The policies outlined in this document are current as of December 15, 2020. The most current versions of the policies are available online.
# Table of Contents

- **Campus Watch** ................................................................. 3
- Reporting Crimes and Emergencies ........................................... 3
- Annual Security Report .......................................................... 3
- Siren Emergency Alert System .................................................. 4
- Campus Access, Facility Security and Law Enforcement ................. 4
- Safety and Security ................................................................ 5
- Sex and Gender Based Misconduct Response and Prevention Policy .................................................. 6
- Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act ........................................... 25
- State Sexual Offender Registry List ............................................. 25
- Alcohol and Substance Abuse Policy ......................................... 30
- Drug Free Schools & Communities Act ....................................... 30
- Laws Regarding Alcohol and Drugs ............................................ 31
- School Sanctions ** ................................................................ 77
- Local Treatment Resources ....................................................... 78
- Student Code of Conduct .......................................................... 79
- Student Complaint/Grievance Procedure .................................... 94
- Student Rights Under FERPA ..................................................... 98
- Directory Information ............................................................... 99
- Voter Registration .................................................................... 99
- Unauthorized Distribution of Copyrighted Materials .... 99
- Colleague Code of Conduct ....................................................... 101
- Annual Campus Crime Statistics .............................................. 151
CAMPUS WATCH

It's your campus - Protect it!
A truly safe campus can only be achieved through the cooperation of students, faculty and staff. As a member of the Chamberlain University community, it is your responsibility to report a crime, suspicious activity or other emergencies on campus to the appropriate school official. Should you become a witness to or victim of a crime, immediately report the incident to local law enforcement officials, the Student Services office, or to the Incident Commander. All crimes will be investigated and when appropriate, brought to the attention of the Student Services office for disciplinary hearings.

Purpose of the Annual Disclosure Report
Chamberlain University prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act. The full text of this document can also be found on the http://chamberlain.edu/student-consumer-information or by visiting your local Student Services Office. This report was prepared with the assistance of local law enforcement agencies. Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those that were reported to local law enforcement and campus faculty and staff. This data may also include crimes that have occurred in private residences or businesses adjacent to the campus.

REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES
When making your report of an incident you will be asked to provide the following information:
1. Description of the incident
2. Date, time and location of the incident
3. Description of the persons or vehicles involved in the incident
4. Detail regarding who was notified about the incident

Upon receipt of this report Chamberlain University will determine the appropriate response, which could include disciplinary action against the offender(s), notification to local law enforcement, notification to the campus community or other public safety alternatives deemed appropriate given the circumstances. Please note that your identity may not be confidential when reporting an incident. Chamberlain University does not have procedures for voluntary, confidential reporting of crimes.

Once each semester, Chamberlain University will contact the Cleveland police departments and property management to monitor and record crimes that occur within the designated area surrounding the campus that have been reported to the local Police.

All Emergencies –Dial 911

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT
Chamberlain University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the SIREN notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Campus President will determine if there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation and what segment of the campus community will need to receive a notification.

Chamberlain University will:
- Test emergency response and evacuation procedures on an annual basis
- Document each test, including the date, time, and whether it was announced or unannounced
- Publicize emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year
SIREN EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

In the event of an emergency or a potentially dangerous threat to the campus or center arises, students, faculty and staff will receive timely notification via the SIREN system, on campus flyers, and/or email announcements. This includes any Clery Act crimes that are reported to the campus IC or local police and are considered to represent a serious or continuing threat to students, faculty, and staff. Please make sure to keep contact information updated in SIREN through the student portal at https://my.chamberlain.edu for students and the Adtalem Global Education Commons at https://atge.okta.com/app/UserHome for faculty and staff.

Area Police/Fire Non-Emergency Numbers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County/City</th>
<th>Police</th>
<th>Fire/Paramedic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>(216) 623-5300</td>
<td>(216)664-6800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAMPUS ACCESS, FACILITY SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Cleveland Campus
The Facilities department maintains the building and grounds with a concern for safety and security. Facilities staff inspect the facility regularly, promptly make repairs affecting safety and security hazards, and respond to reports of potential safety and security hazards such as broken windows, locks, etc. Students, faculty and staff can assist the Facilities staff by calling 216-361-6015 to report concerns. Additionally, the Facilities Manager routinely inspects the grounds and building to review lighting and other environmental concerns for safety.

There are fire alarms and pull stations throughout the facility that should be used only in the event of an emergency. If an emergency requires evacuation, there are signs clearly posted throughout the building indicating the best routes for evacuation.

The building is generally open from 7:00 am - 6:00 pm Monday through Thursday, and 7:00 am – 4:00 pm Friday. When the building is closed, it is locked and monitored by a security company. Access to classrooms and laboratories is limited to those enrolled in the courses meeting there. Access to on- and off-campus activities is limited to actively enrolled students and their guests. Students are responsible for the behavior of their guests at all times at campus-arranged events. Chamberlain University reserves the right to require that Chamberlain University identification cards be presented for admittance to certain locations and events. Chamberlain University may also require students to register their guests with Student Services prior to attendance. Student, faculty and staff identification cards should be worn at all times.

The on-duty security officer serves as an escort and on-campus security 24 hours a day. The security officer must be called to respond to emergencies and can be contacted at 216-385-6430. The security officer has the authority to ask questions and request identification at any time. Criminal incidents will be referred to local law enforcement.

Due to state specific COVID-19 guidelines, please reach out to the campus directly for updated times in which the building is open.

All crime victims and witnesses are strongly encouraged to report incidents to both campus security and local police. Prompt reporting will ensure timely warning notices to the campus community and timely disclosure of crime statistics.

Students living in off-campus student housing facilities should check with the apartment landlord for specific safety and security measures at their complex. Although most complexes provide keys for individuals and restrict access to apartments, the level of additional security varies from complex to complex. Crimes committed at off-campus housing should be immediately reported to the Police department with jurisdiction over the complex and as soon as reasonably possible to the Student Services office.
The campus security department maintains a policy concerning the monitoring and recording, through local police departments, of criminal activity in which students engaged at off-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the institution, including student organizations with off-campus housing facilities.

**SAFETY AND SECURITY**

Campus safety and security is the shared responsibility of students, faculty, and staff. To enhance student, faculty, and staff awareness of their responsibility for personal safety, various information and services, including but not limited to, the following are provided throughout the year:

- Pamphlets on personal safety
- Emergency safety information
- Optional renters insurance information for housing students
- Safety/security displays in the library and/or student services office
- Use of institution publications as a forum for personal safety topics
- Institution housing inspections to consider security precautions
- Escort services provided by on-duty security officer

**Safety and Security Tips**

**Personal**

- Stay alert and tuned in to your surroundings.
- Communicate that you are calm, confident and know where you are going.
- Stay away from isolated areas.
- Stay on the part of sidewalks furthest away from shrubs, dark doorways and alleys.
- Walk with a companion whenever possible.
- Check the back seat before getting into a car. Keep doors locked while driving.
- Don’t overload yourself with packages or wear shoes or clothing that restricts movement.
- Avoid displaying large amounts of cash or jewelry.
- Carry a purse close to your body. Carry a wallet in an inside coat or front trouser pocket.
- If you think someone is following you, abruptly switch directions and walk toward an open store, restaurant or lighted home.
- Don’t hitchhike or pick up hitchhikers.
- Park in well-lighted areas.
- Avoid isolated bus stops at times when few other people are around.
- Do not reveal your name, phone number or address to strangers.
- Never admit that you are alone or that you will be away from home.
- Keep an eye on neighbors’ homes or apartments while they are away and have them do the same for you.
- Keep your local police department’s phone number next to your phone.

**Residence**

- Keep doors locked at all times
- Draw shades and curtains whether or not you are at home
- Keep money and jewelry locked in a safe place
- Leave a light on while you are away or use a timer
- Secure sliding glass doors with commercially available locks or a rigid wooden dowel in the track
- Don’t hide spare keys in mailboxes, planters or under doormats
- Make a record of your valuables and keep it in a safe spot
- Don’t leave a note that says you are not in
- Never prop doors open
- Keep ladders and tools in a locked area
- Have someone cut your lawn while you’re on vacation
Vehicle
- Always lock your car and remove the keys. Make sure the windows are closed.
- Lock all valuables in the trunk
- Never leave an ID tag on your key ring
- Leave only the ignition key with parking attendants
- Park in well-lit areas

Office
- Keep your purse, wallet and other valuable items with you at all times or locked in a drawer or closet
- Never leave keys lying out
- Never leave change or cash on the desk or in a top drawer
- Notify security personnel of any suspicious persons or vehicles
- Lock doors when working after normal hours
- Report any broken or flickering lights, and doors that don’t lock properly

CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ARE INCLUDED AT THE END OF THIS DOCUMENT.

SEX AND GENDER BASED MISCONDUCT RESPONSE AND PREVENTION POLICY

Chamberlain University (“Chamberlain”) is committed to providing a work and educational environment free of unlawful harassment, discrimination, and retaliation. In accordance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Chamberlain does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its education Program or Activity, which extends to admission and employment. Chamberlain also prohibits Sexual Harassment (as defined below) committed against persons in the United States as part of its education Program or Activity.

Although Title IX governs Sexual Harassment committed against persons in the United States as part of its education Programs and Activity, this policy will also apply to Sexual Harassment committed against persons outside of the United States as part of its education Program or Activity.

Chamberlain reserves the right to make changes to this policy as necessary, and once those changes are posted online, they are in effect. If government laws, regulations or court decisions change requirements in a way that affects this policy, the policy will be construed to comply with the most recent government regulations or holdings.

TITLE IX COORDINATOR

The Title IX Coordinator coordinates Chamberlain’s efforts to comply with its Title IX responsibilities.

Title IX Coordinator: Allison Durand
Senior Ombudsman
Chamberlain University
500 West Monroe | 28th Floor | Chicago, IL 60661
630.353.7035 | titleixcoordinator@chamberlain.edu

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for implementing Chamberlain’s Title IX policy, intaking reports and Formal Complaints of Sexual Harassment and providing supportive measures. The Title IX Coordinator is also responsible for maintaining corresponding Clery Act crime statistics and reporting to the Director, Enterprise Safety and Security.

Any person can report sex discrimination, including Sexual Harassment (whether or not the person reporting is the alleged victim) in person, by mail, telephone, or e-mail, using the contact information listed above for the Title IX Coordinator. A report can be made at any time, including during non-business hours. However, responses to reports made outside of business hours, including during weekends and holidays, may be delayed.
Reports can be made by victims, third parties or bystanders with the option to remain anonymous through the Speak Up program 1.800.461.9330, or online at www.speakupadtalem.com.

KEY DEFINITIONS

“Affirmative consent” is the affirmative, knowing, conscious, voluntary and mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity. Consent can only exist free from intimidation, force, threat of force or coercion. Under this Policy, “No” always means “No” and “Yes” may not always mean “Yes.” Anything but voluntary, conscious, affirmative consent to any sexual activity is equivalent to “no” for purposes of this Policy. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the affirmative consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. While the legal definition of consent is found in the Chamberlain’s Annual Disclosure, the following general rules apply when assessing whether consent has been/was given.

- Consent can never be assumed.
- The lack of protest or resistance does not constitute consent, nor does silence.
- Where there is use of threat, force or restraint by the Respondent, the lack of verbal or physical resistance or the submission by the Complainant does not constitute consent.
- The manner of dress of the Complainant does not constitute consent.
- The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved or the fact of past sexual relations between them should never, by itself, be assumed to be an indicator of consent.
- Consent to sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to sexual activity with another person.
- A person who initially consents to sexual contact, including penetration, may withdraw continued consent at any time during the course of that interaction. When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, engagement in sexual activity must stop.
- Consent to some form of sexual activity cannot automatically be taken as consent to any other form of sexual activity.
- A person cannot consent to sexual activity if that person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances, including without limitation the following: the person is incapacitated due to use or influence of alcohol or drugs; the person is asleep or unconscious; the person is under age, or the person is incapacitated due to a mental disability.
- Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating sexual activity is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
- A power differential between people engaged in a sexual act presumes the inability to consent for the less powerful person (e.g., the student in a student-colleague interaction; the supervisee in a direct report-supervisor interaction).
- It is not a valid excuse to alleged lack of affirmative consent that the Respondent believed the Complainant consented to sexual activity if the:
  - Respondent’s belief arose from the Respondent’s own intoxication or recklessness
  - Respondent did not take reasonable steps to ascertain whether the Complainant affirmatively consented
  - Respondent knew or a reasonable person should have known that the Complainant was unable to consent because the Complainant was asleep, unconscious, incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication, or was unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.

“Colleague” an employee of Chamberlain University.

“Colleague Code of Conduct” refers to the “Adtalem Code of Conduct and Ethics” (https://www.adtalem.com/sites/g/files/krcnv321/files/migrations/media/Code%20of%20Conduct_English%20and%20Portuguese.pdf), which is applicable to colleagues at all Adtalem Global Education institutions and offices and outlines colleagues’ rights and responsibilities.
“Colleague complaint procedure” is the vehicle by which colleagues can bring to the administration’s attention any complaint relating to their experience with Chamberlain or a member of the Chamberlain community. It is the mechanism for investigating and trying to resolve complaints raised by colleagues and can be found in the Commons (apps.adtalem.com > Commons- HR Portal > Policy Central).

“CRC” refers to the Coaching Resource Center, which is available to managers to assist in addressing colleague relations concerns, including complaints about colleague or vendor conduct.

“Member of the Chamberlain community” includes students, faculty members or staff and any other individuals associated with Chamberlain University. The conduct administrator or complaint administrator shall determine a person’s status in a particular situation.

“Notice” refers to any information regardless of whether it is direct, indirect, partial or complete received by a colleague that indicates possible sex or gender-based misconduct. When notice is received, colleagues are required to inform the Title IX Coordinator or their supervisor who, in turn, must make a report to the Title IX Coordinator.

“One-up manager” is a colleague’s manager’s manager. It is the person responsible for receiving a colleague’s complaint when his/her direct manager is implicated in that complaint.

**Sexual Harassment:** Conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee of Chamberlain conditioning educational benefits or participation on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e. quid pro quo);

2. Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to Chamberlain’s education Program or Activity; or

3. Sexual Assault (as defined in the Clery Act), or Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA):

   - **Sexual Assault**: As defined in 20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(6)(A)(v), means an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

   - **Dating Violence**: As defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), means violence committed by a person (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship; the type of relationship; and, the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

   - **Domestic Violence**: As defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(8), includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

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1 The FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program (FBI UCR) includes forcible and nonforcible sex offenses such as rape, fondling, and statutory rape, which contain elements of “without the consent of the victim.”
• **Stalking:** As defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30), means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

* Please note: In accordance with the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (“VAWA”), state definitions for Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking and Consent are contained in Chamberlain’s Annual Safety and Security Report (“ASR”). VAWA crimes are reported in the ASR based on the definitions above.

**Complainant:** An individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute Sexual Harassment, regardless of whether a Formal Complaint has been filed. A Complainant must be the alleged victim unless a parent or legal guardian has a legal right to act on the alleged victim’s behalf.

**Respondent:** An individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Sexual Harassment.

**Formal Complaint:** A document (hardcopy or electronic) filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Sexual Harassment against a Respondent and requesting that the Title IX Coordinator investigate. A Formal Complaint must be signed (physical or digital) by the Complainant, the Title IX Coordinator, or otherwise indicate that the Complainant is the person filing the Formal Complaint. The time of filing a Formal Complaint, the Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in Chamberlain’s education Program or Activity with which the Formal Complaint is filed.

**Program or Activity:** On or off campus locations, events, or circumstances over which Chamberlain exercises substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the Sexual Harassment occurred.

**Mandatory Reporter:** An employee who must report all instances of Sexual Harassment to the Title IX Coordinator. All employees are Mandatory Reporters.

**Clery Geography:** As defined in the Clery Act, includes (A) buildings and property that are part of Chamberlain’s campus; (B) Chamberlain’s noncampus buildings and property; and (C) public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. A map of Chamberlain’s Clery Geography is contained in Chamberlain’s ASR.

**PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

If you believe that you have experienced or witnessed Sexual Harassment, Chamberlain encourages you to notify the Title IX Coordinator as soon as possible after the incident. A report may be made to either or both the police and the Title IX Coordinator. The criminal process is separate from Chamberlain’s Title IX grievance process. Complainants have the option to notify law enforcement directly or be assisted in doing so. If requested, Chamberlain will assist a victim of Sexual Violence in contacting the police. A Complainant is not required to contact the police to pursue Chamberlain’s grievance process.

**CONFIDENTIALITY**

To make informed choices, it is important to be aware of confidentially and reporting requirements when consulting College resources. Colleagues who are made aware of a possible violation of this policy are required to contact their manager or one-up manager and the Title IX Coordinator. All College Colleagues are designated mandatory reporters will notify the Title IX Coordinator of any complaints received.

The Speak Up Program (“Speak Up”) is a reporting system managed by a third-party vendor (Convercent), which encourages members of the Chamberlain community to come forward with questions or concerns, including allegations of sex and/or gender-based misconduct. Reports can be made anonymously, or reporters can provide
their name and contact information. Colleagues are expected to ask legal, compliance and ethics questions and report suspected wrongdoing. Colleagues and students can utilize the Speak Up program by contacting the third-party contractor Convercent by phone at **1.800.461.9330**, or online at [www.speakupadtalem.com](http://www.speakupadtalem.com).

Students may choose to consult with a confidential advisor. Confidential advisors are specifically trained to provide support to survivors of sexual violence, or those who know a survivor. They are available to answer questions, provide information and help navigate options available at the College as well as in the community. They can fulfill their reporting requirements by making general reports for statistical purposes and pattern tracking but do not divulge personally identifiable information. Communication with the confidential advisor is confidential in all circumstances, except when imminent risk of serious physical injury or death of the victim or another person could result, or where reporting is required under federal, state or local law. Individuals experiencing harassment or discrimination always have the right to file a formal grievance with government authorities.

**Confidential Advisors:** Evalye Alexander and Cyndy Palmer  
Confidential Advisors  
Chamberlain University  
500 West Monroe | 28th Floor | Chicago, IL 60661  
630.353.7303 | confidentialadvisor@chamberlain.edu

Chamberlain will keep confidential the identity of the Complainant, Respondent, and witnesses, except as may be permitted by FERPA, as required by law, or as necessary to carry out the Title IX grievance process.

There is no time limitation on providing notice/complaints to the Title IX Coordinator. However, if the Respondent is no longer subject to Chamberlain’s jurisdiction and/or significant time has passed, the ability to investigate, respond, and provide remedies may be more limited or impossible. Acting on notice/complaints significantly impacted by the passage of time (including, but not limited to, the rescission or revision of policy) is at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, who may document allegations for future reference, offer Supportive Measures and/or Remedies, and/or engage in informal or formal action, as appropriate.

**Prevention and Awareness**

Acts that are deemed to fall within the scope of this Policy are violations of the Codes of Conduct as well as the expectations of members of the Chamberlain community. These acts may also be crimes. To increase the likelihood of intervention and reduce the risk of sex and/or gender-based misconduct from occurring among its students and colleagues, Chamberlain is committed to providing primary and ongoing awareness and prevention programming.

Primary and ongoing awareness and prevention programs will cover the continuum of issues contemplated by this Policy. Themes will include situational awareness and prevention strategies, such as bystander intervention and other forms of risk reduction. While bystander intervention specifically refers to the safe and effective ways in which third parties can intervene to thwart sex and/or gender-based misconduct, risk reduction also encompasses various strategies to eliminate or reduce risk of harm by avoiding or removing oneself from situations that are dangerous or uncomfortable. Awareness programs are events that occur online or in person that invite active engagement of community members. It is the expectation and responsibility of each member of the Chamberlain community to participate in programming which will assist with ongoing prevention efforts as well as effective and efficient identification and response when sex and/or gender-based misconduct does occur.

**Primary prevention and awareness programming** will include a comprehensive online education platform intended for viewing by all colleagues and students as well as student-facing vendors if necessary and appropriate. The program will be completed by:

- New students and transfer students within three weeks of the start of the student’s first session
- Returning and continuing students who did not take the training as a new or transfer student within three weeks of the start of the session the student is scheduled to resume or continue studies
- Colleagues by the date stated in email notification
- Specific vendors by the date stated in email notification

Access to the primary prevention program and its contents will be ongoing throughout the participant’s relationship with Chamberlain. Members of the Chamberlain community are encouraged to visit this resource regularly for personal, professional and academic purposes.

**Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns** are public service announcements and campaigns as well as messages and activities integrated into the day-to-day fabric of the academic community. These initiatives are intended to reinforce increased awareness regarding sex and/or gender-based misconduct and prevention strategies throughout the year. Chamberlain will continually seek formal and informal ways to incorporate additional awareness and prevention strategies, e.g., active and passive educational campaigns, such as social norms poster campaigns, newsletter articles, presentations and volunteerism with local community resource agencies. When additional ongoing education is provided, the organizer will report that event, activity or effort to the Title IX Coordinator for record keeping and quality assurance purposes. Toolkits including ideas and resources that support ongoing efforts and are related to the primary prevention and awareness programming, will be made available to any campus upon request.

**Additional training** will be delivered to colleagues responsible for responding to reports of sex and/or gender-based misconduct, including but not limited to complaint administrators, conduct administrators, conduct panelists and appeal reviewers. These colleagues should complete the primary prevention and awareness programming described above as well as remote or live training and/or consultation with the Title IX Coordinator before and during management of an allegation within the scope of this Policy.

**Complainant Rights**

Complainant rights include:

1. The right to notify or not notify law enforcement and to request and receive assistance from Chamberlain in making a report if desired.

2. The right to summary information on all available response options, such as complaint resolution procedures, including the necessary steps and potential consequences of each option whether or not a formal report is made to the institution.

3. The right to be free from undue coercion from Chamberlain to pursue or not pursue any course of action.

4. The right to be informed of the institution’s role regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders or similar lawful orders issued by a civil, criminal or tribal court (when applicable). Chamberlain abides by orders of protection (including no-contact orders and restraining orders), which are generally issued by a municipal court to protect a person or entity in a situation involving sexual assault. Information on how to obtain a protective order in the states in which the Chamberlain has campuses is located in the ASR.

5. The right to request and receive information on how to make a confidential report for the purposes of tracking campus crime without otherwise divulging details that would require or permit Chamberlain to investigate and respond (when the incident has not yet been reported to a colleague required to notify the Title IX Coordinator and/or Sexual Misconduct Response Coordinator).

6. The right to contact information for the Title IX Coordinator and/or Sexual Misconduct Response Coordinator, available confidential advisors, community-based resources (sexual assault crisis centers or other appropriate support services), campus security and/or local law enforcement.
7. The right to be fully informed of any applicable disciplinary conduct process and procedures.

8. The same rights as the Respondent to attend and have a support person of their choice and/or witnesses present at student conduct hearings and any meetings leading up to such a hearing.

9. The right to be informed of the outcome of any student or colleague conduct process involving alleged sex or gender-based misconduct regardless of participation in the process leading to that outcome. In the case of student conduct proceedings, both parties have the right to appeal the outcome.

10. The right to request Supportive Measures.

11. The right to obtain and have enforced a campus-issued limiting instruction or no contact order or a court issued order of protection or no contact order.

12. The right to be informed about Chamberlain’s ability to provide assistance, upon request, in accessing and navigating campus and/or community resources for health, mental health, advocacy, and/or other services for survivors of sexual assault, relationship violence and other forms of sexual misconduct.

13. The right to be free from any suggestion that they are at fault or should have acted in a different manner to avoid reported sex or gender-based misconduct.

14. The right to not be required to describe the incident to more representatives than absolutely necessary for proper investigation and response and under no circumstances will a complainant be required to repeat details of the incident to secure appropriate accommodations.

15. The right to make an impact statement during the point in any conduct review process where the decision maker is prepared to deliberate on appropriate sanctions.

Amnesty for Complainants and Witnesses

Chamberlain will investigate allegations of sex and gender-based misconduct, including when drugs or alcohol may have been involved. Chamberlain encourages the reporting of sex and gender-based misconduct by complainants and witnesses who are sometimes hesitant to report to Chamberlain officials or participate in the resolution processes because of concern that they may be accused of policy violations, such as underage drinking or drug use at the time of the incident. It is in the best interest of the community that complaints and witnesses come forward to share what they know regarding violations of this Policy. To encourage reporting, Chamberlain grants complainants and witnesses amnesty, when appropriate, for potential Chamberlain policy violations and provides all parties and witnesses other interim measures as appropriate or needed.

Similarly, encourages direct assistance to those in need as a result of sex or gender-based misconduct. In instances where minor policy violations are revealed as a result of a person providing assistance to a complainant, policy violations should not be overlooked; however, Chamberlain may provide educational options, rather than punitive sanctions, to those who offer their assistance.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

The Title IX Coordinator will provide Supportive Measures as necessary. Supportive Measures are individualized services reasonably available to ensure equal educational access, protect safety or deter Sexual Harassment. Supportive Measures are available, as appropriate, to either or both the Complainant and Respondent and are non-punitive, non-disciplinary and not unreasonably burdensome to the other party. Examples include counseling, extensions of time or other course-related adjustments, modifications to work or class schedules, campus escort services, restrictions on contact between the parties, leave of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas on campus, and other similar accommodation.
Supportive Measures are individualized and appropriate based on the information gathered by the Title IX Coordinator. The Supportive Measures needed by the Complainant and/or Respondent may change over time, and the Title IX Coordinator will communicate with each party to ensure that any Supportive Measures are necessary and effective based on evolving needs.

Once the Title IX Coordinator receives a report of Sexual Harassment, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly contact the Complainant confidentially to discuss the availability of Supportive Measures (available with or without filing a Formal Complaint) and explain the process for filing a Formal Complaint and provide a copy of this policy. The Title IX Coordinator will consider the Complainant’s wishes with respect to Supportive Measures.

Chamberlain will maintain the privacy of the Supportive Measures, provided that privacy does not impair Chamberlain’s ability to provide the Supportive Measures.

**EMERGENCY REMOVAL**

Chamberlain can remove a Respondent entirely or partially from an education Program or Activities on an emergency basis when an individualized safety and risk analysis has determined that an immediate threat to the physical or safety of any student or other individual justifies removal. The risk analysis is performed by the Title IX Coordinator in conjunction with the Director, Enterprise Safety and Security.

In cases in which an emergency removal is imposed, the Respondent will be given notice of the action and the option to request to meet with the Title IX Coordinator prior to such action/removal being imposed, or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible, to show cause why the action/removal should not be implemented or should be modified. This meeting is not a hearing on the merits of the allegation(s), but rather is an administrative process intended to determine solely whether the emergency removal is appropriate. When this meeting is not requested in a timely manner, objections to the emergency removal will be deemed waived.

The Title IX Coordinator has sole discretion under this policy to implement or stay an emergency removal and to determine the conditions and duration. Violation of an emergency removal under this policy will be grounds for discipline, which may include expulsion or termination.

Chamberlain will implement the least restrictive emergency actions possible in light of the circumstances and safety concerns. As determined by the Title IX Coordinator, these actions could include, but are not limited to: temporarily re-assigning a Colleague, restricting a student’s or Colleague’s access to the campus, allowing a student to withdraw or take grades of incomplete without financial penalty, and authorizing an administrative leave.

**COMPLAINT DISMISSAL**

Dismissal of a Formal Complaint may occur under several circumstances. Chamberlain must dismiss a Formal Complaint if the allegations do not meet the definition of Sexual Harassment, did not occur in Chamberlain’s education Program or Activity, or did not occur against a person in the United States.

Chamberlain may dismiss a Formal Complaint if the Complainant informs the Title IX Coordinator, in writing, that he, she, or they withdraw the Formal Complaint or allegations therein; the Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by Chamberlain; or if specific circumstances prevent Chamberlain from gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination.

If a Formal Complaint is dismissed, the parties will be provided written notice of the dismissal outlining the reason(s) for dismissal. A dismissal does not preclude action by Chamberlain under its Sex and Gender-Based Sexual Misconduct Response and Prevention Policy.
TITLE IX GRIEVANCE PROCESS

Chamberlain utilizes a prompt, equitable and impartial grievance process to evaluate Formal Complaints. Title IX personnel (Title IX Coordinators, Investigators, Decision-Makers, individuals who facilitate informal resolution process) will be free from conflicts of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents. Title IX personnel will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence and avoid credibility determinations based on a person’s status as a Complainant, Respondent or witness.

Both parties will receive equal opportunity to provide information, witness statements, evidence, and other information that may be necessary to fully evaluate the alleged offense. Both parties will be afforded equitable rights and access during the grievance process. The Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.

Generally, the grievance process consists of a Formal Complaint, investigation, live hearing, determination, disciplinary measures, remedies and appeal (if applicable). The grievance process, barring extenuating circumstance, will conclude within 90 calendar days from the date a Formal Complaint is filed.

Advisor

The parties may be accompanied by an advisor of their choice and at their own expense. If the Complainant or Respondent does not have an advisor present at the live hearing, Chamberlain will select and provide an advisor, without fee or charge, to conduct cross-examination of witnesses on behalf of that party. The Complainant and Respondent may not conduct cross-examination.

Choosing an advisor who is a witness in the Grievance Process creates potential for bias and conflict of interest. A party who chooses an advisor who is also a witness can anticipate that issues of potential bias will be explored by the Decision-Maker.

The Complainant and Respondent are expected to ask and respond to questions on their own behalf throughout the investigation phase of the grievance process. Advisors are expected to advise without disrupting proceedings. For example, advisors should not address College officials in a meeting or interview unless invited to. An advisor may not make a presentation during any meeting or proceeding and may not speak on behalf of the party to the investigation or other Decision-Maker except during a live hearing, during cross-examination. If an advisor is disruptive or otherwise fails to respect the limits of the advisor role, the meeting or interview may be ended by the Decision Maker.

Advisors are expected to maintain the privacy of the records shared with them. These records may not be shared with third Parties, disclosed publicly, or used for purposes not explicitly authorized by Chamberlain. The Decision Maker may seek to restrict the role of any advisor who does not respect the sensitive nature of the process or who fails to abide by Chamberlain’s privacy expectations.

Investigation of Complaints

Chamberlain will investigate Sexual Harassment allegations in a Formal Complaint filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will respect the Complainant’s wishes as to whether Chamberlain investigates an allegation of Sexual Harassment unless the Title IX Coordinator determines that not investigating would be deliberately indifferent or harmful to the Chamberlain community. A Complainant is not required to participate in an investigation and grievance process for Formal Complaints signed by the Title IX Coordinator. However, the ability to investigate, respond, and provide Remedies may be limited or impossible without participation of the Parties. Chamberlain may consolidate Formal Complaints where the allegations arise out of the same facts.

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint, written notice will be sent to the parties. The Notice of Investigation will include: details of the allegations (including identities of the parties involved, specific section of the policy alleged
to have been violated, the conduct that would be considered Sexual Harassment, the date of the incident(s) and the location of the incident(s); a statement that the Respondent is presumed to be not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination is made according to Chamberlain’s grievance process; a statement that the parties may have an advisor of their choice; and a reminder of the expectation of truthfulness including consequences for submitting false information. The parties will also be provided with separate written notice of any investigative interview, meeting or hearing. Interview/meeting notices will include the date, time, location, participants and purpose of the investigative interview or meeting.

Formal Complaints involving Colleagues may also be referred to Human Resources and simultaneously evaluated under Colleague conduct policies and procedures.

During the investigation, the Office of Equity and Access will select an Investigator to conduct interviews and gather evidence. The parties will be provided an equal opportunity to present fact and expert witnesses or other evidence. The parties (and their advisors) will be provided with evidence directly related to the allegations, in electronic format or hardcopy, with at least 10 days for the parties to inspect, review, and respond to the evidence. The Investigator will consider the responses received from the parties before issuing the investigative report.

Once the investigation has concluded, the Investigator will draft an investigative report (hardcopy or electronic) that fairly summarizes relevant evidence. The investigative report will be sent to the parties (and their advisors) at least 10 days prior to a live hearing. The parties may provide a written response to the investigative report.

**Informal Resolution**

If the Title IX Coordinator deems appropriate and both parties voluntarily consent in writing, Formal Complaints can be resolved through informal resolution, such as mediation. The Title IX Coordinator will facilitate an appropriate informal resolution process depending on the nature of the allegations, the parties involved, and the overall circumstances. Informal resolution will be conducted by a facilitator, who will be designated by the Title IX Coordinator. At any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process. Informal resolution is unavailable to resolve allegations that a Colleague sexually harassed a student.

**Live Hearing**

If a Formal Complaint is not or cannot be resolved through informal resolution, Chamberlain will conduct a live hearing. Live hearings are facilitated by designated Decision-Maker, separate from the Title IX Coordinator or Investigator. The Decision Maker will be selected by the Title IX Coordinator. The Decision-Maker consists of a panel of no fewer than three (3) members, designated from the hearing panel.

Cross-examination during the live hearing will be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the party’s advisor and not by a party personally. The Decision-Maker will permit each party’s advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those challenging credibility. Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a party or witness. Before a Complainant, Respondent, or witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the Decision-Maker must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain to the party’s advisor asking cross-examination questions any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.

Rape shield protections are applied to Complainants, deeming irrelevant questions and evidence about a Complainant’s prior sexual behavior unless offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged Sexual Harassment or offered to prove consent.

If a party or witness does not submit to cross-examination at the live hearing, the Decision-Maker will not rely on any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination regarding responsibility. This prohibition will also apply to third-party documents to the extent that statements from the party that does not submit to cross-
examination. The Decision-Maker will not draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a party’s or witness’s absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions.

At the request of either party, Chamberlain will provide for the entire live hearing (including cross-examination) to occur with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the parties to see and hear each other. Live hearings may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location or, at Chamberlain’s discretion, any or all parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually. An audio or audiovisual recording, or transcript, of any live hearing will be created and maintained for seven (7) years. Individuals participating in the live hearing cannot be disruptive and must follow the policies and procedures set by Chamberlain. The Decision-Maker has the ability to enforce decorum.

**Evidence Limitations**

Chamberlain will not use, rely on or seek disclosure of information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege. Chamberlain will not access or use a party’s medical, psychological, and similar treatment records unless the party provides voluntary, written consent.

**Standard of Evidence**

For all Formal Complaints of Sexual Harassment (including where Colleagues are Respondents), Chamberlain utilizes the preponderance of the evidence standard; whether it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated the policy as alleged.

**Disciplinary Actions**

Disciplinary actions against the Respondent will not be imposed before completion of Chamberlain’s grievance process. Following a determination of responsibility, appropriate corrective action will be taken, and Chamberlain will take steps to prevent recurrence. Disciplinary actions taken will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Any Colleague determined by Chamberlain to be responsible for an act of Sexual Harassment will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Colleagues are also subject to processes and discipline determined by the Human Resources Department. The HR process is separate and apart from the Title IX process and not constrained by the outcome of the Title IX process. Remedies for student-related claims may include, but are not limited to, additional training, a restriction on contact, suspension, or termination.

Failure to abide by imposed disciplinary actions (whether by refusal, neglect or any other reason), may result in additional disciplinary action, including suspension or termination.

Individuals who make a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of a Title IX grievance process will be subject to Chamberlain’s Code of Conduct policies.

**Remedies**

Remedies are provided to a Complainant whenever a Respondent is found responsible and may be disciplinary and punitive. Student remedies are designed to maintain the Complainant’s equal access to education. Remedies will be determined on a case-by-case basis and reasonable under the circumstances. Remedies may include supportive measures.

**Written Determination**

The Decision-Maker will issue a written determination regarding responsibility with findings of fact, conclusions about whether the alleged conduct occurred, rationale for the result as to each allegation, a description of the procedure from Formal Complaint through the live hearing, disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent and
whether remedies will be provided to the Complainant. The determination will be sent simultaneously to the parties along with information on how to file an appeal.

**Appeal**

Both parties have the right to appeal a determination regarding responsibility, Chamberlain’s dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any allegations therein if: (1) procedural irregularity affected the outcome of the matter; (2) there is newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the matter; (3) Title IX personnel had a conflict of interest or bias, that affected the outcome of the matter; and/or (4) the proposed Remedy was not reasonable based on the evidence compiled during the investigation.

An appeal must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within ten calendar days of the delivery of the Written Determination. Appeals will be heard by the campus program administrator or their designee.

The parties will receive the appeal decision in writing within seven (7) business days after the review of the appeal is complete. The appeal decision is final.

**RETAILIATION PROHIBITED**

Retaliation (including intimidation, threats, coercion or discrimination) against an individual for raising an allegation of Sexual Harassment, for cooperating in the grievance process is prohibited.

If you believe you have been retaliated against, you should follow the procedures outlined in Chamberlain’s Retaliation Policy located in the Student Handbook and Employee Handbook.

**TRAINING**

Chamberlain ensures that its Title IX personnel have adequate training. The Title IX Coordinator and Investigators are trained on the definition of Sexual Harassment, the scope of Chamberlain’s education Program or Activity, how to conduct an investigation, Chamberlain’s grievance process (including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable) and how to serve impartially by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias. Decision-Makers are trained on the definition of Sexual Harassment, the live hearing process, technology to be used in live hearings, and issues of relevance (including how to apply the rape shield protections provided for Complainants). Informal resolution facilitators are trained on the informal resolution process.

Materials used to train Title IX personnel are posted on Chamberlain’s website and may also be requested directly from the Title IX Coordinator.

In accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (“Clery Act”) and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (“VAWA”), Chamberlain will provide primary prevention and awareness programs to prevent Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking to incoming students and new Colleagues during their first semester.

**BIAS/CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

To raise any concern involving bias or conflict of interest by the Title IX Coordinator, contact the Director of the Office of Equity and Access, Dwight Hamilton, by phone at 312.651.1458 or by email at equity@adtalem.com. Concerns of bias or potential conflict of interest by any other Title IX personnel should be raised with the Title IX Coordinator.

**REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

College administrators will issue timely warnings for incidents reported that pose a substantial threat of bodily harm or danger to other members of the campus community. Chamberlain will make every effort to ensure that a victim’s name and other identifying information is not disclosed, while still providing enough information for
community members to make safety decisions in light of the danger. Chamberlain reserves the right to notify parents/guardians of dependent students regarding any health or safety risk, or a change in student status.

Personally identifiable information for victims of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking will not be included in any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act Reporting and disclosures such as the ASR.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Students and Colleagues may contact the Title IX Coordinator with any questions related to this policy. In addition, the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights (“OCR”) investigates complaints of unlawful harassment of students in educational programs or activities. This agency may serve as a neutral fact finder and will attempt to facilitate the voluntary resolution of disputes with the parties. For more information, visit the OCR website at https://www2.ed.gov/ocr. To the extent that a Colleague or contract worker is not satisfied with Chamberlain’s handling of a complaint, he or she may also contact the appropriate state or federal enforcement agency for legal relief.

The OCR National Headquarters is located at:

U.S. Department of Education
Office for Civil Rights
Lyndon Baines Johnson Department of Education Bldg
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202-1100

Telephone: 800-421-3481
FAX: 202-453-6012; TDD: 800-877-8339
Email: OCR@ed.gov

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs

Risk Reduction Tips

Responsibility for sexual misconduct rests with those who commit such acts. Risk reduction tips are not intended to blame the victim. There are precautions we all can take which may limit our exposure to situations which may result in non-consensual sexual acts.

- Communicate limits/ boundaries and respect the limits/boundaries of others.
- Clearly and firmly say “No” to a sexual aggressor.
- If possible, leave the physical presence of a sexual aggressor or otherwise violently aggressive person.
- If someone is nearby, ask for help.
- Take responsibility for your alcohol/drug use. Acknowledge that alcohol/drugs lower sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who sees an impaired person as a sexual opportunity.
- Do not take advantage of someone’s intoxication or altered state even if alcohol or drugs were consumed willingly.
- If you choose to share intimate images, pictures, videos or content with others, even those you trust, be clear about your expectations regarding how the information may be used, shared or disseminated. If such information is shared with you, do not share it with others.
- Take care of friends and ask that they take care of you.
- As a sexual initiator, clearly communicate your intentions and give your sexual partner the opportunity to clearly communicate the same.
• Do not make assumptions about consent, sexual availability, sexual attraction, how far an interaction can go or about physical and/or mental ability to consent.
• Remember that consent should be affirmative and continuous. If there is any question or ambiguity, you should proceed as if you do not have consent.
• Consider mixed messages from a partner to be an indication that sexual conduct should stop so that better communication can occur.
• Recognize the potential for a sexual partner to feel intimidated or coerced by you as a result of a power advantage, your gender, your demeanor or your physical presence. Do not use or abuse that power.

