STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DATE: JULY 1, 2004

-- ANNUAL REPORT --

"UIUC Student Legal Service Program celebrates 26 years of providing legal service to University of Illinois students."

Http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

Paid for by S.O.R.F.
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I. ATTORNEYS’ REPORT

The Student Legal Services Plan of 1978, Article IV, Paragraph I, created the tradition of the annual report,

"The Student Legal Services Advisory Board Shall: Advise the University Counsel and Chancellor when requested, and at least annually, of the status and progress of the Student Legal Services Program."

The staff attorneys are pleased to submit the 2003-2004 Annual Report to the Student Legal Services Advisory Board, the Board of Trustees and the University community for the twenty-sixth year. The program is financially sound and continues to fulfill its mission.

The program completed the first year of the three-year budget resolution adopted in 2003 by the Student Organization Resource Fee Board (hereafter S.O.R.F.). Pursuant to the resolution, the Student Legal Services Advisory Board gives an annual program status report to the S.O.R.F. Board. In the spring of 2004, the Chair of the Student Legal Services Advisory Board presented the report with positive comments by the members of the S.O.R.F. Board.

For the 2003-2004 reporting period, a total of 1254 S.O.R.F. refunds were made. In the last reporting period, there were 819 students who obtained refunds.

In last year’s annual report, the staff noted that the office had two cases pending in the Illinois Appellate Court. The Fourth District of the Illinois Appellate Court has now rendered decisions. In Hurst v. Pantuyeva, the Court held in favor of Student Legal Service client Pantuyeva and affirmed the decision of the trial Court. The trial Court refused to evict the tenants although the Court did not explicate the basis for denying the
order of eviction. In *Champaign v. Torres*, the Appellate Court majority ruled against our client with a vigorous dissent by Justice Meyerscough. This case stems from the arrest of student Christian Torres on April 30, 2002, for resisting a peace officer. Torres was a guest at a party and answered the door when police knocked and requested to speak with the owner. Torres agreed to obtain a resident of the apartment but insisted on shutting the door while he did so. The police, however, would not allow him to close the door. Eventually, Torres attempted to slam the door and touched the officer in the process because the officer was standing within the residence to prevent closure of the door.

Torres was then arrested for resisting a peace officer. Torres was found guilty of resisting a peace officer under the City of Champaign ordinance following a bench trial on October 18, 2002. An appeal to the Fourth District Appellate Court was filed on May 21, 2003. The Appellate Court found against Torres and upheld the decision of the trial court on January 21, 2004.

The majority opinion of the Appellate Court held that Torres did not have a Fourth Amendment right under the Constitution of either the United States or the State of Illinois to protect the resident’s right to privacy and freedom from invasion into the home by the police officers. The officers who were present did not have a warrant or any other legally justified reason to enter the residence, but the Appellate Court held that their presence on official police business justified their entry into the premises to stop the door from being closed.

The dissent pointed out that this decision was in contrast to three other decisions of other appellate courts in Illinois. In those other cases, the police were not granted the right to enter a private residence merely because they were present on official police
business. They required that the officers have a warrant or some other exigent circumstance for being there. Investigation of a city ordinance offense was not held to be enough. The dissent pointed out that the Constitution guarantees freedom from police intrusion into private residences unless under warrant of the law, and that the majority opinion basically stands this basic tenet of the foundation of our democracy on its head.

Consequently, Student Legal Services, with approval of the Student Legal Service Advisory Board, filed a further appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court on February 19, 2004. The Supreme Court of Illinois accepted the appeal on this case of first impression. Oral argument will be held in the fall of 2004, with a decision likely in 2005. The decision is likely to have significant impact on campus parties, regardless of the court’s holding.

**The Staff**

In August 2003, **Vickie Lee** left her position as office secretary to move to Tennessee. **Beckee Bachman** began working as a temporary secretary in August and became a University employee on March 15, 2004. Ms. Bachman is working well with staff attorneys and has designed artwork on several pamphlets and numerous advertisements.

**Thomas E. Betz** is the directing attorney for the office, currently nearing his nineteenth year with the program. Betz is a 1981 graduate of Wayne State University Law School, a member of the Illinois Bar and an inactive member of the Michigan Bar. He serves as a member of Champaign County American Civil Liberties Union Steering Committee and is a member of the Champaign-Urbana Tenant Union Community
Advisory Board. Mr. Betz is also an elected member of the Champaign County Board and serves as Chairman of the Policy, Appointments, and Procedures Committee; Senior Majority member of Budget and Finance Committee; and Senior Majority member of Labor Committee. Betz is also the Chair of the “Elizabeth Berg Streeter Community Service Award” committee of the National Legal Aid and Defenders Association -- Student Legal Services Section.

Susan Y. Hessee, a 1982 graduate of the University of Illinois College of Law, is in her sixteenth year as a program staff attorney. Hessee is a member of the Illinois and Michigan Bar Associations. She is active with the Champaign County Bar Association, Health Care Consumers, Planned Parenthood, and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Jeremy D. Grose is in his fourth year as staff attorney. Grose is a 2000 graduate of University of Illinois School of Law. He began his staff attorney duties with the program on January 29, 2001.

In July of 2003, the staff attorneys attended the Annual Education Conference of the National Legal Aid and Defenders’ Association, Student Legal Services Division in San Francisco, California. The continuing legal education seminars, designed for student legal service offices, are invaluable to the staff attorneys. In January of 2004, Thomas Betz attended the Southwest Regional conference of Student Legal Service Association at Reno-Tahoe, and for the fifth time delivered a continuing legal education paper. The office received a Charter Member Award for five years of service.
Preventive Legal Education

The Student Legal Service Plan, as adopted in 1978, mandates preventive law activities:

[The Students’ Attorneys will furnish students with general information concerning management of their personal affairs under the law. The design of this assistance is to educate the student body and to enable individuals to avoid legal difficulties and promote greater concentration on academic pursuits. To this end, the Attorneys may provide information to The Daily Illini or other publications in order to educate members of the student body as to their rights and responsibilities; and may speak to groups of students upon request and arrange speakers on practical aspects of the law at the need arises. The Students’ Attorneys will make available to students the various information pamphlets published by the Illinois State Bar Association, other bar associations, and other appropriate items (SLS Plan at 4).]

During this reporting period, the office published 17 information/preventive advertisements in The Daily Illini, with a total of 41 runs. The office was mentioned in 2 articles in the Chicago Tribune and 3 articles in The News Gazette.

The office participated in 18 speaking engagements. The office currently publishes 22 brochures and two booklets. Staff are currently preparing five new brochures, “Court Costs and Filing Fees”, “Misdemeanor Arraignment”, “Expungement”, “Court Supervision” and “Marijuana Laws”. Staff are revising and updating several other brochures along with the website. We have also ordered 5,000 plastic bags with program information on them for use in distributing literature at Quad Day and other large events where the program has a presence.

General Statistical Information

2108 students filled out intake forms and had appointments with an attorney. 555 cases were opened, although not all cases required a formal court appearance. The
attorneys, because of the heavy volume, encourage out-of-court settlement, mediation, and other alternative means of resolving disputes. In the previous reporting period, 2,113 students used the office as compared with 2,108 in this reporting period. This represents a 0.2% decrease, which is within the normal range of the past ten years.

339 students sought help on housing related matters. 523 were interviewed on traffic related matters. 143 received assistance on City Offense matters, which are often alcohol related offenses.

Conclusion

The Student Legal Service Program at the University of Illinois has a national reputation for excellence in the delivery of services and in its focus on preventive legal education. For several years, the program web site has been regarded by other Student Legal Service offices as one of the most informative and thorough in the field. The mission of the program envisioned in 1978 is being fulfilled in every aspect.

The Student Legal Service Advisory Board, the Student Organization Resource Fee Board, and the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois have given consistent support to an excellent program, which enjoys widespread student support. We look forward to an exciting and challenging 2004-2005.

Respectfully submitted:

Thomas E. Beaz
Susan Y. Hesse
Jeremy D. Grose
II. STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

William L. Riley, Treasurer
UIUC Office of Dean of Students

Margaret “Peg” Rawles
UIUC University Legal Counsel

Cynthea Geerdes
UIUC College of Law

Elaine Massock, Attorney at Law
Heyl, Royster, Volker & Allen

Jennifer Jin, Chair
UIUC Student

Michael Schlau, Vice Chair
UIUC Student

Brandon Vaughn, Secretary
UIUC Student
Minutes of September 19, 2003
Student Legal Service Advisory Board

Present: William L. Riley, Cynthea Geerdes, Marcia Rotunda, Elaine Massock, Jennifer Jin, Michael Schiau, Brandon Vaughn

Attorneys: Thomas Betz, Jeremy Grose

Dean Riley, acting as Temporary Chair, called the meeting to order and asked Tom Betz to outline the history and purpose of the program. Betz also acted as Temporary Secretary.

Dean Riley presented a financial history and the status of the current budget. The program is in excellent financial condition.

Tom Betz delivered the attorneys’ report which presented statistics for June, July and August of 2003 on cases opened and closed, advice only, as well as website information.

Bills totaling $5,469.89 were approved. Betz noted that $6,359.89 from various vendors had yet to be paid. Dean Riley agreed to resolve this issue.

Dean Riley advised folks to consider running for an Advisory Board office so that officers could be elected at the October 17, 2003, meeting.

The Board authorized staff to continue to participate in the planning of a Traffic Ticket/Suspended License Project jointly with the Public Defender, Land of Lincoln Legal Services, and Judge Kennedy.

Meeting adjourned 3:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas E. Betz
Temporary Secretary
Minutes of October 17, 2003
Student Legal Service Advisory Board

Present: Willard Broom, Peg Rawles, Elaine Massock, Jennifer Jin,
         Michael Schlau, Brandon Vaughn

Attorneys: Thomas Betz, Susan Hessee, Jeremy Grose

Dean Broom, acting as temporary chair, called the meeting to order.

Brandon Vaughn moved for approval of the minutes from September 19, 2003, meeting.
Michael Schlau seconded the motion, and the motion was approved with Peg Rawles abstaining.

There was discussion of election of officers. Mike Schlau nominated himself for chair. Jennifer Jin nominated herself. No other nominations for Chair. Peg Rawles nominated Brandon Vaughn for Secretary. Elections were held: Jennifer Jin was unanimously elected Chair. Mike Schlau was unanimously elected Vice Chair. Brandon Vaughn was unanimously elected Secretary. Dean Riley was unanimously elected Treasurer.

Dean Broom gave the treasurer’s report indicating that the program is well within budget.

Attorney Tom Betz presented Statistics on Student Legal Service “Advice Only”, “Cases Opened”, and “Cases Closed” from September, as well as expenditures and speaking dates.

Peg Rawles moved to approve the expenditures of $740.47. Elaine Massock seconded, and the motion was approved.

Peg Rawles moved to approve the “Identify Theft” ad. Mike Schlau seconded. The motion was approved, with an amendment to include future ad which would be in the form of a quiz.

There was discussion as to the SORF Board annual report. Peg Rawles moved to approve the annual report. A spring date for the presentation was suggested, but no final decision was made. It was decided that Chair Jennifer Jin would contact the SORF Chair.

Peg Rawles moved to approve the annual report and place it on file. Mike Schlau seconded the motion, and the motion was approved unanimously.

The next meeting was set for December 5, 2003, at 2:00 p.m.

Elaine Massock moved to adjourn the meeting. The motion was seconded by Brandon Vaughn. The meeting adjourned 2:58 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Brandon Vaughn, Secretary Pro Tem
Minutes of December 5, 2003
Student Legal Service Advisory Board

Present: Willard Broom, Elaine Massock, Jennifer Jin, Michael Schlau, Brandon Vaughn

Attorney: Thomas Betz

The meeting was called to order by Jennifer Jin at 2:12 p.m.

