedures related to access to campus and security awareness. It also includes policies and procedures regarding harassment, including sexual harassment and the use of alcoholic beverages and controlled substances. The report presents crime statistics for the preceding five calendar years. We also provide consumer information about community resources related to promoting the safety of individuals. In a separate document, The Fire and Life Safety Manual, we describe emergency procedures related to life/safety events, such as fire, bomb threats, severe weather, nuclear threats, evacuations, and other serious events.

Campus Security Authorities

Erikson’s Facilities Department is responsible for the development, disclosure, and implementation of campus security policies. This department is also responsible for collection and dissemination of crime statistics, including requesting crime statistics from the Chicago Police Department. The department is headed by David Wilson, Chief Human Resources and Facilities Officer, who can be contacted at 312.893.7200 or dwilson@erikson.edu. The department reports to the Vice President for Finance and Operations/Chief Financial Officer, Susan Wallace, who can be contacted at 312.893.7120 or swallace@erikson.edu.

Given its size, Erikson does not maintain a campus police department. The Institute contracts instead with an outside security company for a range of security services. Apex3 Security provides a staff of trained, non-sworn security officers who implement Erikson’s access control procedures, opening and closing procedures, monitoring of security cameras, and emergency procedures as required. Although they do not have arrest authority beyond that provided to all citizens by the State of Illinois Statutes, the security officers do have authority to detain individuals on Institute property. Campus security authorities and personnel work closely with the Chicago Police Department and other security agencies to investigate alleged criminal activity and provide for the enforcement of the law and the protection of persons and property.

Alter Asset Management, who manages the entire building, provides additional security services: a security officer is on duty in the rest of the building during all hours, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, monitoring the building exterior and controlling access to the building’s loading dock and freight elevator. Alter Asset Management periodically receives security alerts from the Chicago Police Department and relays them to Erikson for dissemination, if appropriate, to the Erikson community.

The Institute is equipped with security cameras throughout its space. Cameras are monitored by security officers and record data for later review in case of an incident. The Institute is also equipped with a keycard-controlled, zoned access control system, which limits access outside of normal business hours to authorized personnel only.
Policies and Procedures for Reporting Criminal Actions, including Sexual Assault, and Other Emergencies

If you believe yourself to be the victim of a crime or to have knowledge of a crime, you should immediately report to one of the security authorities identified below. They will assist you to report the incident to the proper authorities.

A security officer is on duty in the ground floor lobby during normal business hours and during evenings and weekends when classes or other public events are scheduled. The security officer may be contacted in an emergency by dialing “0” on any phone in the Erikson Institute building or by calling 312.755.2250. Each of Erikson’s elevators has an emergency call button, which is monitored 24/7 by Simplex Inc. Calls made to the monitoring service are routed to emergency response personnel.

You can also report criminal activities or other emergencies directly to the Chicago Police Department by dialing 911 from any phone in the building. The phone system is designed so that the police can identify the caller’s exact location within the building. We encourage you to contact Erikson’s security officer in addition to calling 911 so that he can direct the emergency response team to the desired location as quickly as possible. The security officer can also provide assistance in reporting criminal activity to the police. Non-emergencies can be reported to the Chicago Police Department by dialing 311.

Erikson Institute educates the faculty, staff and student community about sex offenses, including sexual assaults and date rape, through an online educational webinar on the Campus SaVE Act.

If you are a victim of a sex offense at Erikson, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain necessary medical treatment.

An assault should be reported directly to the Dean of Enrollment Management. They will assist the victim to report the incident to the proper authorities. Filing a report with the Vice President for Finance and Operations or Dean of Enrollment Management will not obligate you to prosecute nor will it subject you to scrutiny or judgment from these staff members.

We strongly advocate that a victim of sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner to the Chicago Police Department (911). Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. Filing a police report will:

- Ensure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to you;
- Provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later. Ideally you should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical exam;
- Assure that you have access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.
Campus SaVE Act

Erikson Institute is committed to providing a safe learning and working environment for all members of the Erikson community. The guidelines below are intended to aid Erikson in preventing and responding to sexual violence as outlined in the Jeanne Clery Act (Clery Act) and the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE Act). These guidelines apply to all members of the Erikson community (students, faculty, and staff), as well as contractors and visitors (collectively, "Erikson Community Members").

Erikson Institute does not tolerate sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, as defined below, in any form. Erikson Community Members who, after a thorough review of the facts, are found, based on a reasonable belief, to have violated this policy will be subject to discipline, up to and including dismissal or termination of employment. In extraordinary circumstances, the President may suspend a member of the Erikson community from participation in activities where there is reasonable belief that serious and immediate harm to others will ensue. Erikson Institute may institute discipline and other measures regardless of whether the Erikson Community Member is also facing criminal or civil charges in a court of law.

Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Sexual Assault refers to offenses classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which includes forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, and statutory rape.

**Domestic Violence** includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

**Dating Violence** refers to violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of the relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors - the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between persons in the relationship.

**Stalking** occurs when an individual engages in a course of conduct directed at the specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for personal safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.