Bystander Intervention Strategies

Intervention by classmates, colleagues and others within proximity to the precursors or signs of possible sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking can significantly impact the course of an interaction between a latent perpetrator and victim. Bystanders may also encourage friends, classmates and colleagues who are already experiencing victimization to seek assistance sooner than they may have without encouragement, support or acknowledgment. Community members are encouraged to recognize warning signs and to consider possible methods of interference in various scenarios before opportunities to intervene arise. By planning ahead, we all maximize the likelihood of being empowered to take safe actions to either prevent sexual misconduct or offer paths to eliminate ongoing victimization.

When a member of the Chamberlain community observes threatening, coercive, forceful, aggressive or harassing behavior, it is important to assess the situation to determine the best possible course of action for all concerned. Some forms of intervention are direct, while others will be less apparent to the perpetrator or others within range of the interaction. Examples include but are not limited to:

• Making up an excuse to get someone out of a dangerous situation.
• Stepping in to change the course of an interaction.
• Warning potential or perceived perpetrators that their actions may lead to severe consequences.
• Refusing to leave the company of a potential victim despite efforts by an aggressor or pursuer to get the potential victim alone.
• Taking steps to reduce alcohol or drug consumption within a potentially dangerous social situation.
• Calling and cooperating with security, administration, the police or others to assist with intervention and accountability.
• Expressing concern or offering resources when you notice someone with unexplained or frequent injuries.
• Refusing to consider sex and/or gender-based misconduct a personal or private matter between the victim and the perpetrator.

Procedures to Follow After a Sexual Misconduct Incident

Complainants of any sexual misconduct that might constitute a crime, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and rape (including acquaintance rape) that impacts the Chamberlain community have the option and are encouraged to contact local law enforcement authorities. The criminal process is separate from Chamberlain’s process.

Whenever possible, Complainants should report a violation of this Policy as soon as possible and preserve evidence as may be necessary to prove that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking occurred, or to obtain a protection order. Complainants of sexual assault or rape are strongly encouraged to report the incident as described in this Policy to deter future assaults and to ensure that the Complainants receive the services they need. Steps should be taken to help deal with physical and emotional trauma associated with the violation. Recommended steps include:
1. Go to a safe place; go somewhere to get emotional support.

2. Consider reporting the incident to the police. Complainants are not required to report an incident to law enforcement authorities, but Chamberlain will assist the Complainants with contacting the police, if requested.

3. Report the misconduct to the manager of student services, sr. manager of campus operations, one-up manager, campus incident commander, local Chamberlain leadership, Title IX Coordinator or the CRC.

4. For your safety and well-being, immediate medical attention is encouraged. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and reservation that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining an order of protection. Being examined as soon as possible, ideally within 120 hours, is important especially in the case of rape and other forms of sexual assault. To preserve evidence, it is recommended that, if at all possible, you do not bathe, shower, douche, eat, drink, smoke, brush your teeth, urinate, defecate or change clothes before that exam. Even if you have already taken any of these actions, you are still encouraged to have prompt medical care. Additionally, you are encouraged to gather bedding, linens or unlaundered clothing and any other pertinent articles that may be used for evidence. Secure them in a clean paper bag or clean sheet. Completing a forensic examination does not require someone to file a police report. To find a location near you that performs free forensic examinations, call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at (800) 656-4673. Resources are also available through the Rape Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN); www.RAINN.org.

5. Even after the immediate crisis has passed, consider seeking professional counseling and the support of local and specialized support agencies, such as sexual assault recovery centers and domestic violence safe houses. This can help to recover from the psychological effects and provide a safe environment for recovery.

Resources for Victims

Local Resources can be found in the Chamberlain’s Annual Security Report distributed to each campus community and posted on the Student Consumer Information page of Chamberlain’s website. The reports are available by location in a drop-down menu and contain lists of local resources available to victims of sex and gender-based misconduct. The resource lists are updated annually.

To access this information, go to: https://www.chamberlain.edu/about/student-consumer-information

Additionally, the following resources exist to provide information and links to external assistance:

- National Sexual Assault Hotline 1.800.656.HOPE (4673) rainn.org
- National Domestic Violence Hotline 1.800.799.7233 (TTY) 1.800.787.3224 thehotline.org
- National Network to End Domestic Violence nnedv.org womenslaw.org
  [Legal information and resources]
- National Center for Victims of Crime victimsofcrime.org
- loveisrespect 1.866.331.9474 (TTY) 1.866.331.8453 loveisrespect.org
- National Suicide Prevention Hotline 1.800.273.TALK (8255) suicidepreventionlifeline.org
- Americans Overseas Domestic Violence Crisis Center 1.866.USWOMEN (International Toll-Free) crisis@866uswomen.org
- U.S. Embassy usembassy.gov
- Child Welfare Information Gateway childwelfare.gov
- State Statutes Including Mandatory Reporting Laws childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/laws-policies/state
SEX AND GENDER-BASED MISCONDUCT RESPONSE AND PREVENTION POLICY ADDENDUM

For individuals attending or working at Chamberlain University campuses located in California, Illinois, Michigan or Texas, the following policies and/or procedures are modified or supplemented to those set forth in the Sex and Gender-Based Misconduct Response & Prevention Policy. Chamberlain reserves the right to adjust this Addendum consistent with current law. If any portion of this Addendum is deemed invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other portions of the Sex and Gender-based Misconduct & Response Policy.

CALIFORNIA

Definition of Consent

*California Education Code Section 67386* (which applies to California campuses) defines “Affirmative Consent” as: Affirmative, conscious and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that the person has the affirmative consent of the others to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, *should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent.*

Definition of Sexual Harassment

*California Education Code Section 66262.5* (which applies to California campuses) defines sexual harassment as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature, made by someone from or in the work or educational setting, under any of the following conditions: (a) submission to the conduct is explicitly or implicitly made a term or a condition of an individual's employment, academic status, or progress; (b) submission to, or rejection of, the conduct by the individual is used as the basis of employment or academic decisions affecting the individual; (c) the conduct has the purpose or effect of having a negative impact upon the individual's work or academic performance, or of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or educational environment; and (d) submission to, or rejection of, the conduct by the individual is used as the basis for any decision affecting the individual regarding benefits and services, honors, programs, or activities available at or through Chamberlain.

Additional Training

Colleagues at California campuses involved in investigating and adjudicating sexual assault, domestic violence dating violence and stalking will also be provided with comprehensive, trauma-informed training.

Amnesty for Victims and Witnesses

Amnesty, to encourage reporting, will be provided to individuals at California campuses unless Chamberlain determines that the violation was egregious, including but not limited to, an action that places the health or safety of any other person at risk or involves plagiarism, cheating or academic dishonesty.

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2 This addendum is only applicable for incidents that took place in the following U.S. states: California, Illinois, Michigan and Texas.
ILLINOIS

Definition of Consent

Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act (which applies to Illinois campuses) utilizes a definition of “Consent” which recognizes that (i) consent is a freely given agreement to sexual activity, (ii) a person's lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use or threat of force does not constitute consent, (iii) a person's manner of dress does not constitute consent, (iv) a person's consent to past sexual activity does not constitute consent to future sexual activity, (v) a person's consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another, (vi) a person can withdraw consent at any time, and (vii) a person cannot consent to sexual activity if that person is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances, including without limitation the following: (A) the person is incapacitated due to the use or influence of alcohol or drugs; (B) the person is asleep or unconscious; (C) the person is under age; or (D) the person is incapacitated due to a mental disability.

Additional Training

Colleagues at Illinois campuses involved in (1) receipt of a student report of an alleged incident of sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, (ii) the referral or provision of services to a survivor, or (iii) any campus complaint resolution procedure that results from an alleged incident of sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking will be provided annual survivor-centered and trauma-informed response training. Colleagues at Illinois campuses whose duties include resolution of student complaints receive 8 to 10 hours of annual training on issues related to sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. Training also includes how to apply this policy.

How to File a Report

Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act requires contact information for local law enforcement:
Addison Campus: 630-543-3080
Chicago Campus: 312-744-8290
Tinley Park Campus: 708-444-5200

Within 12 hours of when Chamberlain receives an electronic report, students at Illinois campuses will receive information detailed in the “Victim/Survivor Rights” paragraph of this policy.

Written Determination

Individuals at an Illinois campus will be provided with the written determination within seven (7) days after the determination.

Amnesty for Victims and Witnesses

Amnesty, to encourage reporting, will be provided to individuals at Illinois campuses unless Chamberlain determines that the violation was egregious, including but not limited to, an action that places the health or safety of any other person at risk or involves plagiarism, cheating or academic dishonesty.
Prevention and Awareness

Procedures to Follow after a Sexual Misconduct Incident

Addison Campus:
Community-Based Sexual Assault Crisis Center
YWCA Metropolitan Chicago
Patterson and McDaniel Family Center
55 E. North Avenue
Glendale Heights, IL 60139
630.790.6600

State Sexual Assault Crisis Center
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
100 N. 16th Street
Springfield, IL 62703
217.753.4117

Medical Facility: nearest to the campus where a survivor may have a medical forensic examination completed at no cost to the survivor, pursuant to the Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act.
AMITA Health Adventist Glen Oaks Hospital
701 Winthrop Avenue
Glendale Heights, IL 60139
630.545.6160

Chicago Campus:
Community-Based Sexual Assault Crisis Center
Community Counseling Centers of Chicago
4740 N. Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60640
773.769.0205

State Sexual Assault Crisis Center
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault – RVA-Northside Office
1945 W. Wilson
Chicago, IL 60651
773.275.8340

Medical Facility: nearest to the campus where a survivor may have a medical forensic examination completed at no cost to the survivor, pursuant to the Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act.
Advocate Illinois Masonic Medical Center
836 W. Wellington Avenue
Chicago, IL 60657
773.975.1600

Tinley Park Campus:
Community-Based Sexual Assault Crisis Center
YWCA South Suburban Center
320 W. 202nd Street
Definition of Sexual Harassment

*Michigan Elliot-Larson Civil Rights Act Section 37.2103(i)* (which applies to Michigan campuses) defines sexual harassment as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct or communication of a sexual nature under the following conditions: (i) Submission to the conduct or communication is made a term or condition either explicitly or implicitly to obtain employment, public accommodations or public services, education, or housing; (ii) Submission to or rejection of the conduct or communication by an individual is used as a factor in decisions affecting the individual's employment, public accommodations or public services, education, or housing; or (iii) The conduct or communication has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's employment, public accommodations or public services, education, or housing, or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive employment, public accommodations, public services, educational, or housing environment.

**TENNESSEE**

Definition of Sexual Harassment

*Texas Education Code Section 51.251(5)* (which applies to Texas campuses) defines sexual harassment as unwelcome, sex-based verbal or physical conduct that: (A) in the employment context, unreasonably interferes with a person’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment; or (B) in the education context, is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that the conduct interferes with a student's ability to participate in or benefit from educational programs or activities at Chamberlain.

Additional Training

Colleagues at Texas campuses involved in investigating and adjudicating sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking will also be provided with comprehensive, trauma-informed training.

How to File a Report

Colleagues at Texas campuses who, in the course and scope of employment, witnesses or receives information regarding the occurrence of an incident that the colleague reasonably believes constitutes sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking and is alleged to have been committed by or against a
person who was a student enrolled at or a Chamberlain colleague at the time of the incident shall promptly report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator.

**Investigation**

In determining whether to investigate allegations at Texas campuses, Chamberlain will consider: (1) the seriousness of the alleged incident; (2) whether Chamberlain has received other reports of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking committed by the alleged perpetrator(s); (3) whether the alleged incident poses a risk of harm to others; and (4) any other factors Chamberlain determines relevant. If an alleged victim requests Chamberlain not investigate, Chamberlain will inform the alleged victim of its decision whether to investigate the alleged incident.

**Additional Resources for Victims of Sexual Misconduct**

**State Domestic Violence Coalition Resources**
Ohio Domestic Violence Network
1-800-934-9840
http://odvn.org
http://www.justice.gov/ovw/local-resources

**State Sexual Assault Coalition Resources**
Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence
1-888-886-8388
www.oaesv.org
https://www.justice.gov/ovw/local-resources

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**CAMPUS SEX CRIMES PREVENTION ACT**

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

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

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

To check registered sex offenders in a state see the State Sexual Offender Registry List section.

**STATE SEXUAL OFFENDER REGISTRY LIST**

**ALABAMA**
Website: http://sheriffalerts.com/cap_office_disclaimer.php?office=54247&fwd=aHR0cDovL3d3dy53d3dy5jbi5vZmYyOntzYW1tYWluLmNvbGxhY3RvY3MvYnBsb2FkL2F0ZG9jaFRvY3MvaHR0cDovL25ldy9hcG1hL2ltYWdlcy9hcG1hLmNvbS8=
Phone Number: 334-353-1172
**ALASKA**
Website: https://dps.alaska.gov/SORWeb/
Phone Number: 907-269-0396 or 80-658-8892 (outside Anchorage in Alaska)

**ARIZONA**
Website: https://www.azdps.gov/services/public/offender
Phone Number: 602-223-2000

**ARKANSAS**
Website: https://www.ark.org/offender-search/index.php
Phone Number: 501-682-2222

**CALIFORNIA**
Website: http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/
Phone Number: 916-227-4974

**COLORADO**
Website: https://apps.colorado.gov/apps/dps/sor/?SOR=home.caveat
Phone Number: 303-239-4222

**CONNECTICUT**
Website: http://www.communitynotification.com/cap_office_disclaimer.php?office=54567
Phone Number: 860-685-8060

**DELAWARE**
Website: https://sexoffender.dsp.delaware.gov/
Phone Number: 302-739-5882

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
Website: http://sexoffender.dc.gov/
Phone Number: 202-727-4407

**FLORIDA**
Website: https://offender.fdle.state.fl.us/offender/sops/offenderSearch.jsf
Phone Number: 888-357-7332

**GEORGIA**
Website: http://state.sor.gbi.ga.gov/Sort_Public/SearchOffender.aspx
Email Link: http://state.sor.gbi.ga.gov/Sort_Public/ContactUs.aspx

**HAWAII**
Website: http://sexoffenders.ehawaii.gov/sexoffender/welcome.html
Phone Number: 808-587-3350

**IDAHO**
Website: http://www.isp.idaho.gov/sor_id/
Phone Number: 208-884-7305

**ILLINOIS**
Website: http://www.isp.state.il.us/sor/
Phone Number: 217-785-0653
INDIANA
Website: http://www.icrimewatch.net/indiana.php
Phone Number: 800-622-4779

IOWA
Website: http://www.iowasexoffender.com/
Phone Number: 515-725-6050

KANSAS
Website: http://www.accesskansas.org/kbi/ro.shtml
Phone Number: 785-296-2841

KENTUCKY
Website: http://kspsor.state.ky.us/
Phone Number: 202-227-8700

LOUISIANA
Website: http://www.lsp.org/socpr/default.html
Phone Number: 800-858-0551

MAINE
Website: http://sor.informe.org/cgi-bin/sor/index.pl
Phone Number: 207-624-7270

MARYLAND
Website: http://www.socem.info/
Phone Number: 410-585-3600

MASSACHUSETTS
Website: http://www.mass.gov/eopss/agencies/sorb/
Phone Number: 978-740-6400

MICHIGAN
Website: http://www.communitynotification.com/cap_main.php?office=55242/
Phone Number: 517-241-1806

MINNESOTA
Website: https://coms.doc.state.mn.us/PublicViewer/
Phone Number: 651-361-7340

MISSISSIPPI
Website: http://state.sor.dps.ms.gov/
Phone Number: 601-987-1540

MISSOURI
Website: http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gove/MSHPWebb/Patrol/Fivistions/CRID/SOR/SORPage.html
Phone Number: 888-767-6747

MONTANA
Website: https://app.doj.mt.gov/apps/svow/
Phone Number: 406-444-7068
NEBRASKA
Website: https://sor.nebraska.gov/
Phone Number: 402-471-8647

NEVADA
Website: http://www.nvsexoffenders.gov/
Phone Number: 775-684-6262

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Website: http://business.nh.gov/NSOR/search.aspx
Phone Number: 800-735-2964

NEW JERSEY
Website: http://www.njsp.org/sex-offender-registry/index.shtml
Phone Number: 609-882-8000

NEW MEXICO
Website: http://sheriffalerts.com/cap_office_disclaimer.php?office=55290&fwd=aHR0cDovL2NvbW11bml0eW5vdGlmaW5hdGlvbi5ib20vY2FwX21haW4ucGhwP29mZmljZT01NTI5MA==
Phone Number: 505-827-9297

NEW YORK
Website: http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/SomsSUBDirectory/search_index.jsp
Phone Number: 800-262-3257

NORTH CAROLINA
Website: http://sexoffender.ncsbi.gov/
Email Link: http://sexoffender.ncsbi.gov/contact.aspx

NORTH DAKOTA
Website: http://www.sexoffender.nd.gov/
Phone Number: 701-328-2210

OHIO
Website: http://www.communitynotification.com/cap_main.php?office=55149
Phone Number: 866-406-4534

OKLAHOMA
Website: https://sors.doc.state.ok.us/svor/f?p=119:5:0::NO
Email Address: osor@doc.state.ok.us

OREGON
Website: http://sexoffenders.oregon.gov/ConditionsOfUse
Phone Number: 503-934-1258

PENNSYLVANIA
Website: http://www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us/
Phone Number: 866-771-3170
**PUERTO RICO**  
Website: [http://sor.cjis.pr.gov/](http://sor.cjis.pr.gov/)  
Phone Number: 787-729-2121

**RHODE ISLAND**  
Website: [http://www.paroleboard.ri.gov/sexoffender/agree.php](http://www.paroleboard.ri.gov/sexoffender/agree.php)  
Phone Number: 401-462-0905

**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
Website: [http://scor.sled.sc.gov/ConditionsOfUse.Aspx](http://scor.sled.sc.gov/ConditionsOfUse.Aspx)  
Phone Number: 803-896-2601

**SOUTH DAKOTA**  
Website: [http://sor.sd.gov/](http://sor.sd.gov/)  
Phone Number: 605-773-3331

**TENNESSEE**  
Website: [https://www.tn.gov/tbi/general-information/tennessee-sex-offender-registry.html](https://www.tn.gov/tbi/general-information/tennessee-sex-offender-registry.html)  
Phone Number: 615-744-4000

**TEXAS**  
Website: [https://records.txdps.state.tx.us/SexOffenderRegistry](https://records.txdps.state.tx.us/SexOffenderRegistry)  
Phone Number: 855-481-7070

**UTAH**  
Phone Number: 801-495-7700

**VERMONT**  
Website: [http://vcic.vermont.gov/sor](http://vcic.vermont.gov/sor)  
Phone Number: 802-241-5400

**VIRGINIA**  
Phone Number: 804-674-2825

**WASHINGTON**  
Website: [http://www.icrimewatch.net/washington.php](http://www.icrimewatch.net/washington.php)  
Phone Number: 360-486-2386

**WEST VIRGINIA**  
Website: [https://apps.wv.gov/StatePolice/SexOffender/](https://apps.wv.gov/StatePolice/SexOffender/)  
Phone Number: 304-746-2133

**WISCONSIN**  
Website: [https://appsdoc.wi.gov/public](https://appsdoc.wi.gov/public)  
Phone Number: 608-240-5830

**WYOMING**  
Phone Number: 307-777-7181
**ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE POLICY**

Chamberlain University expects all members of its community; students, faculty and staff, to be familiar with and to abide by applicable state, federal and local laws regarding alcohol and drugs. Chamberlain University forbids the use, possession, distribution or sale of drugs, except permitted substances when taken under a doctor's prescription and consistent with a doctor's instructions. Chamberlain University specifically prohibits the use, possession, distribution or sale of medical marijuana on its premises or at any Chamberlain University sponsored event. The unauthorized possession, distribution, sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages anywhere on Chamberlain University property or at Chamberlain University-sponsored events is also forbidden. Violation of state, federal or other local regulations with respect to illegal drugs or alcohol are subject to both criminal prosecution and campus disciplinary action. Please refer to the following sections for additional information: Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Laws Regarding Alcohol and Drugs, School Sanctions, and Local Treatment Resources, and the Code of Conduct in the Student Handbook [http://www.chamberlain.edu/resources/academics/student-handbooks](http://www.chamberlain.edu/resources/academics/student-handbooks).