Elaine Massock moved to accept the minutes as read. Mike Schlau seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

There was no treasurer’s report.

Attorney’s report: Tom Betz went over the statistics of October and November. He pointed out that City Offenses are fewer possibly due to new drinking laws. The format for the layout and presentation of statistics was discussed, and the Board elected to use a grid form for Case Closures.

Brandon Vaughn moved to approve the expenditures of $3,134.05. This motion was seconded by Mike Schlau. The motion passed unanimously.

Motion to purchase a Brother Fax machine was brought by Dean Riley. The motion was seconded by Brandon Vaughn. The motion passed unanimously.

The next meeting date is to be determined.

The Board went into executive session.

Motion to adjourn by Mike Schlau. Seconded by Elaine Massock. The motion passed unanimously.

Meeting adjourned at 3:34. p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Brandon Vaughn, Secretary
MINUTES OF JANUARY 23, 2004
STUDENT LEGAL SERVICES ADVISORY BOARD

Present: Cynthia Geerdes, Peg Rawles, Michael Schlau, Jennifer Jin

Attorneys: Thomas E. Betz, Susan Hessee, and Jeremy D. Grose

The meeting was called to order by Jennifer Jin at 3:10 p.m.

It was determined that there was not a quorum.

Motion by Mike Schlau to adopt the minutes as read. Jennifer Jin seconded. The motion passed unanimously with Peg Rawles abstaining.

There was no treasurer’s report.

Attorney’s Report: Tom Betz read the attorney’s report. Authorization was not given for $2430.57 in expenditures because there was not a quorum. Peg Rawles suggested that this be noted as an information item and that it will be voted on for approval at the next meeting. Mr. Betz also asked for approval to run new advertisements on housing issues. Peg Rawles again suggests that this will be regarded as in information item and voted upon at the next meeting.

There was discussion as to problems with the new computer system implemented by the University (Banner). With the new system we are no longer able to verify whether a student has requested a refund of their SORF fee. We are currently operating without knowing, taking the student’s word for it. We check the computer to verify that they are enrolled and ask them whether they have gotten their SORF fee refunded. If they answer that they have, we deny them representation. It was found as a sense of the body that this is how we should continue operating until the situation can be resolved. Peg Rawles said that she and Bill Riley would look into the situation immediately. It is an issue that will be voted upon at the next meeting.

Tom Betz discussed his victory in his appellate case.

Jeremy Grose discussed his loss of his appellate case and his intention to file an appeal with the Supreme Court of Illinois, with the board’s approval. It was declared as a sense of the body that the board approved payment of all applicable filing fees and costs associated with filing the appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois. It is an issue that will be voted upon at the next meeting.

It was decided that the board would meet at the Student Legal Service office at 6 p.m. on February 5th, 2004 to prepare for the SORF board presentation taking place that evening at 6:30 p.m.

The date for the next meeting was determined to be February 20th, 2004 at 3–4 p.m.

Motion to Adjourn. Sense of the body approved adjourning the meeting. Meeting adjourned by Jennifer Jin at 4 p.m.
MINUTES, SLS ADVISORY BOARD MEETING, 2/20/04

Present: William Riley, Peg Rawles, Elaine Massock, Jennifer Jin, Mike Schlau, Brandon Vaughn

Meeting called to order at: 2:06

Peg Rawles moved to receive the minutes of the December and January meetings and have them placed on file. Seconded by Mike Schlau. Motion passed unanimously.

Peg Rawles moved to approve the expenditures in the amount of $2,430.57. Seconded by Mike Schlau. Motion passed unanimously.

There was some discussion about the placement of funds within the budget concerning the office supplies being in a deficit but the office equipment not being debited after the purchase of the fax machine. The Board will also go into Executive Session to discuss further budget concerns.

The Board discussed the issue of SORF wishing to possibly be separated from the SLS budget. It was deemed this would be less beneficial to SORF but the SLS Board awaits some feedback from the SORF Board and plan on creating an ad hoc committee to discuss possible solutions besides separating the funds.

Dean Riley moved to receive and file the budget. Seconded by Peg Rawles. Motion passed unanimously.

Peg Rawles moved to approve the expenditures in the amount of $912.20. Seconded by Cynthea Geerdes. Motion passed unanimously.

Dean Riley moved to run advertisements in the DI for Unofficial St. Patrick's Day as well as St. Patrick's Day. Seconded by Cynthea Geerdes. Motion passed unanimously.

It was noted that the attorneys are still having difficulty knowing if students have received their SORF refund. Students are verbally asked if they have received the refund and they also sign a document stating that they have not. However, it is difficult for the attorneys to cross check the SORF refunds due to the new Banner System. The attorneys are making every possible effort to provide services for those who have not received a SORF refund and if a student has accepted the refund and explains that to the attorney before they receive services they are told they can not be helped.

The next meeting was scheduled for April 2, 2004 at 3:00 P.M.

The Board went into Executive Session. Executive session was adjourned.

Peg Rawles moved to purchase a flower arrangement and a card for Board member Elaine Massock. Seconded by Mike Schlau. Motion approved unanimously.

Meeting adjourned 3:58 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Brandon Vaughn, Secretary
Minutes for Student Legal Services
Advisory Board Meeting

Friday, April 2, 2004

Present: Cynthia Geerdes, Elaine Massock, William Riley, Peg Rawles, and Brendan Vaughn

Attorneys Present: Thomas Betz, Susan Hessee, and Jeremy Grose.

As Brendan Vaughn was the only student member present, he was appointed to lead the board meeting for the day and Jeremy Grose was appointed secretary pro-tem.

Brendan Vaughn called the meeting to order at 3:05 p.m. No quorum at that time, as Cynthia Geerdes did not arrive until 3:15 p.m.

The treasurer’s report was distributed by Dean Riley who noted that the new fax machine expense was moved from the line on the budget entitled, “supplies” to the line entitled, “equipment”.

There was discussion about increasing the budget allotment for conference fees. Dean Riley suggested moving an extra $1000.00 from the miscellaneous category into the conference category. It was a sense of the body that this change should be made.

Tom Betz presented the Attorney’s Report. Mr. Betz discussed the March statistics and also the St. Patrick’s Day advertisements and the month’s expenditures were discussed.

Cynthia Geerdes arrived at 3:15 p.m. forming a quorum and allowing for voting.

Peg Rawles moved to approve the March expenditures which totaled $2320.57. Elaine Massock seconded the motion and the motion was approved by a unanimous vote.

Peg Rawles moved to place the Treasurer’s Report on file. Elaine Massock seconded the motion and the motion was approved by a unanimous vote.

Peg Rawles moved for approval of the previous meeting’s minutes with a correction noting that Elaine Massock was not present at the March meeting. Cynthia Geerdes seconded the motion and the motion was approved by a unanimous vote.

Peg Rawles left the meeting after all voting was completed at around 3:20 p.m. to attend a Student Discipline hearing.

Tom Betz discussed his meeting with one of the Board of Trustees members who came to visit him in the office. The board member complimented the work of the program and said that he would like to arrange for SLS to do a presentation before the Board of Trustees to familiarize them with the program.
Jeremy Grose updated the board on the status of his case currently being considered for appeal before the Illinois Supreme Court.

The next meeting was scheduled for April 30, 2004 at 3:00 p.m.

Elaine Massock motioned to adjourn, Cynthia Geerdes seconded the motion and it was a sense of the body that the meeting should be adjourned.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:47 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

Secretary pro tem
Minutes for Student Legal Services
Advisory Board Meeting

Friday, April 30, 2004

Present: Elaine Massock (via phone), William Riley, Peg Rawles, Jennifer Jin, Michael Schlau

Attorneys Present: Thomas Betz, Susan Hessee, and Jeremy Grose.

Meeting called to order at 3:09 p.m.

Motion by Peg Rawles to approve the minutes. Elaine Massock seconded. Motion approved.

The treasurer’s report was distributed by Dean Riley who noted that there is a big carryover in the budget of about $9,000.00 more than was expected. Dean Riley praised the office on its frugal use of its funds. Dean Riley also noted that he anticipates we will need to increase the amount allotted to long distance bills, as many students are providing the attorneys with local numbers that are out of area cell phone numbers.

Motion by Michael Schlau to approve the Treasurer’s report. Elaine Massock seconded and the motion was approved.

Dean Riley then discussed approval of the proposed annual budget. He proposed to amend the long distance allotment from $370.00 to $700.00 and to increase the allotment for Continuing Legal Education by $1,000.00.

Peg Rawles motioned to approve the annual budget with the proposed amendments. Michael Schlau seconded the motion. Motion approved.

Tom Betz presented the Attorney’s Report. There was a motion to approve the expenditures of $1753.13 by Elaine Massock. Peg Rawles seconded the motion. Motion approved.

A motion was made by Peg Rawles to approve authorization for the office to use $5,000.00 for pamphlet revision over the summer term. Elaine Massock seconded and the motion was approved.

Peg Rawles motioned to approve up to $2,500.00 in advertising expenditures over the summer term. Bill Riley seconded and the motion was approved.

Peg Rawles moved to appoint a summer term executive committee, comprised of William Riley, Peg Rawles, and Michael Schlau. Jennifer Jin seconded the motion and the motion was approved.
Michael Schlau and Jennifer Jin both expressed interest in serving the board again next academic year.

Motion to adjourn the meeting by Peg Rawles. Motion seconded by Elaine Massock. Motion approved and meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

Secretary pro tem
### III. STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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| TOTAL              | 555|

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| TOTAL                | 1926|

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| TOTAL                | 1926|
### IV. TEN YEAR STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OFFICE USAGE

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<tr>
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<th>ALL INTAKES ¹</th>
<th>ADVICE ONLY ¹</th>
<th>OPENED CASES</th>
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<td>1553</td>
<td>555</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>2113</td>
<td>1444</td>
<td>669 **</td>
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<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>2099</td>
<td>1449</td>
<td>650</td>
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<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1435</td>
<td>522</td>
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<td>1999-2000</td>
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<td>617</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998-1999</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1351 *</td>
<td>647</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997-1998</td>
<td>1918 *</td>
<td>1424</td>
<td>494</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996-1997</td>
<td>2299</td>
<td>1859 **</td>
<td>440 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995-1996</td>
<td>2072</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994-1995</td>
<td>2318 **</td>
<td>1696</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ = Figure includes notary services  
* = Lowest figure for the 10 years  
** = Highest figure for the 10 years

**Percentage difference between Lowest and Highest:**

- All intakes: 17.26%  
- Advice Only: 17.23%  
- Opened Cases: 34.24%

**Ten – Year Averages:**

- All intakes: 2089.7  
- Advice Only: 1508.7  
- Opened Cases: 581
# Web Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY2003/2004</th>
<th>SLS Home Page</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Court Presence</th>
<th>Tenant/Housing</th>
<th>Housing Guide</th>
<th>Info Links</th>
<th>Spring Break</th>
<th>Email Guidelines</th>
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<td>MARCH (3/8-3/31)</td>
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<td>MAY (4/29/04-6/1/04)*</td>
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<td>47</td>
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* Counter was unavailable from approximately 2/17/04-3/7/04 and again for several days in May; numbers may not be accurate.