State of Illinois definitions:

720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/12-13. Criminal Sexual Assault

(a) The accused commits criminal sexual assault if he or she:
   (1) commits an act of sexual penetration by the use of force or threat of force; or
   (2) commits an act of sexual penetration and the accused knew that the victim was unable to understand the nature of the act or was unable to give knowing consent; or
   (3) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was under 18 years of age when the act was committed and the accused was a family member; or
   (4) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age when the act was committed and the accused was 17 years of age or over and held a position of trust, authority or supervision in relation to the victim.
720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/12-14. Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault
(a) The accused commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if he or she commits criminal sexual assault and any of the following aggravating circumstances existed during, or for the purposes of paragraph (7) of this subsection (a) as part of the same course of conduct as, the commission of the offense:

(1) the accused displayed, threatened to use, or used a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, or any object fashioned or utilized in such a manner as to lead the victim under the circumstances reasonably to believe it to be a dangerous weapon; or
(2) the accused caused bodily harm, except as provided in subsection (a)(10), to the victim; or
(3) the accused acted in such a manner as to threaten or endanger the life of the victim or any other person; or
(4) the criminal sexual assault was perpetrated during the course of the commission or attempted commission of any other felony by the accused; or
(5) the victim was 60 years of age or over when the offense was committed; or
(6) the victim was a physically handicapped person; or
(7) the accused delivered (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) to the victim without his or her consent, or by threat or deception, and for other than medical purposes, any controlled substance; or
(8) the accused was armed with a firearm; or
(9) the accused personally discharged a firearm during the commission of the offense; or
(10) the accused, during the commission of the offense, personally discharged a firearm that proximately caused great bodily harm, permanent disability, permanent disfigurement, or death to another person.

(b) The accused commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if the accused was under 17 years of age and (i) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was under 9 years of age when the act was committed; or (ii) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was at least 9 years of age but under 13 years of age when the act was committed and the accused used force or threat of force to commit the act.

(c) The accused commits aggravated criminal sexual assault if he or she commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was a severely or profoundly mentally retarded person at the time the act was committed.

Definition of “Consent”
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)
**Reporting an Incident**

Erikson Community Members who have experienced a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, or are aware of incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking experienced by other Erikson Community Members should immediately report the incident to the local police department.

Victims are not required to report to area law enforcement in order to receive assistance from or pursue any options within Erikson.

Reporting sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to the police does not commit the victim to further legal action. However, the earlier an incident is reported, the easier it will be for the police to investigate, if the victim decides to proceed with criminal charges.

In addition, a student who has experienced a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking is also encouraged to report such incidents to Erikson’s Title IX Coordinator (the Vice President for Finance and Operations) at (312) 893-7120.

Employees who have experienced a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may also report an incident to the Chief HR & Facilities Officer at (312) 893-7200.

These offices will provide victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking with information about available support services and resources, and also assist any survivor in notifying law enforcement, including the local police, if the survivor elects to do so.

Erikson Institute will assist all members of the Erikson community by assessing the incident, advising the survivor on how to seek legal protection, and making the survivor aware of medical, counseling, and other support services. If a reported incident did not occur on campus, Erikson can assist the survivor in notifying the local police department with jurisdiction over the crime.

**In case of an emergency or ongoing threat, a survivor should get to a safe location and call 911**

If you experience any form of sex offense, you may choose for the investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system and Erikson’s student disciplinary process, or only the latter. The Vice President for Finance and Operations or the Dean of Enrollment Management will guide you through the available options and support you in your decision. Counseling is available through the Rape Crisis Hotline of the YWCA (1.888.293.2080), the Rape Victim Emergency 24-hour hotline (312.744.8418) and Erikson’s Employee/ Student Assistance Program (1-800-292-2780). Student victims have the option to change their academic situations after an alleged sexual assault if such changes are reasonably available.

Erikson’s student disciplinary process is detailed in the Bulletin. In addition to the guidelines in the Bulletin, the accused and the victim will each be allowed to choose one person who has no formal legal training to accompany them throughout the disciplinary process. Both the victim and the accused will be informed of the outcome of the disciplinary process. A student found guilty of a sex offense may be criminally prosecuted and may be suspended or expelled from the Institute for the first offense.
The following table summarizes the contact information for security authorities to whom you can report a crime:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security Authority</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police Department, Emergency</td>
<td>911</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Officer</td>
<td>Ground floor lobby</td>
<td>312.755.2250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice President for Finance and Operations</td>
<td>4th floor, Office 411</td>
<td>312.893.7120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Enrollment Management</td>
<td>3rd floor, Office 319</td>
<td>312.893.7145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief HR &amp; Facilities Officer</td>
<td>4th floor, Office 449</td>
<td>312.893.7200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policy on Documenting Alleged Criminal Incidents**

Erikson’s security authorities maintain a Daily Crime Log in compliance with the Clery Act. In the event of an incident, the authority to whom the incident was reported will complete an entry in the Log recording the nature of the crime, the date the crime was reported, the date and time the crime occurred, the location of the crime, and the disposition of the complaint, if known. The authority will also complete a Crime Incident Report Form. The information collected from these forms will be used to prepare a compilation of statistical crime information that will be included in the Institute's Annual Security report.

**Policy on Voluntary Confidential Reporting**

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the Institute or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, the Chief Human Resources and Facilities Officer can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential while taking steps to ensure the future safety of you and others. With such information the Institute can keep accurate records of the number of incidents involving students and staff, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner will be counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the Institute.

**Policy Statement Addressing Counselors**

The Institute, due to its small size, does not employ pastoral or professional counselors, who, in the course of providing students with confidential counseling services, might learn of criminal activities. As a result, the Institute does not have a formal policy addressing counselors regarding confidential reporting procedures. Erikson does provide reference and access to counseling through an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) with the company Employee Resource Systems. The EAP is a free and confidential assistance program that provides supportive counseling, information and resources for employees, students, and their families. As the EAP is operated by licensed clinicians and mandated reporters, they have the responsibility to notify Erikson authorities of any danger.

**Policy on Timely Warnings**

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that in the judgment of the campus security authorities constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. The warning or campus security alert will be distributed through email and posted on Erikson’s campus portal (http://my.erikson.edu/ics/). Erikson maintains email distribution lists for all students, staff, faculty, and off-site employees. Campus security alerts may
also be posted on the electronic display monitors located by the elevators on each floor of the building and/or broadcast over the paging system.