**DRUG FREE SCHOOLS & COMMUNITIES ACT**

**Educational Guidelines Pertaining to Drug Free Schools & Communities Act**

Chamberlain University expects all members of its community including students, faculty and staff, to be familiar with and to abide by applicable state, federal and local laws regarding alcohol and drugs. Students are also responsible for knowing school regulations concerning alcohol use on campus. Chamberlain University forbids the unauthorized use, possession, distribution or sale of drugs or alcohol by a student anywhere on Chamberlain University property. Violation of these laws or regulations may subject a student to both criminal prosecution and campus disciplinary action.

Use of illicit drugs and abuse of prescription drugs pose a serious threat to mental and physical health. Alcohol is a drug. Its use in even the smallest amounts may be harmful to some people, and when used to excess, alcohol is harmful to everyone. For this reason, responsible drinking is essential and is expected of those who choose to drink.

**Substance**

**Alcohol (at .08 Blood Alcohol Concentration & Above)**

- Impaired motor abilities; reduced judgment; sleepiness; increased sexual desire but reduced ability to perform; nausea, vomiting; liver disorders-alcoholic hepatitis, alcoholic cirrhosis; cancer of the-tongue, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, breast; fetal alcohol syndrome (most common symptom is mental retardation).

**Cannabis Marijuana Hash/Hash Oil THC**

- Diminished-short term memory, motivation & cognition, coordination & concentration, oral communication, reaction time; anxiety & panic reactions; carcinogenic elements in smoke; damaged lungs & respiratory system.

**Cocaine (includes Crack Cocaine)**

- Increased likelihood of risk taking; seizures; sleeplessness; paranoia; irregular heartbeat; can cause sudden death by stroke or heart failure, even in young users; cocaine psychosis (paranoia & hallucinations); ulceration of mucous membranes in the nose; sexual dysfunction; during pregnancy can cause severe physical & emotional problems in babies.

**Depressants, Tranquilizers, Barbiturates, Methaqualone**

- Dangerous effects when mixed with alcohol; calmness & relaxed muscles; slurred speech, staggering gait, loss of motor coordination; altered perceptions; respiratory depression which can result in coma or death; disruption of normal sleep cycle; during pregnancy-birth defects, brain tumors in children; tolerance develops severe withdrawal symptoms; physical & psychological dependence.
Other Stimulants (Excluding Cocaine), Amphetamines, Methamphetamines
Increased heart & respiratory rates; elevated blood; decreased appetite; headaches; blurred vision; dizziness; sleeplessness; anxiety; amphetamine psychosis-violent behavior, hallucinations, delusions, paranoia; drug tolerance & dependency; mood swings; ulcers; mental confusion.

Psychedelics, LSD, Mescaline, Psilocybin, Phencyclidine (PCP), MDMA (Ecstasy), MDA
Distorted sense of distance, space and time; blockage of pain sensations; nausea, vomiting & diarrhea; severe mood disorders, panic depression, anxiety; greater suggestibility & feelings of invulnerability; unpredictable reactions if drugs are "cut" with impurities; tolerance after (3-4 daily doses--higher doses are required to produce same effects).

Narcotics, Opium, Morphine, Codeine, Thebaine, Heroin, Methadone, Darvon, Demerol
Feeling of euphoria followed by drowsiness; nausea & vomiting; respiratory depression; central nervous system depression; use of unsterile needles promotes-AIDS, hepatitis B, endocarditis (infection in the heart); women dependent on opiates have multiple pregnancy complications-spontaneous abortions, still births, anemia, diabetes.

LAWs REGARDING ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Ohio
Ohio Revised Code
Drug Laws
2925.02 Corrupting another with drugs.
(A) No person shall knowingly do any of the following:
(1) By force, threat, or deception, administer to another or induce or cause another to use a controlled substance;
(2) By any means, administer or furnish to another or induce or cause another to use a controlled substance with purpose to cause serious physical harm to the other person, or with purpose to cause the other person to become drug dependent;
(3) By any means, administer or furnish to another or induce or cause another to use a controlled substance, and thereby cause serious physical harm to the other person, or cause the other person to become drug dependent;
(4) By any means, do any of the following:
(a) Furnish or administer a controlled substance to a juvenile who is at least two years the offender's junior, when the offender knows the age of the juvenile or is reckless in that regard;
(b) Induce or cause a juvenile who is at least two years the offender's junior to use a controlled substance, when the offender knows the age of the juvenile or is reckless in that regard;
(c) Induce or cause a juvenile who is at least two years the offender's junior to commit a felony drug abuse offense, when the offender knows the age of the juvenile or is reckless in that regard;
(d) Use a juvenile, whether or not the offender knows the age of the juvenile, to perform any surveillance activity that is intended to prevent the detection of the offender or any other person in the commission of a felony drug abuse offense or to prevent the arrest of the offender or any other person for the commission of a felony drug abuse offense;
(5) By any means, furnish or administer a controlled substance to a pregnant woman or induce or cause a pregnant woman to use a controlled substance, when the offender knows that the woman is pregnant or is reckless in that regard.
(B) Division (A)(1), (3), (4), or (5) of this section does not apply to manufacturers, wholesalers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4723., 4729., 4730., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code.
(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of corrupting another with drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:
(1) If the offense is a violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section and the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, 1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 1-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxy cyclohexyl]-phenol, and 5-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxy cyclohexyl]-phenol, the offender shall be punished as follows:
(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(b) of this section, corrupting another with drugs committed in those circumstances is a felony of the second degree and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(b) If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school, corrupting another with drugs committed in those circumstances is a felony of the first degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(2) If the offense is a violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section and the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, the offender shall be punished as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(b) of this section, corrupting another with drugs committed in those circumstances is a felony of the second degree and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(b) If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school, corrupting another with drugs committed in those circumstances is a felony of the second degree and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(3) If the offense is a violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section and the drug involved is marihuana, 1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 1-[2-(4-morpholino)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol, or 5-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol, the offender shall be punished as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(b) of this section, corrupting another with drugs committed in those circumstances is a felony of the fourth degree and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school, corrupting another with drugs committed in those circumstances is a felony of the third degree and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(4) If the offense is a violation of division (A)(5) of this section and the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, 1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 1-[2-(4-morpholino)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol, and 5-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the first degree and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(5) If the offense is a violation of division (A)(5) of this section and the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the second degree and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(6) If the offense is a violation of division (A)(5) of this section and the drug involved is marihuana, 1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 1-[2-(4-morpholino)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol, or 5-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the third degree and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) or (E) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. The court also shall do all of the following that are applicable regarding the offender:

(1) (a) If the violation is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent.
(b) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, any mandatory fine imposed pursuant to division (D)(1)(a) of this section and any fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code shall be paid by the clerk of the court in accordance with and subject to the requirements of, and shall be used as specified in, division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

(c) If a person is charged with any violation of this section that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the forfeited bail shall be paid by the clerk of the court pursuant to division (D)(1)(b) of this section as if it were a fine imposed for a violation of this section.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding the prison term otherwise authorized or required for the offense under division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, if the violation of division (A) of this section involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, 1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 1-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol, and 5-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol, and if the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender as a result of the violation is a major drug offender and is guilty of a specification of the type described in division (A) of section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code, the court, in lieu of the prison term that otherwise is authorized or required, shall impose upon the offender the mandatory prison term specified in division (B)(3)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

2925.03 Trafficking, aggravated trafficking in drugs.

(A) No person shall knowingly do any of the following:
(1) Sell or offer to sell a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog;
(2) Prepare for shipment, ship, transport, deliver, prepare for distribution, or distribute a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog, when the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the controlled substance or a controlled substance analog is intended for sale or resale by the offender or another person.

(B) This section does not apply to any of the following:
(1) Manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4723., 4729., 4730., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code;
(2) If the offense involves an anabolic steroid, any person who is conducting or participating in a research project involving the use of an anabolic steroid if the project has been approved by the United States food and drug administration;
(3) Any person who sells, offers for sale, prescribes, dispenses, or administers for livestock or other nonhuman species an anabolic steroid that is expressly intended for administration through implants to livestock or other nonhuman species and approved for that purpose under the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, and is sold, offered for sale, prescribed, dispensed, or administered for that purpose in accordance with that act.

(C) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of one of the following:
(1) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or schedule II, with the exception of marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, any fentanyl-related compound, hashish, and any controlled substance analog, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of aggravated trafficking in drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:
(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.
(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.
(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but is less than fifty times the bulk amount, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount but is less than one hundred times the bulk amount and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred times the bulk amount and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(2) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(c), (d), or (e) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but is less than fifty times the bulk amount, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing marihuana other than hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in marihuana. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

34
(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred grams but is less than one thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but is less than five thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five thousand grams but is less than twenty thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams but is less than forty thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term of five, six, seven, or eight years. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds forty thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum second degree felony mandatory prison term. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds forty thousand grams and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(h) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the offense involves a gift of twenty grams or less of marihuana, trafficking in marihuana is a minor misdemeanor upon a first offense and a misdemeanor of the third degree upon a subsequent offense. If the offense involves a gift of twenty grams or less of marihuana and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a misdemeanor of the third degree.

4) If the drug involved in the violation is cocaine or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing cocaine, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in cocaine. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.
(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams of cocaine, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than twenty grams of cocaine, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty grams but is less than twenty-seven grams of cocaine, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty-seven grams but is less than one hundred grams of cocaine and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams of cocaine and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(5) If the drug involved in the violation is L.S.D. or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing L.S.D., whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in L.S.D. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than two hundred fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than twenty-five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, the
court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty unit doses but is less than one thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but is less than one hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses but is less than five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one hundred grams but is less than five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(6) If the drug involved in the violation is heroin or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing heroin, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in heroin. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(6)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(6)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than one hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred unit doses but is less than five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred unit doses but is less than one thousand unit doses and regardless of whether the offense was
committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses or equals or exceeds one hundred grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(7) If the drug involved in the violation is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in hashish. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(7)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(7)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two grams but is less than ten grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty grams but is less than one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but is less than two thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two hundred grams but is less than four hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term of five, six, seven, or eight years. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds four hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum second degree felony mandatory prison term. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds four hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the first
degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(8) If the drug involved in the violation is a controlled substance analog or compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that contains a controlled substance analog, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in a controlled substance analog. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(8)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(8)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than twenty grams, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty grams but is less than thirty grams, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds thirty grams but is less than forty grams, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds forty grams but is less than fifty grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a controlled substance analog is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(9) If the drug involved in the violation is a fentanyl-related compound or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing a fentanyl-related compound and division (C)(10)(a) of this section does not apply to the drug involved, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(9)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section, trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(9)(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams, trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within
that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than one hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams, trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred unit doses but is less than two hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than twenty grams, trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred unit doses but is less than five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds twenty grams but is less than fifty grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred unit doses but is less than one thousand unit doses or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than one hundred grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(h) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses or equals or exceeds one hundred grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

10) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that is a combination of a fentanyl-related compound and marihuana, one of the following applies:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(10)(b) of this section, the offender is guilty of trafficking in marihuana and shall be punished under division (C)(3) of this section. The offender is not guilty of trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound and shall not be charged with, convicted of, or punished under division (C)(9) of this section for trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound.

(b) If the offender knows or has reason to know that the compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that is the drug involved contains a fentanyl-related compound, the offender is guilty of trafficking in a fentanyl-related compound and shall be punished under division (C)(9) of this section.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section may suspend the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of the offender in accordance with division (G) of this section. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of this section. If applicable, the court also shall do the following:

1) If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent. Except as
otherwise provided in division (H)(1) of this section, a mandatory fine or any other fine imposed for a violation of this section is subject to division (F) of this section. If a person is charged with a violation of this section that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the clerk of the court shall pay the forfeited bail pursuant to divisions (D)(1) and (F) of this section, as if the forfeited bail was a fine imposed for a violation of this section. If any amount of the forfeited bail remains after that payment and if a fine is imposed under division (H)(1) of this section, the clerk of the court shall pay the remaining amount of the forfeited bail pursuant to divisions (H)(2) and (3) of this section, as if that remaining amount was a fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) When a person is charged with the sale of or offer to sell a bulk amount or a multiple of a bulk amount of a controlled substance, the jury, or the court trying the accused, shall determine the amount of the controlled substance involved at the time of the offense and, if a guilty verdict is returned, shall return the findings as part of the verdict. In any such case, it is unnecessary to find and return the exact amount of the controlled substance involved, and it is sufficient if the finding and return is to the effect that the amount of the controlled substance involved is the requisite amount, or that the amount of the controlled substance involved is less than the requisite amount.

(F)

(1) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code and except as provided in division (H) of this section, the clerk of the court shall pay any mandatory fine imposed pursuant to division (D)(1) of this section and any fine other than a mandatory fine that is imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) or (B)(5) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code to the county, township, municipal corporation, park district, as created pursuant to section 511.18 or 1545.04 of the Revised Code, or state law enforcement agencies in this state that primarily were responsible for or involved in making the arrest of, and in prosecuting, the offender. However, the clerk shall not pay a mandatory fine so imposed to a law enforcement agency unless the agency has adopted a written internal control policy under division (F)(2) of this section that addresses the use of the fine moneys that it receives. Each agency shall use the mandatory fines so paid to subsidize the agency's law enforcement efforts that pertain to drug offenses, in accordance with the written internal control policy adopted by the recipient agency under division (F)(2) of this section.

(2) Prior to receiving any fine moneys under division (F)(1) of this section or division (B) of section 2925.42 of the Revised Code, a law enforcement agency shall adopt a written internal control policy that addresses the agency's use and disposition of all fine moneys so received and that provides for the keeping of detailed financial records of the receipts of those fine moneys, the general types of expenditures made out of those fine moneys, and the specific amount of each general type of expenditure. The policy shall not provide for or permit the identification of any specific expenditure that is made in an ongoing investigation. All financial records of the receipts of those fine moneys, the general types of expenditures made out of those fine moneys, and the specific amount of each general type of expenditure by an agency are public records open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code. Additionally, a written internal control policy adopted under this division is such a public record, and the agency that adopted it shall comply with it.

(3) As used in division (F) of this section:

(a) "Law enforcement agencies" includes, but is not limited to, the state board of pharmacy and the office of a prosecutor.

(b) "Prosecutor" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.

(G)

(1) If the sentencing court suspends the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under division (D) of this section or any other provision of this chapter, the court shall suspend the license, by order, for not more than five years. If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is suspended pursuant to this division, the offender, at any time after the expiration of two years from the day on which the offender's sentence was imposed or from the day on which the offender finally was released from a prison term under the sentence, whichever is later, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting termination of the suspension; upon the filing of such a motion and the court's finding of good cause for the termination, the court may terminate the suspension.
(2) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section prior to September 13, 2016, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender's license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion. Upon the filing of a motion under division (G)(2) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

(H)

(1) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, in addition to any other penalty or sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, and in addition to the forfeiture of property in connection with the offense as prescribed in Chapter 2981. of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section may impose upon the offender an additional fine specified for the offense in division (B)(4) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code. A fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section is not subject to division (F) of this section and shall be used solely for the support of one or more eligible community addiction services providers in accordance with divisions (H)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) The court that imposes a fine under division (H)(1) of this section shall specify in the judgment that imposes the fine one or more eligible community addiction services providers for the support of which the fine money is to be used. No community addiction services provider shall receive or use money paid or collected in satisfaction of a fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section unless the services provider is specified in the judgment that imposes the fine. No community addiction services provider shall be specified in the judgment unless the services provider is an eligible community addiction services provider and, except as otherwise provided in division (H)(2) of this section, unless the services provider is located in the county in which the court that imposes the fine is located or in a county that is immediately contiguous to the county in which that court is located. If no eligible community addiction services provider is located in any of those counties, the judgment may specify an eligible community addiction services provider that is located anywhere within this state.

(3) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay any fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section to the eligible community addiction services provider specified pursuant to division (H)(2) of this section in the judgment. The eligible community addiction services provider that receives the fine moneys shall use the money only for the alcohol and drug addiction services identified in the application for certification of services under section 5119.36 of the Revised Code or in the application for a license under section 5119.37 of the Revised Code filed with the department of mental health and addiction services by the community addiction services provider specified in the judgment.

(4) Each community addiction services provider that receives in a calendar year any fine moneys under division (H)(3) of this section shall file an annual report covering that calendar year with the court of common pleas and the board of county commissioners of the county in which the services provider is located, with the court of common pleas and the board of county commissioners of each county from which the services provider received the moneys if that county is different from the county in which the services provider is located, and with the attorney general. The community addiction services provider shall file the report no later than the first day of March in the calendar year following the calendar year in which the services provider received the fine moneys. The report shall include statistics on the number of persons served by the community addiction services provider, identify the types of alcohol and drug addiction services provided to those persons, and include a specific accounting of the purposes for which the fine moneys received were used. No information contained in the report shall identify, or enable a person to determine the identity of, any person served by the community addiction services provider. Each report received by a court of common pleas, a board of county commissioners, or the attorney general is a public record open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(5) As used in divisions (H)(1) to (5) of this section:

(a) "Community addiction services provider" and "alcohol and drug addiction services" have the same meanings as in section 5119.01 of the Revised Code.
(b) "Eligible community addiction services provider" means a community addiction services provider, including a community addiction services provider that operates an opioid treatment program licensed under section 5119.37 of the Revised Code.

(I) As used in this section, "drug" includes any substance that is represented to be a drug.

(J) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of trafficking in a controlled substance analog under division (C)(8) of this section that the person charged with violating that offense sold or offered to sell, or prepared for shipment, shipped, transported, delivered, prepared for distribution, or distributed one of the following items that are excluded from the meaning of "controlled substance analog" under section 3719.01 of the Revised Code:

1. A controlled substance;
2. Any substance for which there is an approved new drug application;
3. With respect to a particular person, any substance if an exemption is in effect for investigational use for that person pursuant to federal law to the extent that conduct with respect to that substance is pursuant to that exemption.

Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 229, §3, eff. 6/29/2019.
Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 111, §1, eff. 6/29/2019.
Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 201, §1, eff. 3/22/2019.
Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 1, §1, eff. 10/31/2018.
Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 171, §1, eff. 9/14/2016.
Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 204, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.
Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 64, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2015.
Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. 25, HB 59, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2013.
Amended by 129th General AssemblyFile No.189, HB 334, §1, eff. 12/20/2012.
Amended by 129th General AssemblyFile No.131, SB 337, §1, eff. 9/28/2012.
Amended by 129th General AssemblyFile No.43, HB 64, §1, eff. 10/17/2011.
Amended by 129th General AssemblyFile No.29, HB 86, §1, eff. 9/30/2011.
Effective Date: 01-01-2004; 05-17-2006; 07-01-2007; 2008 HB195 09-30-2008.

2925.04 Illegal manufacture of drugs - illegal cultivation of marihuana - methamphetamine offenses.

(A) No person shall knowingly cultivate marihuana or knowingly manufacture or otherwise engage in any part of the production of a controlled substance.

(B) This section does not apply to any person listed in division (B)(1), (2), or (3) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code to the extent and under the circumstances described in those divisions.

(C) (1) Whoever commits a violation of division (A) of this section that involves any drug other than marihuana is guilty of illegal manufacture of drugs, and whoever commits a violation of division (A) of this section that involves marihuana is guilty of illegal cultivation of marihuana.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the drug involved in the violation of division (A) of this section is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of methamphetamine or marihuana, illegal manufacture of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of methamphetamine or marihuana, and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a juvenile or in the vicinity of a school, illegal manufacture of drugs is a felony of the first degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation of division (A) of this section is methamphetamine, the penalty for the violation shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(b) of this section, if the drug involved in the violation is methamphetamine, illegal manufacture of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender determined in accordance with this
division. Except as otherwise provided in this division, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term that is not less than three years. If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section, a violation of division (B)(6) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (A) of section 2925.041 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term that is not less than five years.

(b) If the drug involved in the violation is methamphetamine and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a juvenile, in the vicinity of a school, or on public premises, illegal manufacture of drugs is a felony of the first degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender determined in accordance with this division. Except as otherwise provided in this division, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term that is not less than four years. If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section, a violation of division (B)(6) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (A) of section 2925.041 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term that is not less than five years.