---

**WEB HITS: 2003 / 2004**

- **SLS Home Page**: 48.1%
- **Housing Guide**: 18.1%
- **General**: 10.3%
- **Tenant**: 7.2%
- **Court Presence**: 7.6%
- **Info Links**: 1.7%
- **Spring Break**: 2.1%
VI. INFORMATIONAL / PREVENTIVE ADVERTISING

Champaign Drinking Specials
8/22/03

Seen Any Bar Raids Lately?
8/26/03, 3/10/04

Guidelines for Throwing a Party
10/30/03, 11/3/03, 11/6/03, 11/13/03

6 Steps to Signing a Lease
1/28/04

Happy St. Patrick’s Day
3/15/04, 3/16/04, 3/17/04

Subletting?
5/4/04, 5/5/04, 5/10/04

Happy Unofficial St. Patrick’s Day
3/4/04, 3/5/04

Summer
5/11/04, 5/26/04

Identity Theft: 8 Simple Rules
10/22/03, 10/29/03

Tips for Winter Break
12/11/03, 12/15/03, 12/16/03

Identity Theft Quiz
11/6/03

Trip Tips

Kegger’s Delight
9/17/03, 9/25/03

Warning! New Laws!
10/20/03, 10/24/03, 11/12/03

Move-In Guide
8/15/03

Welcome to the University of Illinois
8/22/03

Moving?
4/30/04, 5/7/04, 5/10/04

Welcome Back!
1/22/04, 1/23/04, 1/26/04
CHAMPAIGN'S DRINKING SPECIALS

NOW EVEN HARDER ON YOUR BUDGET! Supplies are unlimited so purchase any quantity desired.

$270 Fine - Possession or Consumption of Alcohol under age 19.

$270 Fine - Possession or Consumption of Alcohol age 19 - 20.

$2,500 Fine and/or 364 Days in Jail, and loss of driving privileges for 12 months - Fake ID

$270 Fine - Possession of Unlicensed Keg.

$2,500 Fine and/or 364 Days in Jail - Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol.

*Searches through pockets, purses, and wallets for additional charges will be performed at officer's discretion only.*

---

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
324 Illini Union, 1401 W. Green St, Urbana, IL 61801. (217) 333-9053 Fax (217) 333-0474 Hours 8:30 - 12:00, 1:00 - 4:30 M-F

www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

Paid for by S.O.R.F.
STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE

Guidelines for Throwing a Party

Minimum fine
for Violation*
$185.00

What NOT to do:
1. You may not charge a cover fee of any amount where alcohol will be served/available.

2. You may not charge for individual cups of alcohol unless you have a retail liquor dealer’s license.

3. You may not serve or allow those under 21 to be served alcohol. Those throwing the party can be charged with violating the adult responsibility law for each minor served.

4. You may not have more than one keg on the premisses without a K-license: empty kegs count.

5. You should not have your music too loud.

* Does NOT include court costs.

What you should do:
1. Plan your party around a theme other than alcohol.

2. If sound/music can be heard outside of the house/apartment, turn it down. Noise is the major reason for a visit by the cops.

3. Insure that there are plenty of completely sober designated drivers.

4. Set limits on the quantity of alcohol available.

5. Talk to your neighbors before the party; let them know to call you if the party is disturbing them.

Student Legal Service
324 Illini Union/ 1401 West Green Street
Urbana, IL 61801
333-9053
http://www2.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS/
Paid for by S.O.R.F.
Just a Few Reminders for you:

- Drinking until you see Leprechauns can get you a disorderly conduct charge and a Public Intoxication fine of $280.00.

- A DUI can get you a loss of your license for 1 year (2 years if under 21), jail time up to 1 year, and a fine of $2,500.00.

- If you are under age 21 and are caught purchasing or in possession of ANY amount of alcohol, upon conviction, your driver’s license will be suspended for 1 year in addition to a $280.00 fine.

- Using another Leprechaun’s I.D. will cost you your driver’s license and 1 year in jail.

- There is no pot of gold at the end of the rainbow for the Leprechauns that are caught; just a LOT of debt!
Identity Theft: What You Can Do
Eight Simple Rules for Protecting Yourself

Rule #1: Never give your personal information - SSN, credit card numbers, bank accounts - to anyone who requests it unsolicited by you. This includes telemarketers, pop-ups on your computer screen, or even charitable organizations looking for donations. Unless you have deliberately sought out these merchants or organizations, and know who they are, keep this information to yourself.

Rule #2: Always shred your credit card receipts, ATM receipts and other such items. But you already know this. What you may be overlooking are things that arrive in your mail, like offerings for credit cards. Do not throw these away unopened; they may contain information useful to trash-raiding identity thieves. Open them, read them, and shred them.

Rule #3: While we’re on the subject, never ignore what comes in the mail. Always open and examine it, even if it looks like junk mail. Mail from a company with whom you have no business relationship could indicate that they think you’re one of their customers and are sending you a bill. If such mail is tossed out, you could become stuck with the responsibility for paying it back.

Rule #4: Likewise, don’t ignore what isn’t in your mail. If a regular account of yours, such as a credit card, stops communicating with you, don’t assume that there’s no problem. Contact them immediately. Address changes get intercepted from time to time, so prevent gaps in communication that can cost you.

Rule #5: Always examine all credit card and bank statements upon receipt to check for inaccuracies. If there are errors, report them immediately; they could mean that someone else is using your account. Follow up phone calls with a letter.

Rule #6: When selecting a PIN code or password, don’t use something really obvious like your birthday. These can be easy to guess if someone wants to invade your account - yes, friends and family do this to one another.

Rule #7: Obtain a copy of your credit report at least once a year. The cost is minimal. Any irregularities should be checked out right away.

Rule #8: When making purchases on-line, be extra careful. Internet shopping is risky at best. Use only the most secure, reliable accounts. As always, if it sounds too good to be true, it probably is.

Student Legal Service
324 Illini Union / 1401 W. Green Street, Urbana, IL 61801
333-9053
Paid for by S.O.R.F.
Student Services Asks:

Are You At Risk For Identity Theft?

Test Your "Identity Theft Quotient"

1. I receive several offers of pre-approved credit every week.  
   5 points

2. I do not shred them before getting them into the trash.  
   5 points

3. I carry my Social Security Card in my wallet.  
   10 points

4. My state driver's license has my SSN printed on it and I have not contacted the Department of Motor Vehicles to request a different number.  
   10 points

5. I do not have a P.O. Box or a locked, secured mailbox.  
   5 points

6. I do not shred or tear banking and credit information when I throw it in the trash.  
   10 points

7. I provide my Social Security number (SSN) whenever asked, without asking questions as to how that information will be safeguarded.  
   10 points

8. I provide my SSN orally without checking to see who might be listening.  
   10 points

9. I am required to use my SSN at work as an employee ID or at college as a student ID number.  
   5 points

10. I have my SSN and/or driver's license number printed on my personal checks.  
    10 points

11. I have not ordered a copy of my credit report for at least 2 years.  
    20 points

12. I do not believe that people would request my personal data by credit or financial information.  
    10 points

**Total**

75+ points  
7-10 million people will become victims of ID theft this year. You are at high risk. We recommend you purchase a paper shredder, become more security-aware at computers, and start to question why people need your personal data.

35-75 points  
Your odds of being victimized are about average. Higher if you have good credit.

0-35 points  
Congratulations! You have a high "FICO". Keep up the good work and don't let your guard down.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
PRESENTS
in widescreen panavision

KEGGER’S DELIGHT
a Kafkaesque tour de farce

Fines so high
they hit Jupiter

Rules Produced by:
Champaign City Council
Assistant Director and Enforcement
Assistant by: Champaign Police Department
Production Assistance: Champaign County Circuit Court

* Starring: Bill DiNyro & Muri Strep
* Costarring a cast of student back-lot extras

The Critics Are Raving
“A rollicking romp through the labyrinth of local government...truth is stranger than fiction.”
Gene Shalit

Frightening: Why wouldn’t students get a free ‘K’ license and avoid $3,600 in fines?*
Jean Ziskol

“Two thumbs down...The plot goes beyond absurdist theater, it is impossible to believe that students
would not obtain a free ‘K’ license to prevent getting hit with thousands of dollars in fines.”
Roger Eggbert

“A refreshing dose of cinematic emotionalism...The performance of DiNyro feigning ignorance of the ‘K
license law makes him an Oscar contender.”
Pauline Cook

What Theatergoers Are Saying
“Before I had my keg party, I went to Student Legal Service. I obtained
my free ‘K’ license at City Hall and never saw hide or hare of the cops.”
T.B., UIUC undergrad

“I laughed, I cried, I kissed $280.00 good-bye; next time I go to City Hall for my ‘K’ license.”
J.P., UIUC law student

Student Legal Service
324 Illini Union • 333-9053

Rated R - get your keg license

Paid for by SORF
STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE PRESENTS...

APARTMENT MOVE-IN GUIDE

or

How to Make Sure You Get What You Were Promised

Before you move in so much as a toothbrush, walk through the “empty” unit and do the following:

- Take pictures of each room, carpet, oven, refrigerator, etc.
- Conduct a furniture inventory and describe condition of the couch, dressers, beds, mattresses, etc. worn? torn? scratched?
- Conduct a wall, ceiling, and floor inventory and describe conditions of each, etc. stained? cracked? dirty? needs painting? burns in rug?
- Conduct an appliance inventory and describe the condition of the stove, microwave, refrigerator, dishwasher, range hood and any other appliances, etc. greasy? broken? filthy oven?
- Check to make sure door locks, window locks are working and that you have all promised keys.
- Sign and date your inventory and give a copy to the landlord and make a copy for yourself and keep it in a safe place along with your lease.
- Don’t forget to develop the photographs, this will get you your damage deposit back next year.
- Move-in is difficult for both tenants and landlords; however, you are entitled to a clean, safe, habitable unit that meets life and safety codes and the terms of your lease.
- The squeaky wheel gets the grease, so don’t hesitate to request that the landlord live up to the terms of the lease and the law.
- DO NO HARM! You want a clean, safe place to live, so leave the place in the same condition, or better, than you found it on move-in, for next year’s tenant.

324 Illini Union, 1401 Green Street,
Urbana
333-9053
www.uiuc.edu/unit/sls
Paid for by S.O.R.F.

August 15, 2003
MOVING??

10 Steps to Protect Your Security/Damage Deposit

STEP 1. Call the owner or manager two weeks before you move out to arrange a joint inspection of the apartment. Be sure to clean your apartment completely and have all belongings removed before your appointment time.

STEP 2. Before the appointment, prepare a complete written inventory of the condition of the rental unit. Be very detailed and specific for each room. Have two copies of the inventory, and keep one after having the landlord sign it. Forms are available at the Tenant Union.

STEP 3. Get a camera/video camera and a witness. A witness should be 18 or older. NOT a roommate or family member. Take lots of pictures that show how clean you left the apartment. Walk through your apartment with your witness and have him/her take notice of its condition. (Advantage: video camera includes narration.)

STEP 4. If the landlord appears for the appointment, be sure to have him/her sign and date YOUR COPY of the inventory form. Be sure to use a witness and the camera.

STEP 5. Take your pictures before you give back the keys. Also, make sure your pictures and your witness take note of the condition of the oven, refrigerator, kitchen area, and bathroom. Also, show that the walls and carpet are clean and undamaged. You and your witness should both sign and date your inventory in front of a notary.

STEP 6. If you sublet your apartment for the summer, return at the end of the sublease period to follow these procedures with your subtenant. If he wrecks the place, it could cost you.

STEP 7. Be sure that you return ALL keys to the apartment, mailbox, laundry room, etc. Return them in person and get a receipt to avoid being charged for lock changes. Have one person in your group be responsible for returning all keys.

STEP 8. When your deposit is returned, come to Student Legal Service if you have any questions or complaints about the amount deducted. If you have a problem DO NOT cash the check before talking to an attorney.