In addition to the methods listed above, Erikson Institute uses a 3rd party software, e2 Campus, to notify faculty, staff, and students of an emergency situation. Notifications are sent to personal cellular phone numbers and emails that are provided upon sign up of the service. All staff and students are automatically signed up upon the beginning of every term.

The Information Technology Department is responsible for issuing campus security alerts. The department collaborates with the Chief HR & Facilities Officer, Alter Asset Management (the building property management company) and the Chicago Police Department to receive information about situations in the immediate geographic area that may pose a threat to the Erikson community. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the security officer on-duty, either in person, by phone (dial ‘0’), by email (security@erikson.edu), or to the Chief HR & Facilities Officer (312-893-7200).

**Policy on Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures**

In the interests of protecting the safety of students, faculty, staff, and guests, Erikson Institute has a set of procedures to use if an emergency arises. These procedures are based upon guidance provided by Alter Asset Management (111 W. Illinois building management), Erikson Institute’s Facilities Department, and other Erikson key authorities. The procedures present a systematic approach for managing and responding to various types of emergencies that can threaten the health and safety of members of the Erikson community and can be found in the 111 W. Illinois, Fire & Life Safety Manual.

The Vice President of Finance and Operations/Chief Financial Officer and/or the Chief Human Resources and Facilities Officer are responsible for directing the Institute’s efforts in response to an emergency. The 111 W. Illinois, Fire & Life Safety Manual identifies other individuals responsible for providing emergency response and critical support services, and it describes their respective roles and responsibilities.

The process Erikson uses to confirm and report an emergency event involves the members of the Facilities Department. They assess the danger and potential threat the event may pose to the safety of the Erikson community and recommended the appropriate course of action to the CFO. If an emergency occurs that warrants notification, the CFO approves the recommendation and determines the notifying message, which is pre-scripted by Erikson’s Communications Department. The Chief Human Resources and Facilities Officer initiates the notification system.

Erikson Institute will, without delay, and taking into the account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system unless the notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Initiation of the notification system will be done through e2 Campus, a web-based system offering a centralized interface that allows non-technical users to administer and manage time-sensitive communications to students, faculty, staff, security, and others. The message will be sent to multiple media sources including cellular phones (text message and voicemail), personal emails, emails through Erikson’s internal directory, and Erikson’s website. The system is tested at least once a year, along with a fire evacuation drill lead by the Chicago Fire Department, to ensure that it is
working properly. All emergency procedures including fire, severe storms/tornados, biological, chemical, nuclear threats, etc. are listed in the attachment, “111 W. Illinois, Fire and Life Safety Manual.”

Policy on Reporting the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Facilities Department compiles crime statistics and prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The security officers and the Facilities Department maintain a crime log for the purpose of recording criminal activities that fall within the reporting guidelines. The annual report covers the three preceding calendar years.

1. Types of offenses

- Homicide and non-negligent manslaughter - is the willful killing of one human being by another.
- Negligent manslaughter - is the killing of another person by gross negligence.
- Forcible sex offenses - are any sexual acts directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
  - There are four types of forcible sex offenses:
    - Forcible Rape
    - Forcible Sodomy
    - Sexual Assault with an Object
    - Forcible Fondling
- Non-forcible sex offenses - are incidents of unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse. Only two types of offenses are included in this definition:
  - Incest
  - Statutory Rape
- Robbery - is the taking or attempt to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- Aggravated assault - is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.
- Burglary or Larceny (from a Building) - is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
- Motor vehicle theft - is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- Arson - is 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.
- Hate crimes - are any of the aforementioned offenses, and any other crimes involving bodily injury reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias. Categories of bias are:
  - Race
  - Gender / Gender Identity
  - Religion
  - Sexual Orientation
  - Ethnicity / National Origin
  - Disability

- Domestic violence (as defined by VAWA)
  The term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by—
  - a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
- a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,
- a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or
- any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

- Dating violence (as defined by VAWA)

  The term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person—
  (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
  (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
  i. (i) the length of the relationship.
  ii. (ii) the type of relationship.
  iii. (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

- Stalking (as defined by VAWA)

  The term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
  (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
  (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

- Liquor, drug and weapon law offenses – are any violation of liquor, drug or weapon laws. Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (DUII) is not reportable because it is a driving crime and not a liquor crime unless the drive is also a minor or the means of intoxication is an illegal drug.

Hate Crimes

Hate Crimes reporting under the Clery Act may be divided into three general categories:
1. Any reportable crime that law enforcement determines has a biased motive. “Bias” means a bias based on race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.
2. Crimes that results in bodily injury, and that law enforcement determines has a biased motive.
3. Any of the (below) non-required crimes, where it was determined by Law Enforcement that the motive was bias:
   a. Larceny / Theft -
      i. Pocket Picking - theft of articles from another person's physical possessions by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of theft. Note: Do not count if use of force or threat of force is present, count as strong arm robbery.
      ii. Purse Snatching - grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.
      iii. Shoplifting - theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.
      iv. Theft from Building - theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.
      v. Theft from Coin Operated Machine or Device - theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins.
      vi. Theft from Motor Vehicle - theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked. Note: Do not count theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories.
      vii. All Other Larceny - all thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.
b. Simple Assault – an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, but 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.

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

d. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except Arson) – 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.

**Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for:**

1) Illegal Weapons Possession
2) Violation of Drug Laws
3) Violation of Liquor Laws

The report contains crime statistics categorized as follows:

- By the calendar year in which the crime was reported for each of the three most recent years;
- By the type of crime, arrest or disciplinary referral; and
- By the geographic location in which the crime occurred.