(4) If the drug involved in the violation of division (A) of this section is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, illegal manufacture of drugs is a felony of the third degree or, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(5) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana, the penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a minor misdemeanor or, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(b) If the amount of marihuana involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams but is less than two hundred grams, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree or, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(c) If the amount of marihuana involved equals or exceeds two hundred grams but is less than one thousand grams, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a felony of the fifth degree or, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) If the amount of marihuana involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but is less than five thousand grams, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a felony of the third degree or, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, a felony of the second degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(e) If the amount of marihuana involved equals or exceeds five thousand grams but is less than twenty thousand grams, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a felony of the third degree or, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of marihuana involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum second degree felony mandatory prison term. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, illegal cultivation of marihuana is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) or (E) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section may suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If applicable, the court shall also do the following:
(1) If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent. The clerk of the court shall pay a mandatory fine or other fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If a person is charged with a violation of this section that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the clerk shall pay the forfeited bail as if the forfeited bail were a fine imposed for a violation of this section.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding the prison term otherwise authorized or required for the offense under division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, if the violation of division (A) of this section involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender as a result of the violation is a major drug offender and is guilty of a specification of the type described in division (A) of section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code, the court, in lieu of the prison term otherwise authorized or required, shall impose upon the offender the mandatory prison term specified in division (B)(3) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(F) It is an affirmative defense, as provided in section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, to a charge under this section for a fifth degree felony violation of illegal cultivation of marihuana that the marihuana that gave rise to the charge is in an amount, is in a form, is prepared, compounded, or mixed with substances that are not controlled substances in a manner, or is possessed or cultivated under any other circumstances that indicate that the marihuana was solely for personal use.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of division (F) of this section, if, in accordance with section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, a person who is charged with a violation of illegal cultivation of marihuana that is a felony of the fifth degree sustains the burden of going forward with evidence of and establishes by a preponderance of the evidence the affirmative defense described in this division, the person may be prosecuted for and may be convicted of or plead guilty to a misdemeanor violation of illegal cultivation of marihuana.

(G) Arrest or conviction for a minor misdemeanor violation of this section does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries about the person's criminal record, including any inquiries contained in an application for employment, a license, or any other right or privilege or made in connection with the person's appearance as a witness.

(H)

(1) If the sentencing court suspends the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code, the offender may request termination of, and the court may terminate, the suspension of the offender in accordance with that division.

(2) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section prior to September 13, 2016, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender's license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion. 

Upon the filing of a motion under division (H)(2) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 201, §1, eff. 3/22/2019.
Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 1, §1, eff. 10/31/2018.
Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 204, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.
Amended by 129th General AssemblyFile No.131, SB 337, §1, eff. 9/28/2012.
Amended by 129th General AssemblyFile No.29, HB 86, §1, eff. 9/30/2011.
Effective Date: 01-01-2004; 08-11-2004; 05-17-2006

45
2925.041 Illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for manufacture of drugs.

(A) No person shall knowingly assemble or possess one or more chemicals that may be used to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II in violation of section 2925.04 of the Revised Code.

(B) In a prosecution under this section, it is not necessary to allege or prove that the offender assembled or possessed all chemicals necessary to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II. The assembly or possession of a single chemical that may be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance in schedule I or II, with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance in either schedule, is sufficient to violate this section.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1) or (2) of this section, division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a juvenile or in the vicinity of a school, illegal assembly or possession of chemicals for the manufacture of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and, except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1) or (2) of this section, division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the chemical or chemicals assembled or possessed in violation of division (A) of this section may be used to manufacture methamphetamine, there either is a presumption for a prison term for the offense or the court shall impose a mandatory prison term on the offender, determined as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, except as otherwise provided in this division, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree that is not less than two years. If the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense and if at least one of those previous convictions or guilty pleas was to a violation of division (A) of this section, a violation of division (B)(6) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (A) of section 2925.04 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree that is not less than five years.

(2) If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the second degree under division (C) of this section and the chemical or chemicals assembled or possessed in committing the violation may be used to manufacture methamphetamine, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term that is not less than three years. If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the second degree under division (C) of this section, if the chemical or chemicals assembled or possessed in committing the violation may be used to manufacture methamphetamine, and if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section, a violation of division (B)(6) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code, or a violation of division (A) of section 2925.04 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term that is not less than five years.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section may suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If applicable, the court also shall do the following:

(1) The court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent. The clerk of the court shall pay a mandatory fine or other fine imposed for a violation of this section under division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in
division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If a person charged with a violation of this section posts bail and forfeits the bail, the clerk shall pay the forfeited bail as if the forfeited bail were a fine imposed for a violation of this section.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, the court shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E)

(1) If the sentencing court suspends the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code, the offender may request termination of, and the court may terminate, the suspension of the offender in accordance with that division.

(2) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section prior to September 13, 2016, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender's license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion.

Upon the filing of a motion under division (E)(2) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 201, §1, eff. 3/22/2019.
Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 204, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.
Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 29, HB 86, §1, eff. 9/30/2011.
Effective Date: 08-07-2001; 08-11-2004; 05-17-2006

2925.05 Funding, aggravated funding of drug or marihuana trafficking.

(A) No person shall knowingly provide money or other items of value to another person with the purpose that the recipient of the money or items of value use them to obtain any controlled substance for the purpose of violating section 2925.04 of the Revised Code or for the purpose of selling or offering to sell the controlled substance in the following amount:

(1) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, any fentanyl-related compound, and hashish, or schedule III, IV, or V, an amount of the drug that equals or exceeds the bulk amount of the drug;

(2) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance other than hashish containing marihuana, an amount of the marihuana that equals or exceeds two hundred grams;

(3) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is cocaine or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing cocaine, an amount of the cocaine that equals or exceeds five grams;

(4) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is L.S.D. or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing L.S.D., an amount of the L.S.D. that equals or exceeds ten unit doses if the L.S.D. is in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram if the L.S.D. is in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form;

(5) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is heroin or a fentanyl-related compound, or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing heroin or a fentanyl-related compound, an amount that equals or exceeds ten unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram;

(6) If the drug to be sold or offered for sale is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, an amount of the hashish that equals or exceeds ten grams if the hashish is in a solid form or equals or exceeds two grams if the hashish is in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form.

(B) This section does not apply to any person listed in division (B)(1), (2), or (3) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code to the extent and under the circumstances described in those divisions.

(C)

(1) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of aggravated funding of drug trafficking, a felony of the first degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.
(2) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of funding of drug trafficking, a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of funding of marihuana trafficking, a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If funding of marihuana trafficking is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) or (E) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section may suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If applicable, the court also shall do the following:

(1) The court shall impose the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent. The clerk of the court shall pay a mandatory fine or other fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine in accordance with division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. If a person is charged with a violation of this section, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the forfeited bail shall be paid as if the forfeited bail were a fine imposed for a violation of this section.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding the prison term otherwise authorized or required for the offense under division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, if the violation of division (A) of this section involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, one of the following applies:

(1) If the drug involved in the violation is a fentanyl-related compound, the offense is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(2) If division (E)(1) of this section does not apply and the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender as a result of the violation is a major drug offender and is guilty of a specification of the type described in division (A) of section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code, the court, in lieu of the prison term otherwise authorized or required, shall impose upon the offender the mandatory prison term specified in division (B)(3) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(F)

(1) If the sentencing court suspends the offender’s driver’s or commercial driver’s license or permit under this section in accordance with division (G) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code, the offender may request termination of, and the court may terminate, the suspension in accordance with that division.

(2) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender’s driver’s or commercial driver’s license or permit under this section prior to September 13, 2016, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender’s license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion.
Upon the filing of a motion under division (F)(2) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 201, §1, eff. 3/22/2019.
Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 1, §1, eff. 10/31/2018.
Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 204, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.
Amended by 129th General Assembly File No.29, HB 86, §1, eff. 9/30/2011.
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2925.11 Possession of controlled substances.
(A) No person shall knowingly obtain, possess, or use a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog.
(B) (1) This section does not apply to any of the following:
(a) Manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4723., 4729., 4730., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code;
(b) If the offense involves an anabolic steroid, any person who is conducting or participating in a research project involving the use of an anabolic steroid if the project has been approved by the United States food and drug administration;
(c) Any person who sells, offers for sale, prescribes, dispenses, or administers for livestock or other nonhuman species an anabolic steroid that is expressly intended for administration through implants to livestock or other nonhuman species and approved for that purpose under the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, and is sold, offered for sale, prescribed, dispensed, or administered for that purpose in accordance with that act;
(d) Any person who obtained the controlled substance pursuant to a prescription issued by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs if the prescription was issued for a legitimate medical purpose and not altered, forged, or obtained through deception or commission of a theft offense.
As used in division (B)(1)(d) of this section, "deception" and "theft offense" have the same meanings as in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code.
(2) (a) As used in division (B)(2) of this section:
(i) "Community addiction services provider" has the same meaning as in section 5119.01 of the Revised Code.
(ii) "Community control sanction" and "drug treatment program" have the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.
(iii) "Health care facility" has the same meaning as in section 2919.16 of the Revised Code.
(iv) "Minor drug possession offense" means a violation of this section that is a misdemeanor or a felony of the fifth degree.
(v) "Post-release control sanction" has the same meaning as in section 2967.28 of the Revised Code.
(vi) "Peace officer" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.
(vii) "Public agency" has the same meaning as in section 2930.01 of the Revised Code.
(viii) "Qualified individual" means a person who is not on community control or post-release control and is a person acting in good faith who seeks or obtains medical assistance for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose, a person who experiences a drug overdose and who seeks medical assistance for that overdose, or a person who is the subject of another person seeking or obtaining medical assistance for that overdose as described in division (B)(2)(b) of this section.
(ix) "Seek or obtain medical assistance" includes, but is not limited to making a 9-1-1 call, contacting in person or by telephone call an on-duty peace officer, or transporting or presenting a person to a health care facility.
(b) Subject to division (B)(2)(f) of this section, a qualified individual shall not be arrested, charged, prosecuted, convicted, or penalized pursuant to this chapter for a minor drug possession offense if all of the following apply:
(i) The evidence of the obtaining, possession, or use of the controlled substance or controlled substance analog that would be the basis of the offense was obtained as a result of the qualified individual seeking the medical assistance or experiencing an overdose and needing medical assistance.

49
(ii) Subject to division (B)(2)(g) of this section, within thirty days after seeking or obtaining the medical assistance, the qualified individual seeks and obtains a screening and receives a referral for treatment from a community addiction services provider or a properly credentialed addiction treatment professional.

(iii) Subject to division (B)(2)(g) of this section, the qualified individual who obtains a screening and receives a referral for treatment under division (B)(2)(b)(ii) of this section, upon the request of any prosecuting attorney, submits documentation to the prosecuting attorney that verifies that the qualified individual satisfied the requirements of that division. The documentation shall be limited to the date and time of the screening obtained and referral received.

(c) If a person is found to be in violation of any community control sanction and if the violation is a result of either of the following, the court shall first consider ordering the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or mitigating the penalty specified in section 2929.13, 2929.15, or 2929.25 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, after which the court has the discretion either to order the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or to impose the penalty with the mitigating factor specified in any of those applicable sections:

(i) Seeking or obtaining medical assistance in good faith for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose;

(ii) Experiencing a drug overdose and seeking medical assistance for that overdose or being the subject of another person seeking or obtaining medical assistance for that overdose as described in division (B)(2)(b) of this section.

(d) If a person is found to be in violation of any post-release control sanction and if the violation is a result of either of the following, the court or the parole board shall first consider ordering the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or mitigating the penalty specified in section 2929.141 or 2967.28 of the Revised Code, whichever is applicable, after which the court or the parole board has the discretion either to order the person's participation or continued participation in a drug treatment program or to impose the penalty with the mitigating factor specified in any of those applicable sections:

(i) Seeking or obtaining medical assistance in good faith for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose;

(ii) Experiencing a drug overdose and seeking medical assistance for that emergency or being the subject of another person seeking or obtaining medical assistance for that overdose as described in division (B)(2)(b) of this section.

(e) Nothing in division (B)(2)(b) of this section shall be construed to do any of the following:

(i) Limit the admissibility of any evidence in connection with the investigation or prosecution of a crime with regards to a defendant who does not qualify for the protections of division (B)(2)(b) of this section or with regards to any crime other than a minor drug possession offense committed by a person who qualifies for protection pursuant to division (B)(2)(b) of this section for a minor drug possession offense;

(ii) Limit any seizure of evidence or contraband otherwise permitted by law;

(iii) Limit or abridge the authority of a peace officer to detain or take into custody a person in the course of an investigation or to effectuate an arrest for any offense except as provided in that division;

(iv) Limit, modify, or remove any immunity from liability available pursuant to law in effect prior to September 13, 2016, to any public agency or to an employee of any public agency.

(f) Division (B)(2)(b) of this section does not apply to any person who twice previously has been granted an immunity under division (B)(2)(b) of this section. No person shall be granted an immunity under division (B)(2)(b) of this section more than two times.

(g) Nothing in this section shall compel any qualified individual to disclose protected health information in a way that conflicts with the requirements of the "Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996," 104 Pub. L. No. 191, 110 Stat. 2021, 42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq., as amended, and regulations promulgated by the United States department of health and human services to implement the act or the requirements of 42 C.F.R. Part 2.

(C) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of one of the following:

(1) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, hashish, and controlled substance analogs, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of aggravated possession of drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.
(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but is less than fifty times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount but is less than one hundred times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(2) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(b), (c), or (d) of this section, possession of drugs is a misdemeanor of the first degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, a felony of the fifth degree.  

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, possession of drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but is less than fifty times the bulk amount, possession of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount, possession of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose upon the offender as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing marihuana other than hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of marihuana. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, possession of marihuana is a minor misdemeanor.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams but is less than two hundred grams, possession of marihuana is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred grams but is less than one thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but is less than five thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five thousand grams but is less than twenty thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams but is less than forty thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term of five, six, seven, or eight years.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds forty thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(4) If the drug involved in the violation is cocaine or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing cocaine, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of cocaine. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:
(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of cocaine is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams of cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than twenty grams of cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the third degree, and, except as otherwise provided in this division, there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If possession of cocaine is a felony of the third degree under this division and if the offender two or more times previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a felony drug abuse offense, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty grams but is less than twenty-seven grams of cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty-seven grams but is less than one hundred grams of cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams of cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(5) If the drug involved in the violation is L.S.D., whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of L.S.D. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses, but is less than two hundred fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than twenty-five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty unit doses but is less than one thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but is less than one hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(e) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses but is less than five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one hundred grams but is less than five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(f) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(6) If the drug involved in the violation is heroin or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing heroin, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of heroin. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(6)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of heroin is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.
(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than one hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred unit doses but is less than five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than one hundred grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses or equals or exceeds one hundred grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(7) If the drug involved in the violation is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of hashish. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(7)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, possession of hashish is a minor misdemeanor.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than two grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two grams but is less than ten grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty grams but is less than one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but is less than two thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two hundred grams but is less than four hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term of five, six, seven, or eight years.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds four hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(8) If the drug involved is a controlled substance analog or compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that contains a controlled substance analog, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of a controlled substance analog. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(8)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of a controlled substance analog is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.
(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than twenty grams, possession of a controlled substance analog is a felony of the fourth degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty grams but is less than thirty grams, possession of a controlled substance analog is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds thirty grams but is less than forty grams, possession of a controlled substance analog is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a second degree felony mandatory prison term.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds forty grams but is less than fifty grams, possession of a controlled substance analog is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty grams, possession of a controlled substance analog is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term a maximum first degree felony mandatory prison term.

(9) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that is a combination of a fentanyl-related compound and marihuana, one of the following applies:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(9)(b) of this section, the offender is guilty of possession of marihuana and shall be punished as provided in division (C)(3) of this section. Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(9)(b) of this section, the offender is not guilty of possession of a fentanyl-related compound under division (C)(11) of this section and shall not be charged with, convicted of, or punished under division (C)(11) of this section for possession of a fentanyl-related compound.

(b) If the offender knows or has reason to know that the compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that is the drug involved contains a fentanyl-related compound, the offender is guilty of possession of a fentanyl-related compound and shall be punished under division (C)(11) of this section.

(10) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that is a combination of a fentanyl-related compound and any schedule III, schedule IV, or schedule V controlled substance that is not a fentanyl-related compound, one of the following applies:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(10)(b) of this section, the offender is guilty of possession of drugs and shall be punished as provided in division (C)(2) of this section. Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(10)(b) of this section, the offender is not guilty of possession of a fentanyl-related compound under division (C)(11) of this section and shall not be charged with, convicted of, or punished under division (C)(11) of this section for possession of a fentanyl-related compound.

(b) If the offender knows or has reason to know that the compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that is the drug involved contains a fentanyl-related compound, the offender is guilty of possession of a fentanyl-related compound and shall be punished under division (C)(11) of this section.

(11) If the drug involved in the violation is a fentanyl-related compound and neither division (C)(9)(a) nor division (C)(10)(a) of this section applies to the drug involved, or is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance that contains a fentanyl-related compound or is a combination of a fentanyl-related compound and any other controlled substance and neither division (C)(9)(a) nor division (C)(10)(a) of this section applies to the drug involved, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of a fentanyl-related compound. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(11)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, possession of a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams, possession of a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than one hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams, possession of a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.
(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred unit doses but is less than two hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than twenty grams, possession of a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred unit doses but is less than five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds twenty grams but is less than fifty grams, possession of a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred unit doses but is less than one thousand unit doses or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than one hundred grams, possession of a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses or equals or exceeds one hundred grams, possession of a fentanyl-related compound is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(D) Arrest or conviction for a minor misdemeanor violation of this section does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries about the person's criminal record, including any inquiries contained in any application for employment, license, or other right or privilege, or made in connection with the person's appearance as a witness.

(E) In addition to any prison term or jail term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13, 2929.14, 2929.22, 2929.24, and 2929.25 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction that is imposed for the offense under this section, sections 2929.11 to 2929.18, or sections 2929.21 to 2929.28 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section may suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. If applicable, the court also shall do the following:

(1) (a) If the violation is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent.

(b) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay a mandatory fine or other fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

(c) If a person is charged with a violation of this section that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the clerk shall pay the forfeited bail pursuant to division (E)(1)(b) of this section as if it were a mandatory fine imposed under division (E)(1)(a) of this section.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(F) It is an affirmative defense, as provided in section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, to a charge of a fourth degree felony violation under this section that the controlled substance that gave rise to the charge is in an amount, is in a form, is prepared, compounded, or mixed with substances that are not controlled substances in a manner, or is possessed under any other circumstances, that indicate that the substance was possessed solely for personal use. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this section, if, in accordance with section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, an accused who is charged with a fourth degree felony violation of division (C)(2), (4), (5), or (6) of this section sustains the burden of going forward with evidence of and establishes by a preponderance of the evidence the affirmative defense described in this division, the accused may be prosecuted for and may plead guilty to or be
convicted of a misdemeanor violation of division (C)(2) of this section or a fifth degree felony violation of division (C)(4), (5), or (6) of this section respectively.

(G) When a person is charged with possessing a bulk amount or multiple of a bulk amount, division (E) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code applies regarding the determination of the amount of the controlled substance involved at the time of the offense.

(H) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of possession of a controlled substance analog under division (C)(8) of this section that the person charged with violating that offense obtained, possessed, or used one of the following items that are excluded from the meaning of "controlled substance analog" under section 3719.01 of the Revised Code:

1. A controlled substance;
2. Any substance for which there is an approved new drug application;
3. With respect to a particular person, any substance if an exemption is in effect for investigational use for that person pursuant to federal law to the extent that conduct with respect to that substance is pursuant to that exemption.

(I) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section prior to September 13, 2016, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender's license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion.

Upon the filing of a motion under division (I) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 201, §1, eff. 3/22/2019.
Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 229, §1, eff. 3/22/2019.
Amended by 132nd General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 1, §1, eff. 10/31/2018.
Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 171, §1, eff. 9/14/2016.
Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 110, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.
Amended by 129th General Assembly File No.189, HB 334, §1, eff. 12/20/2012.
Amended by 129th General Assembly File No.43, HB 64, §1, eff. 10/17/2011.
Amended by 129th General Assembly File No.29, HB 86, §1, eff. 9/30/2011.
Effective Date: 01-01-2004; 05-17-2006; 2008 HB195 09-30-2008.

2925.12 Possessing drug abuse instruments.

(A) No person shall knowingly make, obtain, possess, or use any instrument, article, or thing the customary and primary purpose of which is for the administration or use of a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, when the instrument involved is a hypodermic or syringe, whether or not of crude or extemporized manufacture or assembly, and the instrument, article, or thing involved has been used by the offender to unlawfully administer or use a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, or to prepare a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, for unlawful administration or use.