STEP 9. DO NOT TAKE A SORF REFUND! If you want to use Student Legal Service to pursue settlement of a problem, our office cannot help you if you have refunded the SORF fee.

STEP 10. Step into some money. Use your money to treat yourself to a reward for completing another year of school!!

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
324 Illini Union, 1401 W. Green St., Urbana, IL 61801
333-9053
http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS
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SEEN ANY BAR RAIDS LATELY??

FAKE ID MEANS

- Any use or possession by a student of someone else's "artificially revised" current driver's license, or
- Any use or possession of an "artificially revised" current driver's license.

Penalty:
- "Class A" Misdemeanor
- Up to 364 days in JAIL
- A fine up to $2,500.00
- 100% GUARANTEED suspension of your driver's license for one year

PURCHASE/POSSESSION BY MINOR:

- Purchase: A person under the age of 21 may not purchase or possess ANY amount of alcohol.
- Possession: The alcohol is within your reach, dominion or control, you do NOT have to drink the booze to possess it; minimum fine of $280.00

HOUSE/APARTMENT PARTIES

You may NOT:
- charge a cover fee of any amount where alcohol will be served or available. (minimum fine: $185.00)
- charge for individual cups of alcohol unless you have a retail liquor dealer's license. (minimum fine: $185.00)
- serve or allow those under 21 to be served alcohol. Those throwing the party can be charged with violating the adult responsibility law for EACH minor served. (minimum fine: $280.00 for each violation)
- have more than one keg on the premises without a K-license; empty kegs count! (minimum fine: $280.00)
- have your music too loud. (minimum fine: $185.00)

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
324 Illini Union 1401 W. Green Street
Urbana, Ill. 61801
333-9033
http://www.uiuc.edu/unitc/SLS
PAID FOR BY S.O.R.F.

Student Legal Service Presents

Six Steps Before Signing a Lease

1. **Don't Rush** into signing a lease for Fall of 2004! While the early bird gets the worm — keep in mind that you want an apartment not a worm!

2. Know the **complaint history** of the landlord. Check the history with the Tenant Union at 326 Illini Union. You can easily rent from a landlord with no complaints. Don't settle for a landlord with a bad complaint history!

3. Don’t sign a lease for a **building that hasn’t been built yet**. This is unsafe regardless of the promises the landlord makes to induce you to sign.

4. Know your prospective roommate(s) — be sure no semester abroad or weddings are looming.

5. **Read the lease**! Your rights and obligations are governed by the lease. There is very little law that protects you as a tenant, so you must protect yourself!

6. **Get it in writing**! If you want the place painted, want notice before the landlord enters your apartment, etc. you must have this written into the lease. If it’s not in writing, you are out of luck.
SUBLETTING YOUR APARTMENT?

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Begin by putting the **sublease agreement in writing** and make sure the landlord has granted permission to sublet the unit.

- Be sure to **obtain a damage deposit** from subtenants.

- **Never leave any utilities in your name**, including telephone, water, lights, cable, etc., for the subtenants to use and pay. Don’t buy any sob stories about deposits or transfer charges.

- Know the **financial history** of your **subtenants**.

- Obtain a **local and “at home” address** on all your subtenants in case you have to sue them for rent or damages.

- **Walk through** your apartment **with the landlord** before you move out to verify any damage, then **do the same with the subtenant and again before the subtenant vacates in August**.

- Remember! You will be **greatly discounting rent**; therefore, **you are taking a big risk of damages to your unit** because subtenants who pay bargain basement prices tend not to value the property.

- **You remain liable for unpaid rents and subtenant damages**. Yes, you can sue the subtenant for reimbursement, but this is a cumbersome process. Be careful before you enter into the role of being a landlord!

**STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE**
324 Illini Union
1401 W. Green St., Urbana
333-9053
http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS
Paid for by S.O.R.F.
YES!

Student Legal Service
IS open for the Summer!
You have to be enrolled in the summer sessions to be eligible for our services. Please remember that you must come in with your I-Card to schedule an appointment. Our hours are 8:30-12 Noon and 1-4:30 p.m.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
324 Illini Union
1401 W. Green St.
Urbana, IL
333-9053
http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS
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Urbana, IL
333-9053
http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS
Paid for by S.O.R.F.
WINTER BREAK

BEFORE you take off on your hard-earned winter break, PLEASE

1. Make sure you have renter’s insurance. Winter break is a prime time for burglars. If you can’t afford insurance, take your valuables with you!

2. Lock all doors and windows. A common means of breaking into apartments is the use of the pass key, but locked doors keep some honest.

3. Don’t shut off the heat in your apartment! This will lead to frozen pipes and major destruction. Check with your landlord to see what temperature you should maintain and leave the thermostat at least 2 degrees higher than what the landlord recommends. Tenants in past years have been billed as much as $14,000 for frozen pipes.

4. Inventory your personal items which have a quick sale value. Keep a written list of serial numbers of TVs, stereos, CD player, etc. If a thief takes place, this information can help police investigate. Brand your CDs!

5. Don’t leave your car parked on the street while you’re on break. Streets are routinely plowed/dusted during break. Your car will be towed/ticketed and unavailable when you return to campus. You can expect a minimum charge of $50 to rescue your vehicle.

6. Check your lease. If you are going to return on January 19, 2004, you may accumulate nineteen days of late charges unless you prepay January rent or your lease provides for a free grace period.

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Student Legal Service
324 Illini Union, 1401 West Green Street, Urbana
Phone: 333-3653
Hours: 3:30 a.m.-Noon, 1:00 to 4:30 p.m.
www.uiuc.edu/unit/sls/
Paid for by S.O.R.F.

---

Spring Break 2004 - March 20-28

TRIP TIPS

“AVOID TRAVEL SCAMS!!”

✓ Does the price seem too good to be true?

✓ Ask if a hotel deposit is required. Get exact name, address, and phone number of hotel. Get the number of people sharing room.

✓ Do not give your credit card over the phone or make any immediate decisions when solicited by telemarketers.

✓ Do you know whom you are dealing with? What is the street address of the company you are dealing with? What is the full name and position of the person you are giving your money to? Is the company located in another state?

✓ Get the name of airline and confirm they are part of the Spring Break package before you buy the package.

✓ Check out these websites before you write your check:
  http://www.faa.gov/passengers/Rights.cfm
  http://airconsumer.ost.dot.gov/index.htm
  http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

For more information contact:

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
324 Illini Union, 1401 West Green Street, Urbana IL 61801
Telephone 217-333-9053  Fax 217-333-0474
Hours: M-F 8:30 a.m.-Noon/1:00-4:30 p.m.
Paid for by S.O.R.F.
WELCOME TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS!

The Student Legal Service Program at the University of Illinois welcomes you to campus. Each year our office serves nearly 3,000 students regarding various legal problems. The office is staffed by three full-time attorneys. The purpose of the program is to inform students of the practical aspects of the law as applied to their individual problems. Representation in court is available in many cases.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

All students who are enrolled at the University of Illinois who have not received a refund of the $11.00 Student Organization Resource Fee (SORF) are eligible to use the service. The Student Legal Service cannot even give you general advice if you have refunded your SORF fee.

WHAT KIND OF SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE?

The office provides counseling and representation in landlord-tenant, traffic, misdemeanors, name changes, small claims, city ordinance violations, and in many other areas too numerous to list. All questions and concerns are kept completely confidential.

HOW TO USE THE SERVICE

To get help, you must come to the office in person and show your student identification. LEGAL ADVICE WILL NOT BE GIVEN OVER THE TELEPHONE. This policy is for the protection of your privacy.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE

324 Illini Union
333-9053
Hours: 8:30-12:00 and 1:00-4:30
Monday through Friday
www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS
Founded by S.O.R.F.
Welcome Back to the University of Illinois

The Student Legal Service Program at the University of Illinois welcomes you back to campus!
Each year our office serves nearly 3,000 students regarding various legal problems. The office is staffed by three full-time attorneys. The purpose of the program is to inform students of the practical aspects of the law as applied to their individual problems. Representation in court is available in many cases.

Who is eligible?
All students who are enrolled at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign who have not received a refund of the $11.00 Student Organization Resource Fee (SORF) are eligible to use the service. The Student Legal Service cannot even give you general advice if you have refunded your SORF fee.

What kind of services are available?
The office provides counseling and representation in a matters such as landlord-tenant disputes, traffic, misdemeanors, name changes. Small claims, city ordinance violations (drinking tickets, etc.) and in many other areas too numerous to list. All questions and concerns are kept completely confidential.

How can you get help?
You must come into the office in person and show your student ID (I-Card) and fill out an intake sheet. Bring with you any necessary documentation (tickets, letters, etc.). You will then be scheduled for the next available appointment day/time convenient for you. Legal advice will NOT be given over the telephone for the protection of your privacy.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
324 Illini Union
Phone: 333-9053
Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m.-Noon; 1-4:30 p.m.
http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS
PAID FOR BY SORF
VII. NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS / ARTICLES

Attorneys were interviewed 11 times.

Articles that appeared:

1/16/04  The News Gazette  "Head can play on one court if not in other"
2/27/04  Chicago Tribune  "Hearing on Head’s traffic case continued"
4/8/04   The News Gazette  "Head gets fine, public service for traffic offenses"
4/9/04   Chicago Tribune  "Head sentenced to community service"
5/31/04  The News Gazette  "Area men fighting fines are rare cases"
Head can play on one court if not due in other

Player enters innocent plea to latest charges

BY MARY SCHENK
News-Gazette Staff Writer

URBANA — A Champaign County judge said Thursday the University of Illinois basketball player Luther Head may travel out of state for games — as long as the travel does not interfere with his future court dates.

Head, 21, who is from Chicago but has an apartment in Savoy, was arraigned Thursday on his most recent traffic charges of driving under suspension and driving without proof of insurance, stemming from his arrest by Urbana police on Jan. 6.

Head appeared before Judge J.G. Townsend on Thursday afternoon with Tom Betz, an attorney with the UI Student Legal Service.

He entered a plea of innocent on the most recent charges and requested a trial by jury.

The driving under suspension is the more serious of the two charges, a Class A misdemeanor for which the maximum penalty is 364 days in the county jail.

If Head were found guilty of contempt in the other cases, the judge could do whatever it took to force him into compliance, including sentencing him to time in the county jail.

Townsend assigned all of Head’s cases to Judge Holly Clemens and ordered Head to be back in court on Feb. 26. Illinois plays at Iowa the day before, on Feb. 25.

Betz asked that Head’s bond be modified so that he may travel outside of Illinois for sporting events.

Assistant State’s Attorney Rob Scales objected, saying that Head has failed to comply with other court orders.

“We don’t feel participation in sporting events is a reason why someone would be allowed to leave the state,” he told Townsend.

But Townsend, who’s been a judge for 24 years, said he’s seen many cases where the state has allowed UI students charged with more serious offenses to leave Illinois around the holidays or for the summer “for a wide variety of activities.”

But Townsend also made it clear to Head that he would be allowed to travel only if the trips did not interfere with court dates.

Head, a junior guard, sat out the Big Ten opener against Ohio State on Jan. 7 and Illinois’ Jan. 10 game against Purdue because of his arrest in Urbana on the traffic charge. They were the fifth and sixth games this season he was ordered to sit out because of misconduct off the court.

He served a four-game suspension in November and December for what coach Bruce Weber termed a “violation of team rules” but was widely believed to be for Head’s participation in a Nov. 2 residential burglary in Champaign for which State’s Attorney John Piland chose not to prosecute him.