Institutions are required to report crime statistics in the following geographical locations: on-campus property, residential facilities, non-campus property owned by the Institute or by a student organization, or public property immediately contiguous to the campus, e.g., the streets and sidewalks adjacent to 451 N. LaSalle Street. Please note that the crime statistics provided by the Chicago Police Department included a broader area than the public property immediately adjacent to Erikson’s campus. Erikson’s campus consists of 75,404 square feet located within a larger office building, 111 West Illinois (between Illinois/Hubbard St. & LaSalle/Clark St.). Erikson does not own any residence facilities or non-campus property.

On the following page are summaries of statistical reports for the previous three years. This report only includes crime on campus and adjacent to our campus. The full text of this report is located on our web site at www.erikson.edu under “Consumer Information,” as well as on Erikson’s campus portal (www.my.erikson.edu/ics/), which is regularly accessed by staff and students. Each year, an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and current employees informing them where they can access this report. All employees and students may access a copy at www.my.erikson.edu.
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<th>Offense</th>
<th>2013 On-Campus Property</th>
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Note: None of the crimes listed above were motivated due to bias of race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability.

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<th>Offense</th>
<th>2013 On-Campus Property</th>
<th>2013 Public Property</th>
<th>2012 On-Campus Property</th>
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Chicago Police Department Crime Statistics and Information on Sex Offenders

Staff, students, and other constituents who wish to review current crime statistics in neighborhoods surrounding Erikson, or other neighborhoods in Chicago, may wish to consult the Chicago Police Department’s CLEARMAP website at (http://gis.chicagopolice.org/). The website provides information on criminal activities in different neighborhoods and during different time periods in Chicago. In addition, the CLEARMAP sex offenders Web application (http://sexoffender.chicagopolice.org/) enables you to search the Chicago Police Department’s database of registered sex offenders. The CPD maintains a list of sex offenders residing in the city of Chicago who are required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Act, 730 ILCS 150/2, ET SEQ. The data are updated once per day. In searching for statistics on crime incidents, sex offenders, or other categories, you can search using an address, by community area, ward, police beat, and district, and around a school or park. You can also search by a custom drawn polygon or a name.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Erikson’s campus facility is open from 7:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday and 7:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. on Friday during semesters. A security officer is on duty during normal business hours and during evening hours and on Saturdays when classes and/or public events are scheduled. At other times access to the building is governed by a keycard-controlled, zoned access control system, which limits access to authorized personnel only. The facility is closed on Sundays. Erikson Institute is also closed on federal holidays (New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas Day).

The Institute is equipped with security cameras throughout its space. Cameras are monitored by security officers and facility staff, and record data for later review in case of an incident.

All visitors to the Institute must check in with the security officer at the security desk in the main lobby. Staff and students are required to present a valid ID to gain access to the building. IDs are scanned and the security officer verifies the identity of the person against a photo in the building access system. Students or employees without an ID card must check in at the security desk and be validated in the system. Persons who violate the access policy by entering the building without scanning or otherwise against the security officer's instructions may be arrested for trespass or written up on an incident report to face disciplinary action through Erikson Institute’s hearing process. Student or employees with an Erikson ID card may bring visitors or guests into the building. All visitors must register at the security desk, receive a visitor badge, and be announced to the appropriate person they intend to visit. Erikson staff are required to notify the security officer in advance of any expected visitors.

Programs to Inform About Crime Prevention

Programs used to inform students and employees concerning the prevention of crime, security procedures and practices, and to encourage the Erikson community to be responsible for their own security and the security of others include:

- The annual security report is provided online to all students and employees and to the public at large. An email notice is sent to all students and employees alerting them to its availability and encouraging them to review it at will with the fire and life safety materials;
- Email security alerts as necessary to all institutional email addresses on crime incidents in the area surrounding the campus;
- Emergency notifications, when necessary, using e2 Campus to inform all students and staff through personal cellular phones/emails;
- Periodic distribution of public safety tips, along with reminders that each individual is responsible for his or her own safety and the safety of others;
- Individuals are encouraged to report problems or suspicious persons or circumstances promptly to security;
- Mandatory SaVE Act education programs for incoming students and new employees including ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for current students, faculty and staff.

Policies on Monitoring Crimes by Students at Off-Campus Sites Controlled by Recognized Student Organizations
Erikson Institute does not have fraternities or sororities, nor are there any other off-campus student organizations that are recognized by the institution and that are engaged in by students attending Erikson Institute. As a result there is no need for monitoring and recording through local police agencies of criminal activity at off-campus student organizations.

Policy on Non-discrimination
It is the policy of Erikson Institute not to discriminate against any individual on the basis of race, color, religion, national or ethnic origin, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, marital status, age, disability, veteran status, or any other classes protected by federal, state, or local laws, in matters of admissions, employment, or services or in the educational programs or activities it operates, in accordance with civil rights legislation and institutional commitment. It is also the policy of Erikson not to retaliate against any person for making a complaint in good faith about alleged discrimination or for supporting any other Erikson student, employee, or representative in making such a complaint. Any alleged violations of this policy should be directed to the Vice President for Finance and Operations.

Policy on Prohibition of Disruptive Behavior
Staff and students are expected to conduct themselves in a manner compatible with the Institute’s function as an educational institution. Behavior that is disruptive and/or interferes with the educational process is disrespectful of the rights of others and is not acceptable and, if continued, may result in discipline up to and including dismissal from the program.

Policy on Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention
Consistent with its stated mission and values, Erikson aims to create an educational environment that allows students, faculty and staff to participate in and benefit from the full range of academic, research and community engagement activities at the Institute. Substance abuse is incompatible with this goal. Erikson adheres to the laws of the State of Illinois and the federal government with respect to its substance abuse policy. The use, possession, or distribution of illegal drugs by students or employees is prohibited. The consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages for all students and employees under the age of 21 is strictly forbidden. Alcohol is prohibited from being on-campus at any time except during special events and in such instances is only to be consumed by those over the age of 21 in designated areas.
The Institute also recognizes that, unlike undergraduate institutions of higher education, the student population is predominantly, if not entirely, 21 years or older. As such, the Institute’s policies on alcohol and other drugs assume that all members of the community have the responsibility to be: a) educated about the effects of the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs, and b) trusted and expected to make informed and respectful decisions for themselves and the Erikson community that are within the letter and the spirit of Institute policies, as well as local, state and federal laws.