(B) This section does not apply to manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4723., 4729., 4730., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of possessing drug abuse instruments, a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, a violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(D) (1) In addition to any other sanction imposed upon an offender for a violation of this section, the court may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of
circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. If the offender is a professionally licensed person, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(2) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section prior to the effective date of this amendment may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender's license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion.

Upon the filing of a motion under division (D)(2) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 204, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.
Effective Date: 01-01-2004; 05-17-2006

2925.14 Illegal use or possession of drug paraphernalia.
(A) As used in this section, "drug paraphernalia" means any equipment, product, or material of any kind that is used by the offender, intended by the offender for use, or designed for use, in propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body, a controlled substance in violation of this chapter. "Drug paraphernalia" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following equipment, products, or materials that are used by the offender, intended by the offender for use, or designed by the offender for use, in any of the following manners:
(1) A kit for propagating, cultivating, growing, or harvesting any species of a plant that is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived;
(2) A kit for manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, or preparing a controlled substance;
(3) Any object, instrument, or device for manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, or preparing methamphetamine;
(4) An isomerization device for increasing the potency of any species of a plant that is a controlled substance;
(5) Testing equipment for identifying, or analyzing the strength, effectiveness, or purity of, a controlled substance;
(6) A scale or balance for weighing or measuring a controlled substance;
(7) A diluent or adulterant, such as quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, dextrose, or lactose, for cutting a controlled substance;
(8) A separation gin or sifter for removing twigs and seeds from, or otherwise cleaning or refining, marihuana;
(9) A blender, bowl, container, spoon, or mixing device for compounding a controlled substance;
(10) A capsule, balloon, envelope, or container for packaging small quantities of a controlled substance;
(11) A container or device for storing or concealing a controlled substance;
(12) A hypodermic syringe, needle, or instrument for parenterally injecting a controlled substance into the human body;
(13) An object, instrument, or device for ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body, marihuana, cocaine, hashish, or hashish oil, such as a metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic, or ceramic pipe, with or without a screen, permanent screen, hashish head, or punctured metal bowl; water pipe; carburetion tube or device; smoking or carburetion mask; roach clip or similar object used to hold burning material, such as a marihuana cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held in the hand; miniature cocaine spoon, or cocaine vial; chamber pipe; carburetor pipe; electric pipe; air driver pipe; chillum; bong; or ice pipe or chiller.
(B) In determining if any equipment, product, or material is drug paraphernalia, a court or law enforcement officer shall consider, in addition to other relevant factors, the following:
(1) Any statement by the owner, or by anyone in control, of the equipment, product, or material, concerning its use;
(2) The proximity in time or space of the equipment, product, or material, or of the act relating to the equipment, product, or material, to a violation of any provision of this chapter;
(3) The proximity of the equipment, product, or material to any controlled substance;
(4) The existence of any residue of a controlled substance on the equipment, product, or material;
(5) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of the owner, or of anyone in control, of the equipment, product, or material, to deliver it to any person whom the owner or person in control of the equipment, product, or material knows intends to use the object to facilitate a violation of any provision of this chapter. A finding that the owner, or anyone in control, of the equipment, product, or material, is not guilty of a violation of any other provision of this chapter does not prevent a finding that the equipment, product, or material was intended or designed by the offender for use as drug paraphernalia.
(6) Any oral or written instruction provided with the equipment, product, or material concerning its use;
(7) Any descriptive material accompanying the equipment, product, or material and explaining or depicting its use;
(8) National or local advertising concerning the use of the equipment, product, or material;
(9) The manner and circumstances in which the equipment, product, or material is displayed for sale;
(10) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of the sales of the equipment, product, or material to the total sales of the business enterprise;
(11) The existence and scope of legitimate uses of the equipment, product, or material in the community;
(12) Expert testimony concerning the use of the equipment, product, or material.

(C) Subject to division (D)(2) of this section, no person shall knowingly use, or possess with purpose to use, drug paraphernalia.

(D) This section does not apply to manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4723., 4729., 4730., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the possession or use of a hypodermic as authorized by section 3719.172 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding Chapter 2981. of the Revised Code, any drug paraphernalia that was used, possessed, sold, or manufactured in a violation of this section shall be seized, after a conviction for that violation shall be forfeited, and upon forfeiture shall be disposed of pursuant to division (B) of section 2981.12 of the Revised Code.

(F) Whoever violates division (C)(1) of this section is guilty of illegal use or possession of drug paraphernalia, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(G) In addition to any other sanction imposed upon an offender for a violation of this section, the court may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. If the offender is a professionally licensed person, in addition to any other
sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(2) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section prior to the effective date of this amendment may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender's license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion. Upon the filing of a motion under division (G)(2) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 204, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.
Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 131, SB 337, §1, eff. 9/28/2012.
Effective Date: 01-01-2004; 05-17-2006; 07-01-2007

2925.141 Illegal use or possession of marihuana drug paraphernalia.
A) As used in this section, "drug paraphernalia" has the same meaning as in section 2925.14 of the Revised Code.
B) In determining if any equipment, product, or material is drug paraphernalia, a court or law enforcement officer shall consider, in addition to other relevant factors, all factors identified in division (B) of section 2925.14 of the Revised Code.
C) No person shall knowingly use, or possess with purpose to use, any drug paraphernalia that is equipment, a product, or material of any kind that is used by the person, intended by the person for use, or designed for use in storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body marihuana.
D) This section does not apply to any person identified in division (D)(1) of section 2925.14 of the Revised Code, and it shall not be construed to prohibit the possession or use of a hypodermic as authorized by section 3719.172 of the Revised Code.
E) Division (E) of section 2925.14 of the Revised Code applies with respect to any drug paraphernalia that was used or possessed in violation of this section.
F) Whoever violates division (C) of this section is guilty of illegal use or possession of marihuana drug paraphernalia, a minor misdemeanor.
G) (1) In addition to any other sanction imposed upon an offender for a violation of this section, the court may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years. If the offender is a professionally licensed person, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.
(2) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section prior to the effective date of this amendment may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender's license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion. Upon the filing of a motion under division (G)(2) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 204, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.
Added by 129th General Assembly File No. 131, SB 337, §1, eff. 9/28/2012.
2925.37 Counterfeit controlled substance offenses.

(A) No person shall knowingly possess any counterfeit controlled substance.

(B) No person shall knowingly make, sell, offer to sell, or deliver any substance that the person knows is a counterfeit controlled substance.

(C) No person shall make, possess, sell, offer to sell, or deliver any punch, die, plate, stone, or other device knowing or having reason to know that it will be used to print or reproduce a trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark upon a counterfeit controlled substance.

(D) No person shall sell, offer to sell, give, or deliver any counterfeit controlled substance to a juvenile.

(E) No person shall directly or indirectly represent a counterfeit controlled substance as a controlled substance by describing its effects as the physical or psychological effects associated with use of a controlled substance.

(F) No person shall directly or indirectly falsely represent or advertise a counterfeit controlled substance as a controlled substance. As used in this division, "advertise" means engaging in "advertisement," as defined in section 3715.01 of the Revised Code.

(G) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of counterfeit controlled substances, a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(H) Whoever violates division (B) or (C) of this section is guilty of trafficking in counterfeit controlled substances. Except as otherwise provided in this division, trafficking in counterfeit controlled substances is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in counterfeit controlled substances is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(I) Whoever violates division (D) of this section is guilty of aggravated trafficking in counterfeit controlled substances. Except as otherwise provided in this division, aggravated trafficking in counterfeit controlled substances is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(J) Whoever violates division (E) of this section is guilty of promoting and encouraging drug abuse. Except as otherwise provided in this division, promoting and encouraging drug abuse is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, promoting and encouraging drug abuse is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(K) Whoever violates division (F) of this section is guilty of fraudulent drug advertising. Except as otherwise provided in this division, fraudulent drug advertising is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, fraudulent drug advertising is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(L) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by divisions (H) to (K) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (B), (C), (D), (E), or (F) of this section may suspend for not more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit. However, if the offender pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or the law of another state or the United States arising out of the same set of circumstances as the violation, the court shall suspend the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit for not more than five years.

If the offender is a professionally licensed person, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(2) Any offender who received a mandatory suspension of the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit under this section prior to the effective date of this amendment may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting the termination of the suspension. However, an offender who pleaded guilty to or was convicted of a
violation of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially similar municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States that arose out of the same set of circumstances as the violation for which the offender's license or permit was suspended under this section shall not file such a motion.

Upon the filing of a motion under division (L)(2) of this section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may terminate the suspension.

(M) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay a fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, SB 204, §1, eff. 9/13/2016.

Effective Date: 01-01-2004 .

Alcohol Laws

4301.63 Purchase of beer or intoxicating liquor by persons under twenty-one prohibited.
Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no person under the age of twenty-one years shall purchase beer or intoxicating liquor.

4301.631 Purchase or consumption low-alcohol beverage by persons under eighteen prohibited.
(A) As used in this section, "underage person" means a person under eighteen years of age.
(B) No underage person shall purchase any low-alcohol beverage.
(C) No underage person shall order, pay for, share the cost of, or attempt to purchase any low-alcohol beverage.
(D) No person shall knowingly furnish any false information as to the name, age, or other identification of any underage person for the purpose of obtaining or with the intent to obtain any low-alcohol beverage for an underage person, by purchase or as a gift.
(E) No underage person shall knowingly show or give false information concerning the person's name, age, or other identification for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise obtaining any low-alcohol beverage in any place in this state.
(F) No person shall sell or furnish any low-alcohol beverage to, or buy any low-alcohol beverage for, an underage person, unless given by a physician in the regular line of his practice or given for established religious purposes, or unless the underage person is accompanied by a parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian.
No permit issued by the division of liquor control shall be suspended, revoked, or canceled because of a violation of this division or division (G) of this section.
(G) No person who is the owner or occupant of any public or private place shall knowingly allow any underage person to remain in or on the place while possessing or consuming any low-alcohol beverage, unless the low-alcohol beverage is given to the person possessing or consuming it by that person's parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian, and the parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian is present when the person possesses or consumes the low-alcohol beverage.
An owner of a public or private place is not liable for acts or omissions in violation of this division that are committed by a lessee of that place, unless the owner authorizes or acquiesces in the lessee's acts or omissions.
(H) No underage person shall knowingly possess or consume any low-alcohol beverage in any public or private place, unless accompanied by a parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian, or unless the low-alcohol beverage is given by a physician in the regular line of the physician's practice or given for established religious purposes.
(I) No parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian of an underage person shall knowingly permit the underage person to violate this section.

Effective Date: 07-01-1997 .
4301.633 Furnishing false information to obtain beer or intoxicating liquor for person under twenty-one.  
Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no person shall knowingly furnish any false information as to the name, age, or other identification of any person under twenty-one years of age for the purpose of obtaining or with the intent to obtain, beer or intoxicating liquor for a person under twenty-one years of age, by purchase, or as a gift.

4301.634 Furnishing false information to obtain beer or intoxicating liquor by person under twenty-one.  
Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no person under the age of twenty-one years shall knowingly show or give false information concerning the person's name, age, or other identification for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise obtaining beer or intoxicating liquor in any place in this state where beer or intoxicating liquor is sold under a permit issued by the division of liquor control or sold by the division.

Effective Date: 07-01-1997.

4301.64 Prohibition against consumption of beer or intoxicating liquor in motor vehicle.  
No person shall consume any beer or intoxicating liquor in a motor vehicle. This section does not apply to persons described in division (D) of section 4301.62 of the Revised Code.

Cleveland Code of Ordinances  
Part Six. Offenses and Business Activities Code  
Title 1. General Offenses  
Chapter 617. Liquor Control

§ 617.01. Definitions
As used in the Codified Ordinances:
(a) “Alcohol” means ethyl alcohol, whether rectified or diluted with water or not, whatever its origin may be, and includes synthetic ethyl alcohol. Alcohol does not include denatured alcohol and wood alcohol.
(b) “Intoxicating liquor” and “liquor” include all liquids and compounds, other than beer as defined in division (c) of this section containing one-half of one percent (0.5%) or more of alcohol by volume which are fit to use for beverage purposes, from whatever source and by whatever process produced, by whatever name called and whether or not the same are medicated, proprietary or patented. The phrase includes wine as defined in RC 4301.01 even if it contains less than four percent (4%) of alcohol by volume, mixed beverages as defined in RC 4301.01 even if they contain less than four percent (4%) of alcohol by volume, cider, as defined in RC 4301.01, alcohol and all solids and confections which contain any alcohol.
(c) “Beer”, “malt liquor” or “malt beverages” includes all brewed or fermented malt products containing one-half of one percent (0.5%) or more of alcohol by volume but not more than six percent (6%) of alcohol by weight.
(d) “Person” includes firms and corporations.
(e) “Cider” means all liquids fit to use for beverage purposes that contain one-half of one per cent (0.5%) of alcohol by volume, but not more than six per cent (6%) of alcohol by weight that are made through the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe apples, including, without limitation, flavored, sparkling, or carbonated cider and cider made from pure condensed apple must.
(RC 4301.01; Ord. No. 90-96. Passed 3-18-96, eff. 3-26-96)

§ 617.02. Sales to and Use by Minors; Securing Public Accommodations
(a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter or RC Chapter 4301, no person shall sell beer or intoxicating liquor to an underage person, or buy beer or intoxicating liquor for, or furnish it to, an underage person, unless given by a physician in the regular line of his or her practice or given for established religious purposes, or unless the underage person is accompanied by a parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian. In proceedings before the Liquor Control Commission, no permit holder, his or her employee or agent charged with a violation of this division shall, for the same offense, be charged with a violation of division (A)(1) of RC 4301.22.
(b) No person who is the owner or occupant of any public or private place shall knowingly allow any underage person to remain in or on the place while possessing or consuming beer or intoxicating liquor, unless the intoxicating liquor or beer is given to the person possessing or consuming it by that person’s parent, spouse who is
not an underage person, or legal guardian and the parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian is present at the time of the person’s possession or consumption of the beer or intoxicating liquor.
An owner of a public or private place is not liable for acts or omissions in violation of this division that are committed by a lessee of that public place, unless the owner authorizes or acquiesces in the lessee’s acts or omissions.

(c) No person shall engage or use accommodations at a hotel, inn, cabin, campground or restaurant when he or she knows or has reason to know either of the following:
(1) That beer or intoxicating liquor will be consumed by an underage person on the premises of the accommodations that the person engages or uses, unless the person engaging or using the accommodations is the spouse of the underage person and who is not himself or herself an underage person, or is the parent or legal guardian of all of the underage persons, who consume beer or intoxicating liquor on the premises and that person is on the premises at all times when beer or intoxicating liquor is being consumed by an underage person;
(2) That a drug of abuse will be consumed on the premises of the accommodations by any person, except a person who obtained the drug of abuse pursuant to a prescription issued by a practitioner and has the drug of abuse in the original container in which it was dispensed to the person.

(d) (1) No person is required to permit the engagement of accommodations at any hotel, inn, cabin or campground by an underage person or for an underage person, if the person engaging the accommodations knows or has reason to know that the underage person is intoxicated, or that the underage person possesses any beer or intoxicating liquor and is not accompanied by a parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian who is or will be present at all times when the beer or intoxicating liquor is being consumed by the underage person.
(2) No underage person shall knowingly engage or attempt to engage accommodations at any hotel, inn, cabin or campground by presenting identification that falsely indicates that he or she is twenty-one (21) years of age or older for the purpose of violating this section.

(e) No underage person shall knowingly possess or consume any beer or intoxicating liquor, in any public or private place, unless the underage person is accompanied by a parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian, or unless the beer or intoxicating liquor is given by a physician in the regular line of his or her practice or given for established religious purposes.

(f) No parent, spouse who is not an underage person, or legal guardian of a minor shall knowingly permit the minor to violate this section or divisions (a) to (d) of Section 617.021.

(g) The operator of any hotel, inn, cabin or campground shall make the provisions of this section available in writing to any person engaging or using accommodations at the hotel, inn, cabin or campground.

(h) As used in this section:
(1) “Drug of abuse” has the same meaning as in RC 3719.011.
(2) “Hotel” has the same meaning as in RC 3731.01.
(3) “Minor” means a person under the age of eighteen (18) years.
(4) “Practitioner” and “prescription” have the same meanings as in RC 3719.01.
(5) “Underage person” means a person under the age of twenty-one (21) years.

(i) Whoever violates division (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. Whoever violates division (a) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, shall be fined not less than five hundred ($500.00) and not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), and, in addition to the fine, may be imprisoned for a definite term of not more than six (6) months.

(j) The provisions of this section relating to the attempted purchase, purchase, sale, possession or consumption of beer apply only to persons who on July 31, 1987, are less than nineteen (19) years of age.

(Ord. No. 90-96. Passed 3-18-96, eff. 3-26-96)

§ 617.021. Purchase, Consumption or Possession by Minor; Misrepresentation
(a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter or RC Chapter 4301, no person under the age of twenty-one (21) years shall purchase beer or intoxicating liquor.
(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter or RC Chapter 4301, no person shall knowingly furnish any false information as to the name, age or other identification of any person under twenty-one (21) years of age for the
purpose of obtaining or with the intent to obtain, beer or intoxicating liquor for a person under twenty-one (21) years of age, by purchase, or as a gift.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter or RC Chapter 4301, no person under the age of twenty-one (21) years shall knowingly show or give false information concerning his or her name, age or other identification for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise obtaining beer or intoxicating liquor in any place where beer or intoxicating liquor is sold under a permit issued by the State Division of Liquor Control or sold by the State Division of Liquor Control.

(d) (1) Whoever violates any provision of this section for which no other penalty is provided is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(2) Whoever violates division (a) of this section, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.00). The court imposing a fine for a violation of division (a) of this section may order that the fine be paid by the performance of public work at a reasonable hourly rate established by the court. The court shall designate the time within which the public work shall be completed.

(3) Whoever violates division (c) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If, in committing a first violation of that section, the offender presented to the permit holder or the permit holder’s employee or agent a false, fictitious, or altered identification card, a false or fictitious driver’s license purportedly issued by any state, or a driver’s license issued by any state that has been altered, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree and shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty ($250.00) and not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than six (6) months.

(4) On a second violation of division (c) of this section or if the offender has violated RC 4301.634 once in the past on a first violation of division (c) of this section in which, for the second time, the offender presented to the permit holder or the permit holder’s employee or agent a false, fictitious, or altered identification card, a false or fictitious driver’s license purportedly issued by any state, or a driver’s license issued by any state that has been altered, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree and shall be fined not less than five hundred ($500.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than six (6) months. The court also may suspend the offender’s driver’s or commercial driver’s license or permit or nonresident operating privilege or deny the offender the opportunity to be issued a driver’s or commercial driver’s license for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days.

(5) On a third or subsequent violation of division (c) of this section or if the offender has violated RC 4301.634 one (1) or more times in the past, on a first or subsequent violation of division (c) of this section if the total violations of this section and RC 4301.634 is three (3) or more, in which, for the third or subsequent time, the offender presented to the permit holder or the permit holder’s employee or agent a false, fictitious, or altered identification card, a false or fictitious driver’s license purportedly issued by any state, or a driver’s license issued by any state that has been altered, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree and shall be fined not less than five hundred ($500.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), and may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than six (6) months. The court also shall suspend the offender’s driver’s or commercial driver’s license or permit or nonresident operating privilege or deny the offender the opportunity to be issued a driver’s or commercial driver’s license for a period of ninety (90) days, and the court may order that the suspension or denial remain in effect until the offender attains the age of twenty-one (21) years. The court also may order the offender to perform a determinate number of hours of community service, with the court determining the actual number of hours and the nature of the community service the offender shall perform.

(Ord. No. 834-03. Passed 6-10-03, eff. 6-12-03)

§ 617.03. Sales to Intoxicated Persons

(a) No permit holder and no agent or employee of a permit holder shall sell or furnish beer or intoxicating liquor to an intoxicated person.

(b) No intoxicating liquor shall be sold to any individual who habitually drinks intoxicating liquor to excess, or to whom the department has, after investigation, determined to prohibit the sale of such intoxicating liquor, because of cause shown by the husband, wife, father, mother, brother, sister, or other person dependent upon, or in charge of such individual, or by the mayor of any municipal corporation, or a township trustee of any township in which the
individual resides. The order of the State Division of Liquor Control in such case shall remain in effect until revoked by the State Division of Liquor Control.