You can reach Mary Schenk at (217) 351-5513 or via e-mail at mschenk@news-gazette.com.
Hearing on Head’s traffic case continued

Illinois guard Luther Head’s court hearing Thursday in Champaign County for driving on a suspended license and without proof of insurance was continued to April 7. Head will plead guilty to one of the charges, his lawyer said. Head has paid fines relating to other traffic violations, and those cases were withdrawn ...

Guard Dee Brown has averaged 21 points and 7.5 assists in his last two games, leaving no doubt that he has broken out of his near season-long slump. “It was a tough period for me,” Brown said. “Your friends are watching, your mom is watching. They know I play hard, but they were saying I wasn’t playing the way I’m capable of playing. Your friends are going to say things. But it’s more disappointing when your mom is saying, ‘You need to click.’” ...

All along, Brown has said his statistics are secondary to victories, and coach Bruce Weber has praised the sophomore’s energy and enthusiasm. “We’re a dangerous team when I’m not scoring,” Brown said. “When I’m scoring, we’re deadly.” ...

Senior reserve Jerrance Howard will be honored with his parents Saturday before Illinois’ home finale against Northwestern. Howard is the team’s only senior.
Head gets fine, public service for traffic offenses

By MARY SCHENK
News-Gazette Staff Writer

URBANA — University of Illinois basketball player Luther Head was ordered to perform 150 hours of public service and pay a hefty fine after pleading guilty Wednesday to driving under suspension and driving without proof of insurance.

Head, 21, of Chicago, but who lives in Savoy, entered the pleas before Champaign County Judge Jeff Ford, who pointedly reminded him that given his celebrity, it probably wouldn’t be a good idea to drive since police know his face.

“If you treat this sentence like you treated your other fines, then you’re telling me that jail is appropriate,” Ford admonished Head.

“I know I made a mistake. I apologize for it. That’s about it,” Head had told the judge moments earlier.

Head’s guilty pleas stemmed from his arrest by an Urbana police officer on Jan. 6, at 11:35 p.m. at the corner of Busey Avenue and Green Street. Assistant State’s Attorney Rob Scales said the officer stopped Head because Head ran a stop sign. He then learned that Head’s license was suspended and that he was driving without insurance.

The suspension is the more serious of the charges, being a Class A misdemeanor. The maximum penalty for that is up

Please see HEAD, B-4
Sides pleaded not guilty, demanded a jury trial, got it, lost, then appealed to the Fourth District while also filing a civil rights case against city officials. That case was stayed pending the Fourth District's decision, which was rendered unanimously in favor of the city on May 19.

City Attorney Fred Stavins said his office has spent about 40 hours on the case so far.

It wasn't too difficult. Sides was caught in the act by video surveillance cameras. You may remember from previous stories that this is the guy who objected to the use of the videotape in court because it was prejudicial to his case.

Well, yes, that's generally why they use the cameras.

In arguing his own case, Sides also contested the arrest on equal protection grounds because his girlfriend wasn't arrested at the same time. The Fourth District was not convinced.

"A reasonable person could conclude defendant was charged with this offense for reasons other than his gender, i.e., defendant was the only person whose naked buttocks are visible in graphic motion as memorialized on the videotape," the court said.

The second case involves the arrest of Christian Torres about 2:15 a.m. April 30, 2002, after police responded to a loud party call at 505 S. Fourth St., C.

Upon arriving, a police officer stood outside the apartment for about 10 minutes, listening to the loud music coming from the third-floor apartment. He knocked on the door three times. The defendant opened the door a crack, and police asked him to have a resident of the apartment come to the door. Torres said he would and started to close the door. The officer put his arm out to stop the door and told Torres to leave it open. Torres said he needed to shut the door before getting an occupant of the apartment.

They argued, Torres slammed the door against the officer's arm, which led to a brief struggle and Torres' arrest on an ordinance violation for resisting arrest.

Again, this could have been over with payment of a $175 fine, but Torres continues to argue his case, and at the Fourth District, at least achieved a split decision, with Justice Sue Myerscough agreeing in dissent that the officer's action constituted an unlawful entry.

The city municipal code states: "No person shall knowingly resist or obstruct the performance by one known to the person to be a peace officer for the City of Champaign of any authorized act within the peace officer's official capacity."

Torres has basically taken issue with whether the officer's conduct represented an "authorized act."

Last calendar year in Champaign, the city collected about $510,000 in fines for city ordinance violations, mainly underage drinking, disorderly conduct, loud music and the like. That number represents about 1,020 tickets. It also does not include traffic or parking fine revenue.

Fortunately for the city, litigants like Christian Torres and Brian Sides are rare.

You can reach J. Philip Bloomer at (217) 351-5371 or via e-mail at pbloomer@news-gazette.com.
Head sentenced to community service
The Associated Press

April 9, 2004

URBANA -- University of Illinois basketball player Luther Head must perform 150 hours of community service and pay a $501 fine after pleading guilty to traffic charges, a judge ordered.

"I know I made a mistake. I apologize for it. That's about it," Head told Champaign County Judge Jeff Ford after pleading guilty Wednesday to driving under suspension and driving without proof of insurance.

Head's license had been suspended after he failed to pay $1,079 in fines and costs from five other traffic cases.

The 21-year-old was arrested in January after an Urbana police officer stopped him for running a stop sign and discovered the suspended license, Assistant State's Attorney Rob Scales said. Head paid the fines after his arrest, and his attorney said Head also got insurance.

The judge said Head's public service must be completed within one year and must be monitored by the Champaign County probation office. He said it could not be performed through the university's Athletic Association.

Head, who averaged 11 points per game during the season, was suspended from the basketball team for two games after his arrest.

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<td>8/25/03</td>
<td>Transfer Students Welcome</td>
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<td>8/26/03</td>
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<td>1/16/04</td>
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<td>1/16/04</td>
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IX. NEW AND UPDATED BROCHURES AND STUDENT LEGAL SERVICES FORMS

NEW BROCHURES

Court Costs and Filing Fees
Court Supervision
Expungement
Marijuana Laws
Misdemeanor Arraignment

UPDATED BROCHURES

College Party Drugs
Student Legal Service Program
Your Security Deposit

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE FORMS

A. O. Case Intake
Frequently Asked Questions

Q: I didn't personally go to court; why do I have to pay court costs?
A: Your case went to court regardless of whether you personally attended court. Your attorney is present in your stead.

Q: I didn't use the jail, so why should a portion of my court costs be used for inmate medical care?
A: The "common good" is determined by elected representatives; a portion of court costs go to things you may not have personally used. Most citizens of Illinois are never students at the University of Illinois; however, they all pay taxes to support the University of Illinois for the general welfare of the society.

Q: What happens if I refuse to pay the court costs on my traffic ticket?
A: Eventually, a "notice to pay" will issue, and if you continue to refuse to pay, an arrest warrant will be issued and/or your license will be suspended.

Notes:

The information contained herein is not intended as a substitute for legal advice. Students who are confronted with legal problems or who need specific advice are encouraged to seek assistance from a licensed attorney.
COURT COSTS AND FILING FEES

“There ain’t no such thing as a free lunch.”

WHAT ARE FILING FEES?

Whenever an attorney or a person not represented by an attorney (Pro Se) files an action in court, there is a mandatory fee assessed. Fees are set by the General Assembly and Champaign County Board. In small claims cases, the fee is based, in part, on the amount of recovery being sought.

The filing fees change periodically and the amount will depend on the type of case being filed. Consult: Http://www.cccircuitcourt.com for an up-to-date fee schedule.

WHAT OTHER CIVIL FEES MIGHT HAVE TO BE PAID?

In a civil case, a written answer to a complaint will usually be required. A fee for this answer must be paid before the answer will be accepted. Motions of any sort will usually require a fee payable to the Circuit Clerk.

If you are the plaintiff and win your case, the defendant can be required to pay your filing fee, service of process fee (the cost of having an officer serve the complaint on the defendant) and any other necessary fees. If you are the defendant and you prevail at trial, it is rare that you will be able to recover the fees that you have expended.

IS THERE A WAY TO AVOID FILING FEES?

The best way to avoid having to pay filing fees and other fees as part of litigation is to settle your claim before it ever gets as far as the courthouse door. In the absence of an out-of-court settlement, in some cases, the Court will permit the waiver of fees. To have fees excused, you must fill out an “Application for Fee Waiver” which is available at Student Legal Service and at the office of the Circuit Clerk. The applicant’s signature must be notarized.

The decision by the Court on whether to waive fees will be based on the applicant’s lack of income. Generally, the income with assets needs to be below the current Federal poverty level.

COURT COSTS: CRIMINAL, TRAFFIC, QUASI CRIMINAL

In all criminal, quasi criminal (city offenses), and traffic cases, upon a finding or plea of guilty, the defendant is usually required to pay court costs in addition to any other penalty issued by the plea agreement or verdict. If you appear in court to contest a traffic ticket and are given a $75.00 fine, your court costs may be $74.00 or more.

Think of court costs as a tax on your use of the justice system. Court costs in such cases are a means to financially support court security, crime victims’ funds, document storage, automation, the medical costs of jail inmates, etc.

In non-felony cases, it is extremely rare for the judge to waive the imposition of court costs. Court costs cannot be imposed if you are found “not guilty” or where there is a dismissal of all charges. A negotiated plea to a lesser offense or a non-moving violation will result in assessment of court costs even if you did not physically appear in court.
COURT SUPERVISION

In Illinois, if you are charged with a traffic or misdemeanor offense, there are three potential outcomes. One is a finding of “not guilty,” or an acquittal, following a trial. Another is a conviction of the offense by way of the verdict or a plea of guilty. The third, a disposition of court supervision, is somewhere between those two.

WHAT IS COURT SUPERVISION?

The term “court supervision” is a reference to a particular sentencing option available in most traffic, municipal ordinance, and misdemeanor cases in the state of Illinois. It is not applicable to felony offenses. Court supervision can only be granted by a judge, and it is granted as a discretionary measure, not as a matter of right.

In order to receive a sentence of court supervision, you must first offer to plead guilty in court to whatever offense has been charged. If the judge believes that a sentence of court supervision is appropriate, he or she takes the guilty plea under advisement, and does not enter it as a conviction at that time. Instead, you are then placed on a period of court supervision, usually lasting three to twenty-four months.

The court will impose conditions which you must obey during the period of supervision. The law requires you to refrain from committing further offenses while on supervision. Additional conditions may include the payment of fines and costs, performance of public service work, treatment for drug and/or alcohol addiction, counseling, and whatever else may seem appropriate. Following successful completion of the period of court supervision, the case is dismissed, and no conviction is ever entered on the record.

The information contained herein is not intended as a substitute for legal advice. Students who are confronted with legal problems or who need specific advice are encouraged to seek assistance from a licensed attorney.
HOW DOES A JUDGE DECIDE IF I SHOULD RECEIVE COURT SUPERVISION?

In Champaign County, sentences of court supervision are not given freely. Generally speaking, once you have received this disposition, you are unlikely to be granted it a second time. In addition, the judge must make a determination that you are a person not likely to commit further offenses, that what you did in this instance is not so terrible that the general public would be outraged should you receive some special treatment, and that it would actually be in your best interest to do so.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE CONDITIONS OF MY SUPERVISION?

If you do not comply with each and every one of the conditions of your supervision, the State's attorney will file what is called a Petition to Revoke, or PTR, asking the court to take back that sentence and to re-sentence you to something more harsh. This means that you will then receive a conviction on your record, and there may be additional terms added to your sentence, such as higher fines, increased public service work or jail time. In addition, any accompanying charges that were dismissed as part of a plea agreement could be re-filed against you.