**Risks Associated with Abuse of Alcohol and Other Drugs**

Erikson Institute recognizes that alcohol and other drug abuse is harmful to the social, personal, and academic lives of students as well as the health and safety of our community as a whole. The following risks are associated with the use and/or abuse of alcohol and other drugs.

**Illness and Health Problems**

All drugs can be toxic when abused. Alcohol and other drugs can interact negatively with over-the-counter and prescription drugs, and every individual reacts differently to the effects of both these drugs and the combination involved. Short-term alcohol and other drug abuse can hinder a person’s immune system, and long-term abuse can lead to serious health risks such as addiction, liver disease, heart disease, and certain kinds of cancer.

**Academics**

Difficulty meeting academic responsibilities is one of the most common consequences of alcohol and other drug use. Academic problems may include missing classes, falling behind on readings and papers, poor evaluations, and the possibility of academic probation, suspension or dismissal.

**Impaired Judgment**

The use of alcohol and other drugs can impact a person’s judgment, normal reaction, and perception; impair motor skills; lower inhibitions; and intensify emotions. All of these increase the chances of accidents either to the user or to others.

**Interpersonal Problems**

The more a person abuses alcohol or other drugs, the greater the potential for problems with relationships. Students who do not drink or do not abuse alcohol experience secondhand consequences from others’ excessive use, which may include unwanted sexual advances and disturbed study and sleep.

For more information on the effects of the use and/or abuse of specific substances, please see www.nida.nih.gov.

**Local and Online Resources for Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention**

Given its small size, Erikson Institute does not operate a counseling center or a health center on its campus. The Chicago area, however, has an abundance of mental health, medical and spiritual resources for persons trying to recover from alcoholism and drug addiction. Persons interested in learning about treatment and recovery options should contact their health insurance company to find out what, if any, benefits are available through their respective plans.

Erikson does provide reference and access to counseling through an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) with the company Employee Resource Systems. The EAP is a free and confidential assistance program that provides supportive counseling, information and resources for employees, students, and their families. As the EAP is operated by licensed clinicians, they have the
responsibility to notify Erikson authorities of any danger. To access help through the EAP please call 800.292.2780 or log on to www.ers-eap.com.

Listed below are links to a variety of self-help support groups. Erikson Institute is not formally affiliated with the groups listed below, nor does the Institute endorse any of the organizations or vouch for the efficacy of any specific treatment or recovery option. Each, however, has been shown to be helpful for certain types of people seeking recovery help. As noted, some of these groups have online meetings available. The following staff members are available to discuss any addiction concerns you may have and to help you determine in what ways a support group might be helpful for you:

- Michel Frendian  Dean of Enrollment Management
- Valerie Williams  Associate Director, Admission and Multicultural Affairs
- Colette Davison  Dean of Students
- David Wilson  Chief Human Resources Officer
- Susan Wallace  Vice President of Finance & Operations/ CFO

**Adult Children of Alcoholics**
Support for persons who grew up in an alcoholic or otherwise dysfunctional home
- ACA Web site: www.adultchildren.org/
- Meetings schedule: http://allone.com/12/aca/

**Alcoholics Anonymous**
A 12-step, abstinence based program
- Chicago area AA web site: www.chicagoaa.org/
- Chicago area meetings: www.chicagoaa.org/meetings/

**Al-Anon/ Alateen**
Support for friends and families of problem drinkers
- Al-Anon web site: www.al-anon-alateen.org
- Northern Illinois Al-Anon: www.niafg.org
- Meetings schedule: www.niafg.org/AdvFind.asp

**Cocaine Anonymous**
A 12-step, abstinence based program
- Illinois CA web site: www.illinoisca.org/
- Illinois meetings schedule: www.illinoisca.org/meetings.htm
- Online meetings: www.ca-online.org/

**Employee Assistance Program (EAP)**
A free and confidential assistance program that provides supportive counseling, information and resources for employees, students, and their families.
- EAP Website: www.ers-eap.com
- Toll Free Number: 800.292.2780

**Harm Reduction**
An alternative treatment approach that views the reduction of harm as a goal for substance users.
- Harm reduction web site: www.harmreductioncounseling.com
Marijuana Anonymous
A 12-step, abstinence based program

- MA web site: www.marijuana-anonymous.org
- Illinois meetings: www.marijuana-anonymous.org/meetil.shtml
- Online meetings: www.ma-online.org

Moderation Management
An alternative treatment approach that stresses moderation, balance, self-management and personal responsibility.

- MM web site: http://moderation.org/
- Illinois meetings: www.moderation.org/meetings/index.shtml
- Online support group: www.moderation.org/onlinegroups.shtml

Narcotics Anonymous
A 12-step, abstinence based program

- Chicago NA web site: www.chicagona.org/index.html
- Chicago meetings: www.chicagona.org/meeting_directory.html

Smart Recovery Self-Help Network
An abstinence, but not 12-step or spiritually based program

- Smart Recovery web site: www.smartrecovery.org
- Meetings schedule: www.smartrecovery.org/meetings_db/view/
- Online meetings: www.smartrecovery.org/meetings/olschedule.htm

Policy on Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs
The possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance by staff or students is illegal under both state and federal laws. It is unlawful to sell, furnish, or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. Violators are subject to Institute disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine, and imprisonment. It is also a violation of Institute policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of the Institute without prior approval. Alcohol is prohibited from being on campus at any time except during special events and in such instances is only to be consumed by those over the age of 21 in designated areas. The Facilities Department is primarily responsible for enforcement of laws and policies related to alcohol and illegal drugs. In addition, Erikson Institute informs staff and students of “Possible Institute Sanctions for Violation of the Standards,” which is listed on page 21.
Information on Drug and Alcohol Abuse Provided in Compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act

To meet the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (PL 101-226), the Institute distributes this notice to all of our students and employees. As required by the amendments, the following information summarizes the laws, risks, and treatment associated with drug and alcohol abuse.