(RC 4301.22(B), (C))

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(RC 4301.99(D); Ord. No. 834-03. Passed 6-10-03, eff. 6-12-03)

§ 617.04. Liquor Consumption in Motor Vehicle

(a) No person shall consume any beer or intoxicating liquor in a motor vehicle. This section does not apply to persons described in division (D) of RC 4301.62.

(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(RC 4301.99(B); Ord. No. 90-96. Passed 3-18-96, eff. 3-26-96)

(RC 4301.64)

§ 617.07. Open Container Prohibited; Exception

(a) As used in this section, “street”, “highway”, and “motor vehicle” have the same meanings as in RC 4511.01.

(b) No person shall have in his or her possession an opened container of beer or intoxicating liquor in any of the following circumstances:

1. In a state liquor store;
2. On the premises of the holder of any permit issued by the department of liquor control;
3. In any other public place;
4. While operating or being a passenger in or on a motor vehicle on any street, highway, or other public or private property open to the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking;
5. While being in or on a stationary motor vehicle on any street, highway, or other public or private property open to the public for purposes of vehicular travel or parking.

(c) This section does not apply to beer or intoxicating liquor which has been lawfully purchased for consumption on the premises where bought of a holder of an A-1-A, A-2, D-1, D-2, D-3, D-3a, D-4, D-4a, D-5, D-5a, D-5b, D-5c, D-5d, D-5e, D-5f, D-5g, D-5h, D-5i, D-7, E, F, or F-2 permit, or to beer or intoxicating liquor consumed on the premises of a convention facility as provided in RC 4303.201.

(d) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(RC 4301.62; Ord. No. 1011-95. Passed 8-23-95, eff. 9-1-95)

§ 617.12. Consumption of Intoxicating Liquor in Parks and Recreational Facilities

(a) Subject to division (b) of this section, no person shall consume any intoxicating liquor, as defined in Section 617.01, upon the grounds of any park, parkway, playground, ballfield, tennis court, skating rink, recreation center or model airplane field which is owned and controlled by the City.

(b) When the Director of Parks, Recreation and Properties issues a permit pursuant to Section 133.03 to the sponsors of an event or activity, the primary purpose of which is something other than the consumption of intoxicating liquor, division (a) of this section shall not apply to those who participate in said event or activity.

(c) Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree and shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars ($500.00) and, sentenced to not less than thirty (30) days’ imprisonment. The minimum fine to be imposed by the court for a violation of the provisions of this section is mandatory. The court shall not suspend all or any portion of said minimum fine; provided that in lieu of all or a portion of the sentence of imprisonment required hereunder, the court may require the offender to perform supervised community service work pursuant to division (H) of RC 2951.02.

(Ord. No. 1562-90. Passed 4-8-91, eff. 4-15-91)

Part Six. Offenses and Business Activities Code
Title 1. General Offenses
Chapter 607. Drug Abuse Control
§ 607.01. Definitions

As used in this chapter, certain terms are defined as follows:

(a) “Administer” means the direct application of a drug, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means to a person or an animal.

(b) “Controlled substance” means a drug, compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V.

(c) “Dispense” means sell, leave with, give away, dispose of, or deliver.

(d) “Distribute” means to deal in, ship, transport, or deliver but does not include administering or dispensing a drug.

(e) “Hypodermic” means a hypodermic syringe or needle, or other instrument or device for the subcutaneous injection of medication.

(f) “Manufacturer” means a person who plants, cultivates, harvests, processes, makes, prepares, or otherwise engages in any part of the production of a controlled substance by propagation, compounding, conversion, or processing, either directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, and includes any packaging or repackaging of the substance or labeling or relabeling of its container and other activities incident to production, except that this term does not include a pharmacist who prepares, compounds, packages, or labels a controlled substance as an incident to dispensing a controlled substance in accordance with a prescription and in the usual course of professional practice.

(g) “Marihuana” means all parts of any plant of the genus cannabis, whether growing or not, the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of the plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds or resin. It does not include the mature stalks of the plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oils or cake made from the seeds of the plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks, except the resin extracted therefrom, fiber, oil or cake, or the sterilized seed of the plant that is incapable of germination.

(h) “Noxious additive” means any element or compound designated by the State Board of Pharmacy for use as a safe and effective ingredient in any product containing the ingredient toluene, the gas, fumes, or vapor of which when inhaled can induce intoxication, excitement, giddiness, irrational behavior, depression, stuefaction, paralysis, unconsciousness, asphyxiation, or other harmful physiological effects, that will discourage the intentional smelling or inhaling of the fumes of such product. A noxious additive shall not be added to such a product if such addition would make the product unsuitable for its intended use or adversely affect the performance of the product. The addition of a noxious additive to such a product is not required if the Board determines that the normal chemical composition of the product creates a level of noxiousness that is sufficient to discourage the intentional smelling or inhaling of the product’s fumes.

(i) “Official written order” means an order written on a form provided for that purpose by the Director of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, under any laws of the United States making provision therefor, if such order forms are authorized and required by Federal law.

(j) “Pharmacist” means a person registered with the State Board of Pharmacy as a compounder and dispenser of drugs.

(k) “Pharmacy” means any area, room, rooms, place of business, department, or portion of any of the foregoing, where prescriptions are filled or where drugs, dangerous drugs, or poisons are compounded, sold, offered, or displayed for sale, dispensed, or distributed to the public.

(l) “Practitioner” means the following:

(1) A person who is licensed pursuant to RC Chapter 4715, 4731 or 4741 and authorized by law to write prescriptions for drugs or dangerous drugs;

(2) An advanced practice nurse authorized under RC 4723.56 to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices.

(m) “Prescription” means a written or oral order for a controlled substance for the use of a particular person or a particular animal given by a practitioner in the course of professional practice and in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Director of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, pursuant to the Federal drug abuse control law.

(n) “Sale” includes delivery, barter, exchange, transfer, or gift, or offer thereof, and each such transaction made by any person whether, as principal, proprietor, agent, servant, or employee.
(o) “Schedule I”, “Schedule II”, “Schedule III”, “Schedule IV” and “Schedule V” mean controlled substance Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V respectively, established pursuant to RC 3719.41, as amended pursuant to RC 3719.43 or 3719.44.
(p) “Wholesaler” means a person who, on official written orders other than prescriptions, supplies controlled substances that he or she himself or herself has not manufactured, produced, or prepared and includes “wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs” as this term is defined in RC 4729.02.
(q) “Drug of abuse” means any controlled substance as defined in division (b) of this section, any harmful intoxicant as defined in division (x) of this section and any dangerous drug as defined in division (r) of this section.
(r) “Dangerous drug” means any of the following:
   (1) Any drug which, under the “Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act”, Federal narcotic law, RC 3715.01 to 3715.22 or RC Chapter 3719, may be dispensed only upon a prescription;
   (2) Any drug which contains a Schedule V controlled substance and which is exempt from RC Chapter 3719 or to which such chapter does not apply;
   (3) Any drug intended for administration by injection into the human body other than through a natural orifice of the human body.
(s) “Bulk amount” of a controlled substance has the same meaning as in RC 2925.01, as that section may be amended.
(t) “Unit dose” means an amount or unit of a compound, mixture, or preparation containing a controlled substance, such amount or unit being separately identifiable and in such form as to indicate that it is the amount or unit by which the controlled substance is separately administered to or taken by an individual.
(u) “Cultivate” includes planting, watering, fertilizing, or tilling.
(v) “Drug abuse offense” means any of the following:
   (1) A violation of Sections 607.02 to 607.08, 607.12 or 607.14 of this chapter or RC 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.11, 2925.12, 2925.13, 2925.22, 2925.23, 2925.31, 2925.32, 2925.36, or 2925.37.
   (2) A violation of an existing or former law of this or any other state or of the United States that is substantially equivalent to any section listed in division (v)(1) of this section.
   (3) An offense under an existing or former law of this or any other state, or of the United States, of which planting, cultivating, harvesting, processing, making, manufacturing, producing, shipping, transporting, delivering, acquiring, possessing, storing, distributing, dispensing, selling, inducing another to use, administering to another, using, or otherwise dealing with a controlled substance is an element.
   (4) A conspiracy or attempt to commit, or complicity in committing or attempting to commit, any offense under division (v)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.
(w) “Felony drug abuse offense” means any drug abuse offense that would constitute a felony under the laws of this State, except a violation of RC 2925.11.
(x) “Harmful intoxicant” does not include beer or intoxicating liquor, but means any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance the gas, fumes, or vapor of which when inhaled can induce intoxication, excitement, giddiness, irrational behavior, depression, stupefaction, paralysis, unconsciousness, asphyxiation, or other harmful physiological effects, and includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:
   (1) Any volatile organic solvent, plastic cement, model cement, fingernail polish remover, lacquer thinner, cleaning fluid, gasoline, and any other preparation containing a volatile organic solvent;
   (2) Any aerosol propellant;
   (3) Any fluorocarbon refrigerant;
   (4) Any anesthetic gas.
(y) “Manufacture” means to plant, cultivate, harvest, process, make, prepare, or otherwise engage in any part of the production of a drug, by propagation, extraction, chemical synthesis, or compounding, or any combination of the same, and includes packaging, repackaging, labeling, and other activities incident to production.
(z) “Possess” or “possession” means having control over a thing or substance but may not be inferred solely from mere access to the thing or substance through ownership or occupation of the premises upon which the thing or substance is found.
(aa) “Sample drug” means a drug or pharmaceutical preparation that would be hazardous to health or safety if used without the supervision of a practitioner, or a drug of abuse, and that, at one time, had been placed in a container plainly marked as a sample by a manufacturer.
“Standard pharmaceutical reference manual” means the current edition, with cumulative changes if any, of any of the following reference works:
1. *The National Formulary*;
3. Other standard references that are approved by the State Board of Pharmacy.

“Juvenile” means a person under eighteen (18) years of age.

§ 607.02. Gift of Marihuana
(a) No person shall knowingly give or offer to make a gift of twenty (20) grams or less of marihuana.
(b) Whoever violates this section is guilty of trafficking in marihuana, a minor misdemeanor for the first offense and a misdemeanor of the third degree for any subsequent offense. If, the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, the violation is a misdemeanor of the third degree.

§ 607.03. Drug Abuse: Controlled Substance Possession or Use
(a) No person shall knowingly obtain, possess, or use a controlled substance.
(b) This section does not apply to the following:
1. Manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with RC Chapters 3719, 4715, 4723, 4729, 4731, and 4741;
2. If the offense involves an anabolic steroid, any person who is conducting or participating in a research project involving the use of an anabolic steroid if the project has been approved by the United States food and drug administration;
3. Any person who sells, offers for sale, prescribes, dispenses, or administers for livestock or other nonhuman species an anabolic steroid that is expressly intended for administration through implants to livestock or other nonhuman species and approved for that purpose under the “Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,” 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C. 301, as amended, and is sold, offered for sale, prescribed, dispensed, or administered for that purpose in accordance with that act;
4. Any person who obtained the controlled substance pursuant to a prescription issued by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs.
(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of drug abuse, and shall be sentenced as follows:
1. If the drug involved is a compound, mixture, preparation or substance included in Schedule III, IV or V, and the amount of drug involved is less than the bulk amount, drug abuse is a misdemeanor of the third degree, and if the offender has previously been convicted of a drug abuse offense, drug abuse is a misdemeanor of the second degree;
2. If the drug involved is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing marihuana other than hashish, and the amount is less than two hundred (200) grams drug abuse is a misdemeanor of the first degree, unless the amount of marihuana involved is less than one hundred (100) grams, in which case drug abuse is a minor misdemeanor;
3. If the drug involved is an anabolic steroid included in Schedule III, and the amount involved is less than the bulk amount, drug abuse is a misdemeanor of the third degree and, in lieu of sentencing an offender to a definite or indefinite term of imprisonment in a detention facility, the court may place the offender on conditional probation pursuant to division (F) of RC 2951.02, unless the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, in which case drug abuse is a misdemeanor of the second degree.
(d) Arrest or conviction for a minor misdemeanor violation of this section does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries about the person’s criminal record, including any inquiries contained in any application for employment, license or other right or privilege, or made in connection with the person’s appearance as a witness.

(RC 2925.01; Ord. No. 834-03. Passed 6-10-03, eff. 6-12-03)

§ 607.03. Drug Abuse: Controlled Substance Possession or Use
(a) No person shall knowingly obtain, possess, or use a controlled substance.
(b) This section does not apply to the following:
1. Manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with RC Chapters 3719, 4715, 4723, 4729, 4731, and 4741;
2. If the offense involves an anabolic steroid, any person who is conducting or participating in a research project involving the use of an anabolic steroid if the project has been approved by the United States food and drug administration;
3. Any person who sells, offers for sale, prescribes, dispenses, or administers for livestock or other nonhuman species an anabolic steroid that is expressly intended for administration through implants to livestock or other nonhuman species and approved for that purpose under the “Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,” 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C. 301, as amended, and is sold, offered for sale, prescribed, dispensed, or administered for that purpose in accordance with that act;
4. Any person who obtained the controlled substance pursuant to a prescription issued by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs.
(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of drug abuse, and shall be sentenced as follows:
1. If the drug involved is a compound, mixture, preparation or substance included in Schedule III, IV or V, and the amount of drug involved is less than the bulk amount, drug abuse is a misdemeanor of the third degree, and if the offender has previously been convicted of a drug abuse offense, drug abuse is a misdemeanor of the second degree;
2. If the drug involved is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing marihuana other than hashish, and the amount is less than two hundred (200) grams drug abuse is a misdemeanor of the first degree, unless the amount of marihuana involved is less than one hundred (100) grams, in which case drug abuse is a minor misdemeanor;
3. If the drug involved is an anabolic steroid included in Schedule III, and the amount involved is less than the bulk amount, drug abuse is a misdemeanor of the third degree and, in lieu of sentencing an offender to a definite or indefinite term of imprisonment in a detention facility, the court may place the offender on conditional probation pursuant to division (F) of RC 2951.02, unless the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, in which case drug abuse is a misdemeanor of the second degree.
(d) Arrest or conviction for a minor misdemeanor violation of this section does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries about the person’s criminal record, including any inquiries contained in any application for employment, license or other right or privilege, or made in connection with the person’s appearance as a witness.

(RC 2925.03; Ord. No. 834-03. Passed 6-10-03, eff. 6-12-03)
§ 607.04. Possessing Drug Abuse Instruments
(a) No person shall knowingly make, obtain, possess, or use any instrument, article, or thing whose customary and primary purpose is for the administration or use of a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, when the instrument involved is a hypodermic or syringe, whether or not of crude or extemporized manufacture or assembly, and the instrument, article, or thing involved has been used by the offender to unlawfully administer or use a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, or to prepare a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, for unlawful administration or use.
(b) This section does not apply to manufacturers, practitioners, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with RC Chapters 3719, 4715, 4729, 4731 and 4741 or RC 4723.56.
(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of possessing drug abuse instruments, a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the offender has previously been convicted of a drug abuse offense, a violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.
(RC 2925.12; Ord. No. 90-96. Passed 3-18-96, eff. 3-26-96)

§ 607.06. Deception to Obtain Dangerous Drugs – Repealed

§ 607.07. Possessing or Using Harmful Intoxicants
(a) Except for lawful research, clinical, medical, dental or veterinary purposes, no person, with purpose to induce intoxication or similar physiological effects, shall obtain, possess or use a harmful intoxicant.
(b) Whoever has not previously been convicted of a drug abuse offense and who violates this section is guilty of abusing harmful intoxicants, a misdemeanor of the first degree.
(c) In addition to any other sanction imposed upon an offender for a violation of this section, the court shall suspend for not less than six (6) months or more than five (5) years the offender’s driver’s or commercial driver’s license or permit. If the offender is a professionally licensed person, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court immediately shall comply with RC 2925.38.
(RC 2925.31; Ord. No. 834-03. Passed 6-10-03, eff. 6-12-03)

§ 607.071. Possessing or Using Toluene
(a) Except for lawful research, clinical, medical, dental, veterinary, industrial or manufacturing purposes, no person, with intent to induce intoxication or similar physiological effects, shall obtain, possess or use toluene, also known as tuleol, methylbenzene, phenylmethane or methacide.
(b) Except for lawful research, clinical, medical, dental, veterinary, industrial or manufacturing purposes, no person shall possess toluene, also known as tuleol, methylbenzene, phenylmethane or methacide, in a portable container unless the container is constructed of metal, has a tight closure, and is fitted with a spout or so designed that the contents can be poured without spilling.
(c) No person shall possess toluene in any container not clearly marked with the name of the product.
(d) No person shall possess toluene in any container not the original container unless the container is clearly labeled.
(1) Any product containing ten percent (10%) or more by weight of toluene shall be labeled with the signal word “Danger”, the statement of hazard “Harmful or fatal if swallowed”, and the statement “If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Call physician immediately.”
(2) Any product containing ten percent (10%) or more by weight of toluene shall bear the statement of hazard “Vapor harmful” in addition to the statements prescribed in subsection (d)(1) hereof.
(e) Whoever violates this section is guilty of improperly possessing or using toluene, a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the offender has previously been convicted of a drug abuse offense, improperly possessing or using toluene is a misdemeanor of the first degree, for which at least three (3) days’ imprisonment is mandatory.
(Ord. 2440-77. Passed 9-26-77, eff. 9-26-77)

§ 607.10. Hypodermic Possession, Display and Dispensing
(a) Possession of a hypodermic is authorized for:
(1) Any manufacturer or distributor of, or dealer in, hypodermics or medication packaged in hypodermics, and any authorized agent or employee of such manufacturer, distributor or dealer, in the regular course of business;
(2) Any terminal distributor of dangerous drugs, in the regular course of business;
(3) Any person authorized to administer injections, in the regular course of the person’s profession or employment;
(4) Any person, when the hypodermic in his or her possession was lawfully obtained and is kept and used for the purpose of self-administration of insulin or other drug prescribed by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs for the treatment of disease;
(5) Any person whose use of a hypodermic is for legal research, clinical, educational or medicinal purposes;
(6) Any farmer, for the lawful administration of a drug to an animal;
(7) Any person whose use of a hypodermic is for lawful professional, mechanical, trade or craft purposes.
(b) No manufacturer or distributor of, or dealer in, hypodermics or medication packaged in hypodermics, or their authorized agents or employees, and no terminal distributor of dangerous drugs shall display any hypodermic for sale. No person authorized to possess a hypodermic pursuant to division (a) hereof shall negligently fail to take reasonable precautions to prevent any hypodermic in his or her possession from theft or acquisition by any unauthorized person.
(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. If the offender has previously been convicted of a violation of this section, RC 3719.05, 3719.06, 3719.13, 3719.172(B), or 3719.31 or a drug abuse offense, a violation is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

§ 607.14. Counterfeit Controlled Substances
(a) No person shall knowingly possess any counterfeit controlled substance.
(b) As used in this section, “counterfeit controlled substance” means:
(1) Any drug that bears, or whose container or label bears, a trademark, trade name or other identifying mark used without authorization of the owner of rights to such trademark, trade name or identifying mark; or
(2) Any unmarked or unlabeled substance that is represented to be a controlled substance manufactured, processed, packed or distributed by a person other than the person that manufactured, processed, packed or distributed it; or
(3) Any substance that is represented to be a controlled substance but is not a controlled substance or is a different controlled substance; or
(4) Any substance other than a controlled substance that a reasonable person would believe to be a controlled substance because of its similarity in shape, size and color, or its markings, labeling, packaging, distribution or the price for which it is sold or offered for sale.
(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of possession of counterfeit controlled substances, a misdemeanor of the first degree.
(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a practitioner, pharmacist, pharmacy owner or other person whose conduct is in accordance with RC Chapters 3715, 3719, 4715, 4729, 4731 and 4741. The provisions of this section also shall not apply to a person who has been previously convicted of violation of RC 2925.37.