CAN A SENTENCE OF COURT SUPERVISION CAUSE ME PROBLEMS?

While this sentence means that you don't have a traffic, municipal ordinance, or misdemeanor conviction on your record, it can still have some repercussions. For example, a supervision for a traffic ticket is reported to the Secretary of State and appears on your driving record as such. Thus, it can be discovered by your insurance company, which may reconsider your rates based on that information. The traffic safety program offered by Champaign County and a number of others state-wide pose this risk. Misdemeanor supervisions are also recorded as a matter of public record.

Agencies such as the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, as well as potential employers, can and sometimes do, make use of this data, and they are free to disregard the fact that no formal conviction was entered. Consequences such as deportation for non-U.S. citizens or denial of employment may result.

HOW DOES COURT SUPERVISION DIFFER FROM CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE AND PROBATION?

With a successfully completed Court Supervision, you end up having your case dismissed with no conviction. Probation, which is a period of good behavior combined with conditions similar to those imposed under court supervision, and may include jail, requires regular reporting by you to a probation officer, and results in a conviction on your record. Conditional Discharge is like Probation, except that you do not have to report to a probation officer.

IF I SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE MY COURT SUPERVISION, CAN I HAVE MY CASE EXPUNGED?

Yes, following dismissal of your case, you may undertake expungement of your record. In most instances, you must wait a statutorily-prescribed period of time following completion of the period of supervision in order to do so.

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Student Legal Service
324 Illini Union
1401 West Green Street
Urbana, IL 61801
333-9053
Http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

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Will It Really Be Like Nothing Ever Happened?

Not necessarily. In today's world of high security and FBI background checks, it is naive to think that all records of the charge will be totally erased.

First of all, within the expungement statute itself, it indicates that not all records are actually destroyed. The statute states that, "All records . . . may be ordered by the court to be expunged from the records of the arresting authority and impounded by the court after 5 years, but shall not be expunged by the Department (of State Police); but shall, on court order be sealed by the Department (of State Police) and may be disseminated by the Department (of State Police) only as required by law or to the arresting authority, the State's Attorney, and the court upon a later arrest for the same or a similar offense or for the purpose of sentencing for any subsequent felony."

Secondly, any records held in a State's Attorney's office are not subject to expungement. Illinois courts have held that the expungement statute does not "authorize the entry of an order requiring the State's Attorney to expunge or surrender identification materials under his or her control."

Thirdly, Illinois law does not statutorily provide for any penalty for agencies that disseminate information that was supposed to be expunged. This lack of penalty makes it conceivable that certain information may not be destroyed since there are no known consequences for failure to destroy expunged material.

Finally, even when a record has been cleared by expungement, there will be a record of the expungement in the record itself. In other words, if someone wanted to check to see if an individual had a criminal record, when they looked in that person's record they would see that something had been expunged. It wouldn't be obvious what was expunged, but it would be obvious that an expungement had been performed. That in itself often raises red flags for the investigator.

Conclusion

What it comes down to is that nothing is available that can completely, 100% guarantee that no one will find out about your past criminal record. Unfortunately, that's just the way it is. Sometimes your best bet may not be expungement but rather complete and upfront honesty with prospective employers, etc. The choice is yours. Expungement is the closest you can get to making it like nothing ever happened.

EXPUNGEMENT:
What is it? What is it worth?

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EXPUNGEMENT

What Does the Term "Expungement" Mean?

When a person is arrested for a violation of a criminal law, a record is made of the arrest and all court appearances thereafter relating to that arrest. Expungement is the process whereby many of the records of the arrest and the court records are destroyed or returned to the accused. The purpose of expungement is to "clean" your record so that there will be no indication that you were ever arrested for or charged with any violation of a criminal law.

However, as you will discover, there are some records that will not be destroyed.

Can All Criminal Records Be Expunged?

No. Expungement is NOT AVAILABLE for any crime for which you are actually convicted. If you are convicted of a violation of a criminal act, the record is permanent. If your conviction is set aside after an appeal, then it is possible the record may be expunged. However, expungement in this circumstance is very limited.

Also, some records may not be eligible for expungement, depending on the rest of your criminal history. If you have multiple convictions, expungement of your record may not be possible.

Can My Record Be Expunged If I Am Found Not Guilty, the Case Is Dismissed, Charges Are Never Brought, or I Am Pardoned by the Governor?

In all of these instances, there is no statutory waiting period before you can apply for expungement of your record. And, although in many of these cases expungement will be possible, there are occasions where your record still may not be eligible for expungement. Whether to grant expungement is left to the discretion of the court and, in such situations, expungement may be denied if the court finds it is not warranted.

Can My Record Be Expunged After I Complete Court Supervision?

In most cases you can petition to expunge your criminal record following court supervision after a statutorily prescribed time limit. Since court supervision does not result in a conviction, you are allowed to request that your records be expunged following completion of your court supervision.

The standard waiting period after completion of court supervision is two years. This means that you cannot apply to have your record expunged until 2 years have passed since you completed court supervision. In other words, if you had to serve a period of 1 year of court supervision, you could apply for expungement 2 years after the END of your court supervision period.

For the following crimes, the waiting period is 5 years after the completion of court supervision:

⇒ Driving while Uninsured;
⇒ Driving with Suspended Registration for Noninsurance;
⇒ Display of False Insurance;
⇒ Failure of Scrap Dealer to Keep Records;
⇒ Reckless Driving; and
⇒ Retail Theft.

Criminal records CANNOT be expunged, however, after court supervision for the following crimes:

- Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol;
- Dog Fighting;
- Any Sexual Offense Committed Against a Minor

Can My Record Be Expunged Following Probation?

You may petition for expungement of criminal records 5 years after the successful completion of probation under very limited circumstances for the following offenses:

⇒ Violation of the Cannabis Control Act (1st Violation Only);
⇒ Violation of the Illinois Controlled Substance Act (1st Violation Only);
⇒ Violation of the Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act (only if the judgment of conviction has been vacated).

How Do I Ask That My Criminal Record Be Expunged?

Expungement paperwork is available in the Circuit Clerk’s office at every Illinois state courthouse. The paperwork must be filled out and returned to the clerk’s office, along with whatever fee the clerk charges for the service. There should be instructions available to help you to complete the paperwork.

What Do I Actually Receive When I Have My Record Expunged?

When you have your records expunged you may expect to receive any of the following: copies of your fingerprints, any photographs taken as a result of the arrest, and various other paper records of your arrest from the state police and from the clerk’s office in the county where you were arrested. This is not an exhaustive list of the records you may receive.

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MARIJUANA AND YOUR FINANCIAL AID

The Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 permits the denial of Federal benefits to drug traffickers and possessors. Any individual who is convicted of any Federal or State offense involving the possession of a controlled substance (marijuana is defined as a controlled substance), upon the first conviction for such an offense and at the discretion of the court, may be ineligible for any or all Federal benefits for up to one year.

Federal benefits include any grant, loan, or professional license provided by an agency of the United States. Be aware that the vast majority of all financial aid received by University of Illinois students may be considered a Federal benefit, subject to loss upon a marijuana possession conviction.

If you enroll in a qualified drug education and treatment program and receive a sentence of court supervision (no conviction), benefits are not automatically lost. Even if convicted of marijuana possession, proof of completion of a drug treatment program can vitiate and/or reduce the loss of federal financial student benefits.

STUDENT DISCIPLINE

Whether or not a criminal prosecution is brought for a marijuana offense, the University of Illinois can institute disciplinary proceedings against any student who is in possession of drugs or accused of trafficking. Currently, the sanctions that can be expected are as follows:

1. First offense for possession of small amounts of marijuana or paraphernalia: conduct probation.
2. Second offense: dismissal from the University.
3. First offense for sale or delivery of drugs (this includes possession of greater quantities of marijuana, beyond "personal use"): dismissal from the University.

Remember, in the context of student discipline, your constitutional protections against illegal searches and seizures do not apply.

USEFUL CONTACTS

U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency
http://www.dea.gov/concern/concern.htm

Illinois Attorney General
http://www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/methnet/index.html

National Institute on Drug Abuse
http://www.drugabuse.gov

University of Illinois Code of Policies and Regulations
http://www.uiuc.edu/admin_manual/code/

Drug Evaluation Programs:
Kathi Cullop 398-8067
LW's Place 356-4600
Prairie Center 326-4500

Drug Treatment Programs:
Carle Clinic, New Choice 373-1777
Champaign County Mental Health 367-5703
The Pavilion 1-800-373-1700
http://www.pavilionhospital.com

MARIJUANA LAWS

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MARIJUANA LAWS

What is Marijuana?

Marijuana (grass, pot, weed, Mary-Jane) is the common name for a crude drug made from the plant Cannabis sativa. The main mind-altering (psychoactive) ingredient in marijuana is THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol), but more than 400 other chemicals also are present in the plant. A marijuana "joint" (cigarette) is made from the dried particles of the plant, which may also be added to recipes for cookies, brownies, or spaghetti sauce. The amount of THC in the marijuana determines how strong its effects will be.

The type of plant, the weather, the soil, the time of harvest, and other factors determine the strength of marijuana. The strength of today's marijuana is as much as ten times greater than the marijuana used in the early 1970s. This more potent marijuana increases physical and mental effects and the possibility of health problems for the user.

Hashish, or hash, is made by taking the resin from the leaves and flowers of the marijuana plant and pressing it into cakes or slabs. Hash is usually stronger than crude marijuana and may contain five to ten times as much THC. Hash oil may contain up to 50% THC. Pure THC is almost never available, except for research. Substances sold as THC on the street often turn out to be something else, such as POP.

Effects of Smoking Marijuana

Some immediate physical effects of marijuana include a faster heartbeat and pulse rate, bloodshot eyes, and a dry mouth and throat. No scientific evidence indicates marijuana improves hearing, eyesight, or skin sensitivity.

ILLINOIS LAW
Possession of Cannabis

It is unlawful for anyone to possess cannabis. This means that you may not physically possess the substance, nor may you "constructively" possess it; that is, you may not have it within your reach, nor under your dominion or control. Having a bag of marijuana in your dresser drawer is possession, whether you are actually holding it or not. The penalties and status of the offense depend on the quantity of cannabis.

1. Possession of up to 2.5 grams is a Class C misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $1,000 and up to 30 days in jail.
2. Possession of an amount greater than 2.8 grams but less than 10 grams is a Class B misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $1,500 and up to six months in jail.
3. Possession of an amount greater than 10 grams but less than 30 grams is a Class A misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $2,500 and up to one year in jail.
4. Possession of amounts greater than 30 grams generally are punishable as felonies with sentences in excess of one year in jail.
5. In Champaign County, if you are sentenced for a drug or drug-related offense, in addition to other fines or jail time, you will also be ordered to undergo a drug evaluation by a state-licensed agency to comply with all recommended treatment, and to submit to either regularly scheduled or random drug testing, all at your own expense during the course of the sentence.

Delivery of Cannabis

It is unlawful for any person knowingly to manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver cannabis. The penalties depend upon the quantity of cannabis. Penalties follow the basic range applicable to "possession of cannabis" above.

Production of Cannabis Sativa Plant

Any person who knowingly produces the cannabis sativa plant is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, punishable by a $2,500 fine and up to one year in jail.

Possession of Paraphernalia

It is unlawful for anyone to knowingly possess any item of drug paraphernalia with the intent to use it in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing cannabis or a controlled substance into the human body. Possession of drug paraphernalia is a Class A misdemeanor, punishable by a minimum fine of $750, up to a maximum of $2,500 and up to one year in jail. In order to be illegal, paraphernalia must contain at least some trace of the drug, in the form of residue or the drug itself. This is why it is legal to purchase paraphernalia, but not to use it for its intended purpose.