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

**Ch.56 ½, Sec.704 - Unlawful Possession of Cannabis.** It is unlawful for any person knowingly to possess Cannabis (Marijuana). A conviction for a violation of this section is a Class C misdemeanor for possession of less than 2.5 grams to a Class 3 felony for possession of over 500 grams.

**Ch.56 ½, Sec. 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. A conviction for a violation of this section is a Class B misdemeanor for a violation involving less than 2.5 grams to a Class 2 felony with a $100,000 fine for a violation involving more than 500 grams.

**Ch.56 ½, Sec. 705.1 - Cannabis 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 2,500 grams or more of cannabis in Illinois or any other state or country is guilty of cannabis 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 under Ch.56½, Sec. 705 and a fine up to twice the amount authorized by Ch.56½ Sec. 705 depending on the amount brought into Illinois.

**Ch.56 ½, Sec. 709 - Calculated Criminal Cannabis Conspiracy.** It is unlawful for any person to engage in a calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy. A conviction for a violation of this section is a Class 3 to a Class 1 felony with a fine up to $200,000.

**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
In many instances, the Illinois legislature has specified particular penalties for violations of drug statutes, 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 on the following page apply only 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.

**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 third or subsequent 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.
Possible Institute Sanctions for Violation of the Standards

Any confirmed infractions by staff and students of Institute policies and standards of conduct related to drug and alcohol abuse will result in appropriate disciplinary action. In the case of employees, individuals who appear to be unfit for work may be subject to a fitness for duty examination at a designated medical facility. When necessary, the Institute reserves the right to inspect and/or search all Institute property, as well as any employee's personal property on Institute premises, for intoxicating liquor, controlled or illegal substances, or any other substances that impair job performance. Refusal to submit to any such inspection or refusal to cooperate in any investigation will result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Any illegal substances discovered on our premises will be turned over to the appropriate law enforcement agency and may result in criminal prosecution.

Students who violate Institute policies and standards of conduct related to drug and alcohol abuse, and engage in other conduct that departs from generally accepted standards of integrity, professional conduct, and ethical behavior, whether committed on or off campus, are subject to the student disciplinary process. Depending upon the circumstances of the offense, discipline can include, but is not limited to, some or all of the following actions: admonition, probation, requirement of adherence to a conduct contract, requirement to take a leave of absence or withdraw, dismissal, and expulsion. A full description of student standards of conduct and the disciplinary process can be found in the 2013-14 Bulletin, pages 74-76.
Health Risks Associated with Illicit Drugs and the Abuse of Alcohol

The following information is excerpted from the DO It Now Foundation’s publication, “Substances and Safety.”

**Depressants**

Drugs that depress or slow down the central nervous system are among the most widely used and abused substances. This category includes alcohol, sleeping pills, sedatives, and daytime tranquilizers. The most popular and widely used depressant is alcohol. On the road, drunk drivers were responsible for nearly 450 deaths EACH week. Since any kind of work requires the same skills used in driving – sound judgment, concentration, coordination, and quick reaction – alcohol’s effects in the workplace are similar to its effects on driving.

Other depressants remain in the body in a psychoactive form for hours or even days after use, where they can continue to affect coordination, concentration and reasoning powers. Since all depressants produce some degree of physical and psychological dependence, the drugs pose long-term problems for job performance as well as health and well-being.

**Stimulants**

Drugs that stimulate the brain and nervous system include illegal chemicals like cocaine and prescription diet pills. Not only do stimulants not enhance performance, they produce changes that can cause real problems, including anxiety, aggressiveness, irritability, lapses in concentration and attention, and fatigue. Like depressants, stimulants can produce long-term dependence – and long-term problems for performance.

**Marijuana**

Because marijuana has gained a reputation for producing a relatively short-lived intoxication with few obvious physical signs of use, many smokers believe they can function normally under the influence of pot. Current research indicates that this is not so.

Like depressants, marijuana produces a degree of sedation and intoxication that slows reasoning abilities. Complex tasks, particularly those involving problem-solving, are most affected, but the drug is also tied to poor concentration and impaired short-term memory. A recent study shows that many of these effects continue long after the short-term intoxication fades – sometimes as long as 24 hours later.

**Controlled Substances - Uses and Effects**

The table on the following page, “Drugs of Abuse, Uses and Effects,” is provided by the U.S. Department of Justice - Drug Enforcement Administration. The legend for the column headings is as follows:

1. Drugs/CSA Schedules
2. Trade or Other Names
3. Medical Uses
4. Dependence - Physical
5. Dependence - Psychological
6. Tolerance
7. Duration (Hours)
8. Usual Methods of Administration
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NARCOTICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium I III V</td>
<td>Dover's Powder, Paregoric, Parepectolin</td>
<td>Analgesic, antidiarrheal</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>Oral, smoked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphine II III</td>
<td>Morphine, MS-Contin, Roxanol, Roxanol-SR</td>
<td>Analgesic, antitussive</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>Oral, smoked, injected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codeine II III V</td>
<td>Tylenol w/ Codeine, Empirin w/ Codeine, Robitussin A-C, Flornal w/ Codeine</td>
<td>Analgesic, antitussive</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>Oral, injected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin I</td>
<td>Diacetylmorphine, Horse, Smack</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>Injected, sniffed, smoked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydromorphone II</td>
<td>Dilaudid</td>
<td>Analgesic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>Oral, injected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meperidine (Pethidine) II</td>
<td>Demerol, Mepergan</td>
<td>Analgesic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>Oral, injected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone II</td>
<td>Dolophine, Methadone, Methadose</td>
<td>Analgesic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High-Low</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12-24</td>
<td>Oral, injected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Narcotics I II III IV V</td>
<td>Numorphan, Percodan, Percocet, Tylox, Tussionex, Fentanyl, Darvon, Lomotil, Talwin2</td>
<td>Analgesic, antidiarrheal, antitussive</td>
<td>High-Low</td>
<td>High-Low</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Oral, injected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSSIBLE EFFECTS**

**EUPHORIA**: drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea.

**EFFECTS OF OVERDOSE**: Slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, possible death.

**WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME**: Watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills and sweating.
Policy on Weapons
Possession of any firearms, weapons, fireworks, explosives, ammunition, or abuse of any flammable substance on Institute property will subject employees and students to the possibility of facing the Institute's disciplinary procedures. The term weapon may be 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, martial arts devices, switchblade knives, and clubs. Items used for other purposes (such as kitchen knives, scissors, etc) may also be defined as a “weapon” if an individual engages in behavior which uses such an object in a threatening manner. Employees and students might also be subject to those legal sanctions that the justice system might pursue as a result of the violation of the criminal code.

Concealed Carry Policy
Purpose
Erikson is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for its community and guests. In support of this commitment, Erikson will establish restrictions on carrying firearms or weapons on the Erikson campus in accordance with the 2013 Illinois Firearm Concealed Carry Act, Section 65.

Scope
This policy applies to all employees, students, visitors and individuals conducting business on the Erikson campus. Campus includes, but is not limited to, the LaSalle Street campus and sites, whether owned, leased or controlled by Erikson, where Erikson programs, activities and classes are held.

Policy
Erikson maintains a Firearms and Weapons Free Campus. No person covered by this policy, regardless of whether that person has a valid federal or state license to possess a firearm or weapon, is authorized to possess a firearm or weapon while engaged in Erikson related business or activities.

Exceptions
The provisions of this policy do not apply to the possession of firearms or weapons on the Erikson campus, or at any Erikson sponsored activity if the firearm or weapon is carried by a full-time law enforcement officer required to carry a firearm or weapon as a condition of his or her employment, the firearm or weapon is carried by an enforcement officer from an external agency conducting official business at Erikson or any other exception that is deemed necessary as determined by the Chief Facilities Officer. The exceptions to the prohibitions of concealed carry do not apply to off-duty law enforcement officers on campus including off-duty law enforcement officers attending classes as students.

Enforcement
Any of the aforementioned individuals who violate this policy, which means he or she is found to have carried a firearm or weapon onto the Erikson campus knowingly or is found to have carried a firearm or weapon under circumstances in which the individual should have known that he or she was in possession of a firearm or weapon will face the following disciplinary actions:

- Employees may be subject to discipline up to and including immediate termination;
- Students may be subject to discipline up to and including immediate expulsion;
- Individuals visiting or conducting business on the Erikson campus may be banned and/or referred to an external law enforcement agency, which may lead to arrest and prosecution.

Erikson’s Facilities and Enrollment Departments, in consultation with other relevant departments
and executive management, shall be responsible for the development and distribution of information regarding this policy to the Erikson campus community; shall be responsible for the development and promulgation of procedures and protocols for confiscation of weapons; shall promulgate policies and procedures to be used in determining whether any exceptions to this policy are necessary and shall be responsible for determining the clear and conspicuous posting of signage at all entrances stating that concealed firearms are prohibited. Signs shall be in accordance with the design approved by the Illinois State Police.

The Chief Facilities Officer and Dean of Enrollment Management shall be the designees of the President of Erikson responsible for reporting any employee, student or visitor who is determined to pose a clear and present danger to the Chicago Police Department and the Illinois State Police.

Definitions
A. “firearm” is defined as: loaded or unloaded handgun. A “handgun” is defined as any device which is designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosion, expansion of gas, or escape of gas that is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand.
B. “weapon” is defined as: Any device, whether loaded or unloaded, that shoots a bullet, pellet, flare or any other projectile including those powered by CO2. This includes, but is not limited to, machine guns, rifles, shotguns, handguns or other firearm, BB/ pellet gun, spring gun, paint ball gun, flare gun, stun gun, taser or dart gun and any ammunition for any such device. Any replica of the foregoing is also prohibited. Any explosive device including, but not limited to, firecrackers and black powder. Any device that is designed or traditionally used to inflict harm including, but not limited to, bows and arrows, any knife with a blade longer than three inches, hunting knife, fixed blade knife, throwing knives, dagger, razor or other cutting instrument the blade of which is exposed.

Policies on Student Conduct
1. Erikson’s anti-bias commitment applies to all areas of discrimination, including those based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, marital status, age, disability, or veteran status. Respect is expected to be shown toward persons in all categories, both generally, and as individuals. It is each student’s responsibility to approach interactions and diversity openly, and to act from one’s centered, adult compassionate self. Students are expected to conduct themselves in a manner compatible with the Institute’s function as an educational institution. Behavior that is disruptive and/or interferes with the educational process is disrespectful of the rights of others and is not acceptable and, if continued, may result in discipline as summarized in paragraph 4 below, up to and including dismissal from the program.

2. Erikson Institute adheres to the laws of the State of Illinois and the federal government with respect to its substance abuse policy. The use, possession, or distribution of illegal drugs by students or employees is prohibited. The consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages for all students and employees under the age of 21 is strictly forbidden. Alcohol is prohibited from being on-campus at any time except during special events and in such instances is only to be consumed by those over the age of 21 in designated areas.