Driving Under the Influence of Marijuana

A person shall not drive or be in actual physical control of any vehicle within Illinois while under the influence of any drug or combination of drugs to a degree which renders such person incapable of safely driving. The penalties for driving under the influence of alcohol apply with equal force to driving under the influence of cannabis; $2,500 fine, up to one year in jail, and a revocation of your driver's license. The law has yet to determine a blood THC content that renders one legally impaired or under the influence; thus, the quality of one's driving is the indicator. Be aware that in Champaign County, if you are driving with any indicator of impairment and any trace of THC is found in your system, you will be charged with DUI.

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REMININDERS FOR COURT:

✓ Be early.
✓ Dress up!
✓ no shorts
✓ no tank tops or spaghetti straps,
✓ no bare midriffs.
✓ Don't speak in court unless the judge asks you to, don't argue, be respectful.
✓ Don't chew gum, eat, or drink in court.
✓ Don't bring paraphernalia or contraband (drugs, etc.) to Court.
✓ Turn off your cellular phone!

MY NEXT COURT DATE IS:
_______________at __: __ am / pm

In Courtroom: ____________

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When Your Student Legal Service Attorney cannot be in Court with you:

1. You should appear in Court at least ten (10) minutes early; leave yourself extra time to find parking and go through court security screening.

2. The Court Bailiff/Security Officer will ask for your name so the Court knows you are present.

3. You may be informed by the Court that you are eligible for "Adult Diversion."

Follow all instructions to meet with the Adult Diversion office.

Acceptance into "Diversion" means you will have to admit your guilt and do some community service, but you will not have a criminal record.

4. No Charge.

This is the best possible result at arraignment. It means that for a variety of reasons the State of Illinois is not going to bring formal charges against you.

Be aware that misdemeanors carry an 18 month Statute of Limitations, which means that the State could change the

"No Charge" decision based on further information, etc., during that period of time.

5. If you are NOT offered diversion, you will be arraigned — formally informed by the Court of the Charge(s) brought against you by the state:

a. Plead "not guilty" after the Court reads the charges — you are entitled to a written copy of the charges.

b. Ask for a continuance to obtain counsel at Student Legal Service.

c. The court will give you a new date for appearance of counsel. Write the date down.

Next Court Date: ________________

d. Confirm with Student Legal Service the new Court date by calling 333-9053 or at your previously scheduled appointment.

6. If you or your case is not eligible for Student Legal Service:

a. You may still request a continuance to hire a private attorney.

b. You may fill out an eligibility form to obtain the services of the Public Defender’s office. The Court will determine eligibility and appoint counsel at the arraignment. You may be ordered to repay Champaign County the costs of the Public Defender.

7. Bond:

How to get out or keep out of jail.

a. If you have posted cash bond already, it is very unlikely that the State will request a bond increase; however, if you violate the terms of the bond such as "no contact" with the victim, bond can be increased or revoked.

b. If you have not posted bond, it will be set by the arraignment judge.

Even if you are released on your own recognizance (ROR), you will still need to report to the County Corrections Center to have your case processed: be fingerprinted, be photographed, etc., as a condition of your release.

c. If you are eventually found guilty, or you enter into a negotiated plea, your posted bond will apply to any fine and court costs mandated by the Court.

If your case is dismissed or you are found “not guilty”, your bond will be returned to you with a percentage deducted by the Circuit Clerk; 100% of your bond is never returned.

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WHERE TO GO FOR MORE INFO:

- Student Legal Service website: College Party Drugs
  http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS/s103014.htm

- U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency
  http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/concern/concern.htm

- Illinois Attorney General
  http://www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/methnet/index.html

- National Institute on Drug Abuse
  http://www.drugabuse.gov

- University of Illinois Code of Policies and Regulations
  http://www.uiuc.edu/admin_manual/code/

COLLEGE PARTY DRUGS

University of Illinois
Student Legal Service

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**DRUGS OF CONCERN**

3,4-Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine
a/k/a
Ecstasy, MDMA, XTC, X, Adam, Clarity

Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)
a/k/a
Roofies, Roach, R-2
Mind Erasers, Roché

Gamma Hydroxybutrate
a/k/a
Liquid X, Georgia home boy, Goop, gamma-oh, Grievous bodily harm

Ketamine hydrochloride
a/k/a
Special K, Ket, K, Vitamin K, Kit Kat, Keller, Cat Valium, Purple, Super C

**GROWING POPULARITY OF THESE DRUGS**

Due to the increased popularity and availability of these drugs, and the potential for criminal use, the penalties for possession or distribution of them has increased as well. Federal and state laws have been enacted in response to the use of some of these drugs to protect against uninvited sexual relations. The University of Illinois is considering steps it can take to prevent the spread of these drugs. The University of Illinois at Chicago and the Attorney General’s Office recently held a summit for campus safety concerning date rape drugs.

**HOW SERIOUS IS IT?**

The penalties for these party drugs, or as the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency calls them “Drugs of Concern,” are very severe. For example, the penalties for Roofies are shown below. The penalties for the other drugs are very similar.

**ROOFIES:** Knowing possession is a Class 4 Felony in Illinois and is subject to 1 to 3 years imprisonment and a fine up to $25,000. Manufacturing, delivery, or possessing with the intent to deliver is a Class 3 Felony subject to imprisonment for 2 to 5 years and a fine of $100,000. Under Federal law, the punishment is very severe. For 1 gram, it is up to 20 years imprisonment and a fine up to $1,000,000. For 30 milligrams, the penalty is up to 5 years and a fine. Simple possession under 30 milligrams is subject to up to 3 years imprisonment and minimum fine of $1,000.

**NOTE:** The part that is not considered by most casual users of these drugs, though, is the related charges that can be filed in addition to a charge for possession. If you are in possession of more than a small amount of any drug or more than one pill or container, you will likely be charged with the crime of possession with intent to deliver. That will carry a much stiffer penalty than mere possession. You may also be charged with both Federal and State charges.

**RELATED CHARGES**

In Illinois, related charges can include DUI, criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual abuse, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, aggravated battery, possession of a look-alike substance, and possession of an intoxicating compound. This list is by no means exhaustive. Keep in mind that DUI can apply to any time you are in possession of a vehicle while impaired. Also consider that a person cannot consent to sexual relations if they are in an intoxicated state. These related charges can result in imprisonment from 1 to 30 years and fines depending on the charge.

Federal law doubles any available punishment for distribution of a controlled substance to anyone under 21 years of age and has a minimum 1 year in prison for distribution. That will include handing any amount of these drugs to a friend who is under 21; most college students are. Even if your friend is 21, the maximum punishment is also double with a minimum 1 year imprisonment if you distribute in, on, or near a college. Rape is punishable with a minimum of 1 year in prison up to 20 years and a fine. Anyone convicted of any of these drug offenses will lose their federal benefits. That includes student aid in the form of loans, grants, and work study.

**UNIVERSITY CONDUCT CODE**

The University will bring conduct charges against any student that violates any drug law, whether or not they have been charged with a crime. Some conduct violations result in that information being placed on your transcript. Typically, a student caught in possession will face conduct probation or suspension. A student who may have been distributing drugs will likely be dismissed from the University. The University receives any arrest information that the Champaign Police may have. Many students will not be able to receive professional licenses (e.g., law license, medical license, teaching certificate) if they have been convicted of a drug offense.
IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS & WEBSITES

UNIVERSITY

Counseling Center  333-3704
http://www.couns.uiuc.edu/

HOUSING
Residence Halls  333-7111
Orchard Downs  333-5858
http://www.housing.uiuc.edu/technology/
Certified Housing  333-1420
http://certified.housing.uiuc.edu/default.html

Student Conflict Resolution / Mediation  333-3680
http://www.conflictresolution.uiuc.edu

Student Legal Service  333-9053
http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

Tenant Union  333-0112
http://www.tenantunion.uiuc.edu/

COMMUNITY

Champaign  http://www.city.champaign.il.us
Building Safety Division  403-6100
http://www.ci.champaign.il.us/public_safety/psfd_bs.html
Community Relations (Discrimination)  403-8830

Champaign County
Circuit Clerk (Traffic)  384-3717
http://www.ccircuitclerk.com/
Voter registration  384-3724
http://www.champaigncountyclerk.com/kiosk.htm

Illinois  http://www.ill.gov
Attorney General  278-3366
http://www.ag.state.il.us/
Secretary of State  278-3344
http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/
Human Rights Commision  765-5100
http://www.state.il.us/hr/c/About_03.htm
Department of Human Rights  785-4350
http://www.state.il.us/dhr/

Public Aid  352-7981
http://www.idph.state.il.us/

Tax information
III. Department of Revenue  http://www.revenue.state.il.us

Urbana  http://www.city.urbana.il.us
Division of Code Enforcement  384-2431
Human Relations Officer  384-2466
Zoning  384-2444

AVAILABLE SERVICES
⇒ Landlord—tenant
⇒ Traffic
⇒ Misdemeanors
⇒ Name Changes
⇒ City Ordinance Violations
⇒ Small Claims
⇒ Auto Accidents and Insurance problems
⇒ Student Discipline
⇒ Other Miscellaneous problems

EXCLUDED SERVICES
◊ Bankruptcy
◊ Claims against the University of Illinois or the State of Illinois
◊ Contingent Fee Matters
◊ Courtroom Representation outside Champaign County
◊ Divorce, Custody, Legal Separation
◊ Income-Producing activities
◊ Felonies
◊ Passport, Visa, Immigration Services, including green cards
◊ Real Estate (other than landlord—tenant)
◊ Student vs. Student
◊ Wills or Trusts

University of Illinois

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE PROGRAM

324 Illini Union
1401 West Green Street
Urbana, IL 61801
333-9053

Hours: 8:30 a.m.-12:00 Noon
1:00-4:30 p.m.

Check out our website:
http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

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WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

All students who are enrolled at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign who have paid and not received a refund of the $10.00 Student Organization Resource Fee (S.O.R.F.) in the current semester are eligible to use the Student Legal Service.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE

The purpose of the Student Legal Service is to inform students of practical aspects of the law as applied to their individual problems.

In addition, in-court representation is available in many cases. Priority is given to matters for which a student would be financially unable to retain a private attorney. This is determined by income guidelines established by the Student Legal Service Plan. It is believed that a majority of students will qualify for individual representation under those guidelines.

LOCATION AND HOURS

The Student Legal Service is located in 324 Illini Union (third floor, North wing). The phone number is 217-333-9053.

The office is open from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 Noon, and from 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday throughout the school year, including summer sessions. The office is closed on Saturdays, Sundays, and University holidays.

THE STAFF

The staff of the Student Legal Service consists of three full-time attorneys, one full-time secretary and one or more part-time law student interns, from the University's College of Law, who work under the supervision of the attorneys.

HOW TO USE THE SERVICE

To use the Student Legal service, you must come to the office in person. You will be required to:

- show your I-Card (student identification card), and
- fill out an intake questionnaire providing a brief description of your legal problems to make it possible for any necessary research to be done prior to your appointment.

Normally you will not have to wait longer than three (3) days for your appointment. If you have a legal problem or anticipate one, give it your early attention.

Don't wait until the day before you are to appear in court to contact Student Legal Service.

There are no same-day appointments. No legal advice will be given over the telephone. Business may not be conducted with an unknown party. This policy is for the protection of your privacy.