3. Erikson Institute reserves the right to address the following student conduct as disciplinary matters: failure to attend classes regularly, make satisfactory progress toward a degree, or neglect of academic work or requirements; violation of the rules of Erikson Institute; lying to
an officer of the Institute; cheating, plagiarism, forgery,

4. or other forms of academic dishonesty; theft of or damage to property of the Institute or others; violation of Erikson Institute computer policy; possession of stolen goods; physical violence (including assault and sexual assault), discrimination, intimidation, harassment or disorderly conduct; violation of law (including unlawful use or possession of controlled substances, firearms, or hazardous materials); and other conduct that departs from generally accepted standards of integrity, professional conduct, and ethical behavior, whether committed on or off campus.

Depending upon the circumstances of the offense, discipline can include, but is not limited to, some or all of the following actions: admonition, probation, requirement of adherence to a conduct contract, requirement to take a leave of absence or withdraw, dismissal, and expulsion.

**Student Disciplinary Process for Student Misconduct, Including Alleged Sex Offenses**

Complaints relating to potential student misconduct, other than in situations raising issues of academic integrity, shall generally be handled using the procedures set forth below. Where circumstances raise a combination of issues that might be addressed under one or more procedures, or where the unique facts of a dispute warrant, the Institute reserves the right to modify or combine procedures, or fashion a new procedure, to address a particular case fully and fairly.

Reports or complaints about alleged student misconduct or violation of Institute rules should be made in the first instance to the Dean of Students and/or the Dean of Enrollment Management. The Dean of Students and Dean of Enrollment Management shall make a threshold determination whether the circumstances warrant investigation. Criminal misconduct may also be reported to the appropriate civil authorities. In such circumstances, the Institute may proceed with its own disciplinary process or, in its discretion, stay internal proceedings pending outside investigation.

If the Dean of Students and/or Dean of Enrollment Management threshold evaluation indicates that a violation of Institute rules or standards may have occurred, the accused student will be interviewed, at which time he or she is informed of the investigation, questioned regarding the allegations, and asked to discuss his or her alleged involvement. On the basis of this interview and any other initial investigation considered appropriate by the Institute, the Dean of Students and/or Dean of Enrollment Management shall make an initial determination whether the Institute’s disciplinary standards appear to have been violated. If the Vice President/delegate determines at any time that no misconduct appears to have occurred, the matter shall be closed.

If the Dean of Students and/or Dean of Enrollment Management believes after initial investigation that misconduct has occurred, the Deans will discuss this initial conclusion with the student. If there is no disagreement as to the facts or the appropriate sanction, the matter shall be resolved by a written agreement, signed by both the Deans and student, stating the agreed facts and sanction, with a copy of the agreement to be maintained by the Institute. Such an agreement shall constitute the final decision upon the misconduct allegation.

If the Dean of Students and/or Dean of Enrollment Management believes after initial investigation that misconduct has occurred but the student disagrees with either this conclusion or the proposed sanction, the Vice President/delegate shall prepare a memorandum summarizing the results of the initial investigation, discussions to date with the student, and sanction being proposed. This
memorandum shall be delivered to the Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs/Dean of Faculty or delegate for further proceedings. Depending upon the circumstances of the allegation, the Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs/Dean of Faculty or delegate shall implement either an administrative or committee review process, the choice of which shall be made at the discretion of the Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs/Dean of Faculty or delegate.

If an administrative review is chosen, that review shall be delegated to a member of the Institute administration (other than the Dean of Students and/or Dean of Enrollment Management) or to an outside investigator chosen by the Institute. The administrative investigator shall investigate the circumstances of the complaint by interviewing the student, the complainant (if any), and witnesses, as well as by reviewing documents and conducting other investigation deemed appropriate. The student shall be afforded an opportunity to meet with the administrative investigator and supply written materials and documents justifying the student’s position. This administrative review is a fact-finding and dispute resolution process, not an evidentiary hearing, and no witness or party to the complaint has the right to personally confront other witnesses/parties or to question them directly. Attorney involvement in interviews or in the administrative investigative process may, but need not, be permitted at the discretion of the Institute. After concluding the administrative investigation, the administrative investigator shall prepare a written recommendation discussing the alleged misconduct and sanction proposed by the Dean of Students and/or Dean of Enrollment Management and the facts that the investigator has found. This recommendation shall be made to the Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs/Dean of Faculty or delegate for final resolution of the matter. The decision of the Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs/Dean of Faculty or delegate is final.

If a committee review is chosen, the Institute, through its Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs/Dean of Faculty or delegate, shall appoint an ad hoc committee of three members to investigate the complaint. The committee members should include Institute faculty members or administrators and may, but need not, include a current student; one of the committee members should be designated by the Institute as chair. The committee should investigate the circumstances of the complaint by interviewing the student, any complainant, and witnesses, as well as by reviewing documents and conducting other investigation deemed appropriate. The accused student shall be afforded an opportunity to meet with the committee and supply written materials and documents justifying the student’s position. The committee review contemplated is a fact-finding and dispute resolution process, not an evidentiary hearing, and no witness or party to the complaint has the right to personally confront other witnesses/parties or to question them directly. Attorney involvement in committee interviews or the investigative process may, but need not, be permitted at the discretion of the Institute. After concluding the investigation, the committee shall prepare a written recommendation discussing the alleged misconduct and sanction originally proposed by the Dean of Students and/or Dean of Enrollment Management and the facts that the committee has found; this recommendation shall be made to the Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs/Dean of Faculty or delegate for final resolution of the matter. The decision of the Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs/Dean of Faculty is final.

At any point during the disciplinary process, the process may be ended by agreement of the student and Institute, with any such resolution to be memorialized in a written agreement signed by the student and Institute.