ATTORNEYS AND THEIR CLIENTS

In discharging their responsibilities at the Student Legal Service, the staff attorneys are subject to professional ethics. The following policies are in accordance with those professional responsibilities:

CONFIDENTIALITY

An attorney is sworn to preserve the confidences of a client. This rule applies equally to those people who work with the attorney. Information concerning your case will under no circumstances be released to third parties without your written authorization. There are no exceptions. You should feel free to discuss openly and candidly all aspects of your problem which you feel may have a bearing on the outcome.

ZEALOUS REPRESENTATION

The attorney assigned to your case is obligated to represent your interests zealously within the bounds of the law.

The attorneys at the Student Legal Service will, at all times, exercise independent, professional judgment in assessing the merits of a particular matter and in determining whether legal services will be given to an eligible student in that matter.

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS:

Q: What does “abandoning the unit” mean?
A: Absence from the premises with intent to permanently vacate and with unpaid rent.

Q: Can I receive reduced rent in lieu of interest?
A: No. This is a gimmick by landlords to get around the interest on deposit law.

REMEMBER

⇒ Fill out and retain a copy of check-in and check-out sheet.

⇒ Upon vacating the premises, return all keys and leave a forwarding address.

⇒ Take photographs or videos of unit upon moving in and moving out.

⇒ You are entitled to your deposit thirty (30) days after the end of the lease. Do not cash a partial refund check without legal advice.

⇒ You are generally entitled to paid receipts for repairs applied against your security deposit.

The information contained herein is not intended as a substitute for legal advice. Students who are confronted with legal problems or who need specific advice are encouraged to seek assistance from a licensed attorney.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS/WEBSITES

U of I Housing Information 333-1420
http://www.housing.uiuc.edu/technology/
http://certified.housing.uiuc.edu/default.html

Student Legal Service 333-9053
Http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

Tenant Union 333-0112
http://www.tenantunion.uiuc.edu

Champaign County Housing Authority 337-3325

Champaign Division of Code Enforcement 403-6100

Urbana Division of Code Enforcement 384-2443
http://www.city.urbana.il.us/Urbana/

University of Illinois Student Legal Service
324 Illini Union
1401 West Green Street
Urbana, IL 61801
333-9053
Http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS
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OUTLINE OF DAMAGE DEPOSIT LAW

Your lease will generally contain a provision about a security deposit. Security deposits are most often used by landlords as compensation for damages (other than normal wear and tear) which he or she claims that you have caused to the premises.

What is the Law regarding security deposits?

Within Champaign County, there are potentially two different bodies of law which control the return of security deposits and the payment of interest on security deposits. State law applies to all tenants living within the State of Illinois. However, tenants living within the city limits of Urbana are also covered by the Urbana City Code, which provides additional protection above and beyond the protection offered by State law.

State Law (applies to ALL tenants in the State of Illinois):

Security Deposit Return: The law states that if you rent from a landlord owning a structure containing 5 or more rental units, your landlord cannot withhold any part of your security deposit as compensation for damages unless he or she has, within 30 days of the date upon which you vacated the premises, furnished you with an itemized statement of the damages for which you were allegedly responsible and attached estimates or paid receipts for the cost of repair. If your landlord gives you estimates, paid receipts for the work done must be provided to you within 30 days from the date the estimates were furnished to you. If your landlord fails to comply with these requirements, he or she must return the security deposit in full within 45 days.

Security Deposit Interest: The law states that if you are renting from a landlord who owns 25 or more rental units in a contiguous area, your landlord must pay interest upon the security deposit as long as it is held by him or her greater than 6 months. The law says that the interest accrued on qualifying security deposits must be paid to the tenant within 30 days of the end of each 12 month rental period. Your landlord is excused from such payment only if you were default under the terms of the lease. Interest is paid at the rate of Illinois' largest commercial lending institution.

Urbana City Code (applies ONLY to tenants living in the City of Urbana)

City Code of Urbana, Section 12.5-20:
This is the Urbana City Code controlling the return of security deposits in the City of Urbana. In Urbana, all landlords are subject to this code, as opposed to state law, which only applies to those landlords owning structures containing 5 or more rental units. This code section is, otherwise, essentially similar to State law.

City Code of Urbana, Section 12.5-19:
This code controls the payment of interest on security deposits held by landlords in the City of Urbana. In Urbana, any landlord who receives a security deposit of $100.00 or more must pay interest to the tenants as long as the security deposit is held for more than 6 months. The interest must be paid within 30 days of the end of every 12 month rental period, unless the tenant is in default under the lease.

What to do when moving into an apartment to protect your security deposit:

In order to best ensure the return of your security deposit in full, you should make a detailed report of the condition of the premises upon moving in, documenting any and all damage present. This will make it easier for you to dispute any damage the landlord claims you have done that was actually in existence at the time you moved into the apartment. Make sure that you note any and all furniture that is provided by the landlord that is present when you move in. This will help you avoid being charged for “missing” furniture after you move out. Also, you should have this report either signed and dated by your landlord, or notarized to prove that the report was actually generated within the first few days of your occupancy of the apartment. In either case, make sure that you retain a copy of this report at all times.

It is also wise to take either photographs or videotapes of the premises in order to document the condition upon move-in. Such evidence can record many details that may easily be overlooked in a written report.

What to do upon moving out of an apartment to protect your security deposit:

Before you move out, it is a good idea to contact your landlord and ask that he or she inspect the premises with you. This way you can find out what damages the landlord thinks your have done. You can then either dispute the damages or make an effort to repair them. In any event, if your landlord keeps part or all of your security deposit and you believe it to be unjustified, contact him or her and try to work the problem out. If you fail, but still believe that you are entitled to money back, you may initiate a small claims action.

In order to assist you in case you need to go to court, it is best to have photographic or videotaped evidence to support your version of the condition of the apartment upon moving out. Therefore, after you have removed all of your furniture and have cleaned the apartment, take photographs or videos of the condition of the walls, the carpeting, the appliances, inside the oven, inside the refrigerator, etc. If you have photos or videos, it is harder for the landlord to claim that you caused damage that the evidence clearly shows you did not.

Have a witness watch you take the photos or videos so he or she can testify in court as to the time the record was made and as to the condition of the apartment when you moved out. This witness should be a person who is neither an immediate family member nor another roommate.

What Not To Do Ever

No matter where you live, do not fail to pay your last month’s rent simply because you have a security deposit which would cover that amount. Generally, neither you nor your landlord is allowed to apply the security deposit to any rent owing.

If you do fail to pay your last month’s rent, you may be forced to defend a rent claim action initiated by your landlord. Absent a legitimate defense, you will then be liable not only for the rent owed, but also court costs and, if your lease so provides, your landlord’s attorney’s fees.
A.O. CASE INTAKE

Today's Date ___________ Social Security # ___________

NAME ___________________________ ___________________________
(LAST/Family name) (First) (Middle)

Local Address: ___________________________ Apt. ___________
City ___________________________ Zip ___________

Phone: Local ___________ Cell.(____) ___________ Office ___________

Permanent Address: ___________________________ City ___________
State ___________ Zip ___________ Phone (____) ___________
College: ___________________________
Major: ___________________________

CLASS: FR SO JR SR GR/A

UIUC Email address________________________ May we contact you by email: Yes / No

How did you learn about STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE? (please circle one)
Brochure/Pamphlet/Poster Friend/Relative Tenant Union Court/Judge D.I. I-Book Orientation
Speaker Previous Use Quad Day Website/Internet Other ___________

Please give a BRIEF factual explanation of your situation. Be as SPECIFIC as possible. Include any RELEVANT QUESTIONS you may have. Attach photocopies of all RELEVANT DOCUMENTS. You may use the back of this form if you need more space.

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
(over, if necessary)

I am a student currently enrolled in credit-bearing courses at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

I paid the SORF fee of TEN DOLLARS ($10.00) and have not sought a refund of the SORF fee at the University for the current semester. If I obtain a refund of any SORF fee while I am consulting with or being represented by an attorney at Student Legal Service, I understand that I can no longer be represented.

I acknowledge being advised and specifically agree that the Attorneys at Student Legal Service act independently of the University of Illinois; the Attorneys are neither a part of nor an agent of the University of Illinois.

Date: ___________________________ Signature ___________________________

OFFICE USE ONLY: Advice given, with citation of law, if applicable:

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

Revised 4/8/04
1/3/2004

Ms. Susan Y. Hessie

Dear Madam,

Thank you very much for considering our case (of traffic violation) yesterday. Attached to this letter is a copy of my insurance card which you requested. If any other material is required, please kindly let me know about it.

Thanking you once again,

Yours Sincerely,
Dear Susan,

Thank you for your assistance with my traffic ticket. You helped ease my mind and made my court appearance quick and easy. I would have been lost without your advice.

Thank you,

[Signature]

MAR - 5 2004

Dear Thomas Betz,

Thank you for your assistance in having my speeding ticket changed to a non-moving violation. I think I have finally learned my lesson and will slow down. Thanks again!

Sincerely,

3/17/04
Dear Mrs. Hessee,

Since I was so sick when I saw you last week, I did not have a chance to properly thank you for all you did for me. I just wanted you to know how grateful and appreciative I am of all the work you did for me. You took a case that, for me, was sorry, but, through your excellent work, basically turned it into nothing. For that I am truly grateful.

Thanks again,

With sincere appreciation and warmest thanks to you.
Susan,

I got the tickets paid on time. Thanks again so much for all your help we all appreciate it! You're the best!

Dear Susan,

Thank you very much for your advice and counsel!
Dear Betz,

Thank you for your assistance of my trouble. I think that your job is really good, because you always help people in difficulties, just like me.

Have a sweet day?

Jeremy,

6/22/04

Thank you so much for taking care of this. If you have further questions, please call me at  

Thank you,
XI. STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE LISTINGS

I-Book

New Student Guide

University Map Makers
STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Are you a student in need of legal services but cannot afford a lawyer?

You've already paid the fee!

5. It is illegal for the police to arrest or detain a person without probable cause.
6. It is illegal to be arrested for exercising free speech.
7. It is illegal for the police to exercise excessive force against you.
8. You need not take a breathalyzer test, but refusal to do so may result in a 180 day suspension of your driver's license.
9. If arrested or stopped by the police, stay cool, calm, and friendly and do not attempt to flee or evade; be firm but not hostile.
10. Under no condition should you submit to a polygraph test.

324 Illini Union
1401 W. Green Street
Urbana, IL, 61801-2917
www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

Phone 333-9053
Fax 333-0474
Hours: 8:30 - 12:00
1:00 - 4:30
WELCOME TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS!

The Student Legal Service Program at the University of Illinois welcomes you to campus. Each year our office serves nearly 3,000 students regarding various legal problems. The office is staffed by three full-time attorneys. The purpose of the program is to inform students of the practical aspects of the law as applied to their individual problems. Representation in court is available in many cases.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

All students who are enrolled at the University of Illinois who have not received a refund of the $11.00 Student Organization Resource Fee (SORF) are eligible to use the service. The Student Legal Service cannot even give you general advice if you have refunded your SORF fee.

WHAT KIND OF SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE?

The office provides counseling and representation in landlord-tenant, traffic, misdemeanors, name changes, small claims, city ordinance violations, and in many other areas too numerous to list. All questions and concerns are kept completely confidential.

HOW TO USE THE SERVICE

To get help, you must come to the office in person and show your student identification. LEGAL ADVICE WILL NOT BE GIVEN OVER THE TELEPHONE. This policy is for the protection of your privacy.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
324 Illini Union
333-9053
Hours: 8:30-12:00 and 1:00-4:30
Monday through Friday
www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS
Founded by S.O.R.F.
STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
"LET SLS CLEAN UP YOUR MESS"

324 ILLINI UNION
1401 W. GREEN, URBANA

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