§ 607.16. Definitions
(a) “Drug paraphernalia” means all equipment, products and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use, in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of this chapter. It includes, but is not limited to:
(1) Kits used, intended for use, or designated for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing or harvesting of any species of plant which is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived;
(2) Kits used, intended for use, or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, or preparing controlled substances;
(3) Isomerization devices used, intended for use, or designed for use in increasing the potency of any species of plant which is a controlled substance;
(4) Testing equipment used, intended for use, or designed for use in identifying or in analyzing the strength, effectiveness or purity of controlled substances;
(5) Scales and balances used, intended for use, or designed for use in weighing or measuring controlled substances;
(6) Diluents and adulterants such as quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, dextrose and lactose, used, intended for use, or designed for use in cutting controlled substances;
(7) Separation gins and sifters used, intended for use, or designed for use in removing twigs and seeds from, or in otherwise cleaning or refining, marihuana;
(8) Blenders, bowls, containers, spoons and mixing devices used, intended for use, or designed for use in compounding controlled substances;
(9) Capsules, balloons, envelopes and other containers used, intended for use, or designed for use in packaging small quantities of controlled substances;
(10) Containers and other objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in storing or concealing controlled substances;
(11) Hypodermic syringes, needles and other objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in parenterally injecting controlled substances into the human body;
(12) Objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing marihuana, cocaine, hashish or hashish oil into the human body, such as:
A. Metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic or ceramic pipes with or without screens, permanent screens, hashish heads or punctured metal bowls;
B. Water pipes;
C. Carburetion tubes and devices;
D. Smoking and carburetion masks;
E. Roach clips: meaning objects used to hold burning material, such as a marihuana cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held in the hand;
F. Miniature cocaine spoons and cocaine vials;
G. Chamber pipes;
H. Carburetor pipes;
I. Electric pipes;
J. Air driver pipes;
K. Chillums;
L. Bongs;
M. Ice pipes or chillers.
(b) In determining whether an object is “Drug paraphernalia”, a court or other authority should consider, in addition to all other logically relevant factors, the following:
(1) Statements by an owner or by anyone in control of the object concerning its use;
(2) Prior convictions, if any, of an owner, or of anyone in control of the object, under any City, State or Federal law relating to any controlled substance;
(3) The proximity of the object, in time and space, to a direct violation of this chapter;
(4) The proximity of the object to controlled substances;
(5) The existence of any residue of controlled substances on the object;
(6) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of an owner, or of anyone in control of the object, to deliver it to persons whom he or she knows, or should reasonably know, intend to use the object to facilitate a violation of this chapter; the innocence of an owner or of anyone in control of the object as to a direct violation of this chapter shall not prevent a finding that the object is intended for use or designed for use as “Drug paraphernalia”; 
(7) Instruction, oral or written, provided with the object concerning its use;
(8) Descriptive materials accompanying the object which explain or depict its use;
(9) National and local advertising concerning its use;
(10) The manner in which the object is displayed for sale;
(11) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of sales of the object(s) to the total sales of the business enterprise;
(12) The existence and scope of legitimate uses for the object in the community;
(13) Expert testimony concerning its use.
(Ord. No. 90-96. Passed 3-18-96, eff. 3-26-96)

§ 607.17. Possession, Manufacture and Sale of Drug Paraphernalia
(a) It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance in violation of this chapter.
(b) It is unlawful for any person to deliver, sell, possess with intent to deliver or sell, or manufacture with intent to deliver or sell, drug paraphernalia, knowing that it will be used to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance in violation of this chapter.
(c) It is unlawful for any person to place in any newspaper, magazine, handbill or other publication any advertisement, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that the purpose of the advertisement, in whole or in part, is to promote the sale of objects designed or intended for use as drug paraphernalia.
(d) This section does not apply to manufacturers, practitioners, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with RC Chapters 3719, 4715, 4729, 4731 and 4741. This section shall not be construed to prohibit any possession, manufacture or use of hypodermics made lawful by Section 607.10 of the General Offenses Code of the Codified Ordinances.
(e) Any drug paraphernalia used in violation of this section shall be seized and forfeited to the Municipality.
(f) If any provision of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the section which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this section are severable.
(Ord. No. 2797-88. Passed 5-8-89, eff. 5-9-89)

§ 607.18. Penalty
Whoever violates any of the provisions of divisions (a), (b) or (c) of Section 607.17 is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the offender has previously been convicted of a violation of divisions (a), (b) or (c) of Section 607.17, any subsequent violation of the same paragraph is a misdemeanor of the first degree.
(Ord. No. 2797-88. Passed 5-8-89, eff. 5-9-89)

§ 607.19. Drug-Related Activities Prohibited
(a) Findings. This Council finds that persons selling illegal drugs engage in behavior that is readily recognizable by citizens and law enforcement officers as illegal drug activity that the offenders commonly attempt to frustrate law enforcement efforts by carrying the illegal drugs in their mouths, and swallowing or attempting to swallow the drugs if approached by a law enforcement officer. This Council further finds that the drug-related conduct prohibited by this section constitutes a nuisance, adversely affects the quality of life in the neighborhoods of the City, and threatens the public health, safety and welfare.
(b) Offense. No person shall engage in the following conduct in, on or about any street, in or about any place open to the public, or in or about any public or private place with the specific intent to engage in drug-related activity contrary to any of the provisions of RC Chapters 2925 or 4729 or Chapter 607 of these Codified Ordinances:
(1) To repeatedly stop, beckon to, attempt to stop, or engage passersby in conversation; or
(2) To repeatedly stop, beckon to, or attempt to stop motor vehicles by hailing, waving arms or making other bodily gestures; or
(3) To act as a look-out; or
(4) To transfer small objects or packages for currency or any other thing of value in a furtive fashion which would lead an observer to believe or ascertain that a drug sale has or is about to occur; or
(5) To carry small objects or packages in one’s mouth and to transfer such objects or packages to another person for currency or any other thing of value, or to swallow or attempt to swallow the objects or packages if approached by a law enforcement officer.
(c) **Prima Facie Case.** A prima facie case may be established by a law enforcement officer’s observations of the offender’s behavior. The seizure or recovery of illegal drugs shall not be a prerequisite to establishing a prima facie case.

(d) **Rebuttable Presumption.** A person shall be rebuttably presumed to have the specific intent to engage in drug-related activity contrary to any of the provisions of RC Chapters 2925 or 4729 or Chapter 607 of these Codified Ordinances if the person persists in one (1) or more of the behaviors described in division (b) after a law enforcement officer gives the person reasonable warning to desist, and the person:

1. Is a known unlawful drug user, possessor or seller as defined in division (e) of this section; or
2. Displays the physical characteristics of drug intoxication or usage, including dilated pupils, glassy eyes, slurred speech, loss of coordination or motor skills, or needle tracks; or
3. Is identified by a law enforcement officer as a member of a gang or association which has as its principal purpose illegal drug activity.

(e) **Definition.** For purposes of this section, a “known unlawful drug user, possessor or seller” means a person who, within the knowledge of the arresting officer, either:

1. Has been convicted in any court within this state, within five (5) years prior to the date of arrest, of any violation involving the use, possession or sale of any of the substances referred to in RC Chapters 2925 or 4729 or Chapter 607 of the Codified Ordinances of Cleveland, Ohio, 1976, or any substantially similar laws of any political subdivision of the state; or
2. Has been charged two (2) or more times, within one (1) year prior to the date of arrest, for a violation involving the use, possession or sale of any of the substances referred to in RC Chapters 2925 and 4729 or Chapter 607 of the Codified Ordinances of Cleveland, Ohio, 1976, or any substantially similar laws of any political subdivision of the state.

(f) **Severability.** If any provision of this section or the application of it to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect the other provisions or applications of this section which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this section are severable.

(g) **Penalty.** Whoever violates the provisions of this section is guilty of engaging in prohibited drug-related activity, a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(Ord. No. 1163-95. Passed 6-19-95, eff. 6-28-95)

§ 607.20. Soliciting Drug Sales

(a) No person shall solicit another person to sell any controlled substance.

(b) This section does not apply to manufacturers, practitioners, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with RC Chapters 3719, 4715, 4729, 4731, and 4741 or to any activity prohibited by RC Chapter 2925.

(c) Whoever violates this section is guilty of soliciting drug sales, a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(Ord. No. 774-91. Passed 4-29-91, eff. 5-1-91)

**FEDERAL**

Title 21 United States Code (USC) Controlled Substances Act

Part D — Offenses and Penalties

§841. Prohibited acts A

(a) Unlawful acts

Except as authorized by this subchapter, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally—

1. To manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance; or
2. To create, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to distribute or dispense, a counterfeit substance.

(b) Penalties

Except as otherwise provided in section 849, 859, 860, or 861 of this title, any person who violates subsection (a) of this section shall be sentenced as follows:

1. In the case of a violation of subsection (a) of this section involving—
   1. 1 kilogram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin;
   2. 5 kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of—
(I) coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed;

(II) cocaine, its salts, optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers;

(III) ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or

(IV) any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the substances referred to in subclauses (I) through (III);

(iii) 280 grams or more of a mixture or substance described in clause (ii) which contains cocaine base;

(iv) 100 grams or more of phencyclidine (PCP) or 1 kilogram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP);

(v) 10 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD);

(vi) 400 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidinyl] propanamide;

(vii) 1000 kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of marihuana, or 1,000 or more marihuana plants regardless of weight; or

(viii) 50 grams or more of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers or 500 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers;

such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which may not be less than 10 years or more than life and if death or serious bodily injury results from the use of such substance shall be not less than 20 years and more than life, a fine not to exceed the greater of that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $10,000,000 if the defendant is an individual or $50,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both. If any person commits such a violation after a prior conviction for a felony drug offense has become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which may not be less than 20 years and not more than life imprisonment and if death or serious bodily injury results from the use of such substance shall be sentenced to life imprisonment, a fine not to exceed the greater of twice that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $20,000,000 if the defendant is an individual or $75,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both. If any person commits a violation of this subparagraph or of section 849, 859, 860, or 861 of this title after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and fined in accordance with the preceding sentence. Notwithstanding section 3583 of title 18, any sentence under this subparagraph shall, in the absence of such a prior conviction, impose a term of supervised release of at least 5 years in addition to such term of imprisonment and shall, if there was such a prior conviction, impose a term of supervised release of at least 10 years in addition to such term of imprisonment. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not place on probation or suspend the sentence of any person sentenced under this subparagraph. No person sentenced under this subparagraph shall be eligible for parole during the term of imprisonment imposed therein.

(B) In the case of a violation of subsection (a) of this section involving—

(i) 100 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin;

(ii) 500 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of—

(I) coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed;

(II) cocaine, its salts, optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers;

(III) ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or

(IV) any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the substances referred to in subclauses (I) through (III);

(iii) 28 grams or more of a mixture or substance described in clause (ii) which contains cocaine base;
(iv) 10 grams or more of phencyclidine (PCP) or 100 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP);
(v) 1 gram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD);
(vi) 40 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of N-phenyl-N- [ 1- (2-phenylethyl) -4-piperidinyl ] propanamide or 10 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of any analogue of N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidinyl] propanamide;
(vii) 100 kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of marihuana, or 100 or more marihuana plants regardless of weight; or
(viii) 5 grams or more of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers or 50 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, or salts of its isomers; such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which may not be less than 5 years and not more than 40 years and if death or serious bodily injury results from the use of such substance shall be not less than 20 years or more than life, a fine not to exceed the greater of that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $5,000,000 if the defendant is an individual or $25,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not place on probation or suspend the sentence of any person sentenced under this subparagraph shall, in the absence of such a prior conviction, include a term of supervised release of at least 4 years in addition to such term of imprisonment and shall, if there was such a prior conviction, include a term of supervised release of at least 8 years in addition to such term of imprisonment. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not place on probation or suspend the sentence of any person sentenced under this subparagraph. No person sentenced under this subparagraph shall be eligible for parole during the term of imprisonment imposed therein.

(C) In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or II, gamma hydroxybutyric acid (including when scheduled as an approved drug product for purposes of section 3(a)(1)(B) of the Hillory J. Farias and Samantha Reid Date-Rape Drug Prohibition Act of 2000), or 1 gram of flunitrazepam, except as provided in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (D), such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years and if death or serious bodily injury results from the use of such substance shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years and not more than life imprisonment and if death or serious bodily injury results from the use of such substance shall be sentenced to life imprisonment, a fine not to exceed the greater of that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $8,000,000 if the defendant is an individual or $50,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both. Notwithstanding section 3583 of title 18, any sentence imposed under this subparagraph shall, in the absence of such a prior conviction, include a term of supervised release of at least 4 years in addition to such term of imprisonment and shall, if there was such a prior conviction, include a term of supervised release of at least 8 years in addition to such term of imprisonment. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not place on probation or suspend the sentence of any person sentenced under this subparagraph which provide for a mandatory term of imprisonment if death or serious bodily injury results, nor shall a person so sentenced be eligible for parole during the term of such a sentence.

(D) In the case of less than 50 kilograms of marihuana, except in the case of 50 or more marihuana plants regardless of weight, 10 kilograms of hashish, or one kilogram of hashish oil, such person shall, except as provided in paragraphs (4) and (5) of this subsection, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 5 years, a fine not to exceed the greater of that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $250,000 if the
defendant is an individual or $1,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both. If any person commits such a violation after a prior conviction for a felony drug offense has become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, a fine not to exceed the greater of twice that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $500,000 if the defendant is an individual or $2,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both. Notwithstanding section 3583 of title 18, any sentence imposing a term of imprisonment under this paragraph shall, in the absence of such a prior conviction, impose a term of supervised release of at least 2 years in addition to such term of imprisonment and shall, if there was such a prior conviction, impose a term of supervised release of at least 4 years in addition to such term of imprisonment.

(E)(i) Except as provided in subparagraphs (C) and (D), in the case of any controlled substance in schedule III, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years and if death or serious bodily injury results from the use of such substance shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years, a fine not to exceed the greater of that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $500,000 if the defendant is an individual or $2,500,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both.

(ii) If any person commits such a violation after a prior conviction for a felony drug offense has become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years and if death or serious bodily injury results from the use of such substance shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 30 years, a fine not to exceed the greater of twice that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $1,000,000 if the defendant is an individual or $5,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both.

(iii) Any sentence imposing a term of imprisonment under this subparagraph shall, in the absence of such a prior conviction, impose a term of supervised release of at least 2 years in addition to such term of imprisonment and shall, if there was such a prior conviction, impose a term of supervised release of at least 4 years in addition to such term of imprisonment.

(2) In the case of a controlled substance in schedule IV, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 5 years, a fine not to exceed the greater of that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $250,000 if the defendant is an individual or $1,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both. If any person commits such a violation after a prior conviction for a felony drug offense has become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, a fine not to exceed the greater of twice that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $500,000 if the defendant is an individual or $2,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both. Any sentence imposing a term of imprisonment under this paragraph shall, in the absence of such a prior conviction, impose a term of supervised release of at least one year in addition to such term of imprisonment and shall, if there was such a prior conviction, impose a term of supervised release of at least 2 years in addition to such term of imprisonment.

(3) In the case of a controlled substance in schedule V, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine not to exceed the greater of that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $100,000 if the defendant is an individual or $250,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both. If any person commits such a violation after a prior conviction for a felony drug offense has become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 4 years, a fine not to exceed the greater of twice that authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18 or $200,000 if the defendant is an individual or $500,000 if the defendant is other than an individual, or both. Any sentence imposing a term of imprisonment under this paragraph may, if there was a prior conviction, impose a term of supervised release of not more than 1 year, in addition to such term of imprisonment.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(D) of this subsection, any person who violates subsection (a) of this section by distributing a small amount of marihuana for no remuneration shall be treated as provided in section 844 of this title and section 3607 of title 18.

(5) Any person who violates subsection (a) of this section by cultivating or manufacturing a controlled substance on Federal property shall be imprisoned as provided in this subsection and shall be fined any amount not to exceed—

(A) the amount authorized in accordance with this section;
(B) the amount authorized in accordance with the provisions of title 18;
(C) $500,000 if the defendant is an individual; or
(D) $1,000,000 if the defendant is other than an individual; or both.

(6) Any person who violates subsection (a) of this section, or attempts to do so, and knowingly or intentionally uses a poison, chemical, or other hazardous substance on Federal land, and, by such use—
(A) creates a serious hazard to humans, wildlife, or domestic animals,
(B) degrades or harms the environment or natural resources, or
(C) pollutes an aquifer, spring, stream, river, or body of water,
shall be fined in accordance with title 18 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(7) Penalties for distribution.—
(A) In general.—Whoever, with intent to commit a crime of violence, as defined in section 16 of title 18 (including rape), against an individual, violates subsection (a) of this section by distributing a controlled substance or controlled substance analogue to that individual without that individual's knowledge, shall be imprisoned not more than 20 years and fined in accordance with title 18.

(B) Definition.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term "without that individual's knowledge" means that the individual is unaware that a substance with the ability to alter that individual's ability to appraise conduct or to decline participation in or communicate unwillingness to participate in conduct is administered to the individual.

SCHOOL SANCTIONS **

(Applied to all categories of substances)

The following are prohibited under the Code of Conduct applicable to students:
- Use, possession, distribution or sale of drugs, except permitted substances when taken under a doctor’s prescription and consistent with a doctor’s instructions. Even where otherwise permitted under local law, marijuana use, possession or influence on University premises, at University events, or that adversely affects the Chamberlain community, is prohibited.
- Possession, distribution, sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages, except as expressly permitted by law and University regulations. Violation of state, federal or other local regulations with respect to alcohol are subject to both criminal prosecution and disciplinary action.

The sanctions listed below may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the Student Code of Conduct. The listing of the sanctions should not be construed to imply that students are entitled to progressive discipline. The sanctions may be used in any order and/or combination that the University deems appropriate for the conduct in question. Students should be advised that conduct violations could impact privileges associated with the University, including but not limited to leadership/officer roles and/or holding positions of influence.
- Warning – A verbal or written notice to the student that the student is in violation of or has violated University regulations.
- Probation – A written reprimand for violation of specific regulations. Probation is for a designated period of time and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to be violating any University regulation(s) during the probationary period.
- Loss of Privileges – Denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time.
- Fines – Monetary penalties may be imposed, as determined or approved by the University.
- Restitution – Compensation for loss, damage or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.
- Discretionary Sanctions – Work assignments, service to the University or other related discretionary assignments.
- University Suspension – Separation of the student from the University for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified.
- University Expulsion – Permanent separation of the student from all University locations.
- Revocation of degree – Revocation of a previously conferred degree or certificate. Students whose degree award conferrals are revoked remain responsible for fulfilling financial obligations to Chamberlain, to federal, state and local governments and to private loan providers.
- Rescinding admission – Rescinding admission to the University is generally a permanent decision applicable to all programs. Rescinding admission is at the sole discretion of the director of admission and not subject to the conduct procedures noted above.
- Denial of admission – Denial of admission to the program is generally a permanent decision applicable to all programs. Denial of admission is at the sole discretion of the director of admission and not subject to the conduct procedures above.

More than one sanction listed above may be imposed for any single violation. In each case in which a Professional Review Committee determines that a student has violated the Student Code of Conduct, sanction(s) shall be determined and imposed. Following the decision of the Professional Review Committee, the student services manager shall advise the student in writing of its determination and of the sanction(s) imposed, if any.

Other than University suspension and University expulsion, disciplinary sanctions shall not be made part of the student’s permanent academic record but shall become part of the student’s disciplinary record. Upon graduation, the student may petition the program administrator to have his or her confidential disciplinary record expunged or partially expunged of disciplinary actions. Whether or not to grant the request to expunge or partially expunge shall be at the University’s discretion.

**FACULTY AND STAFF**

Colleagues of the institution are prohibited from:
- Possession, use or sale of illegal drugs or substances
- Possession on organization premises of open containers of alcoholic beverages, or drinking on the premises, except at organization-approved events
- Providing alcoholic beverages to underage students

Sanctions for this violation could lead up to termination of employment.

**These sanctions are in addition to any criminal sanctions that may be imposed. Student colleagues are subject to both colleague and student sanctions.**

**LOCAL TREATMENT RESOURCES**

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

Alcoholics Anonymous
Alcoholics Anonymous Cleveland District Office
1701 E 12th Street
Reserve Square Box 20
Cleveland, OH 44114-3236
Phone: 216-241-7387
Fax: 216-241-5350
Toll-Free: 800-835-1935
http://www.aacleve.org

Narcotics Anonymous
Buckeye Regional Service Committee of Narcotics Anonymous (BRSCNA)
P.O. Box 1074
Kent, OH 44240
Buckeye Regional Help Line
STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT

The Chamberlain University Student Code of Conduct incorporates all related policies, including the Academic Integrity Policy, the Professional Conduct Policy, the Network and Responsible Computing Policy, the Sexual Misconduct Response and Prevention Policy and the Social Media Policy. The Student Code of Conduct is designed to foster a fair and impartial set of standards by which alleged violations of the policy will be judged. All students are required to adhere to these standards. Chamberlain University requires all students to verify their identity and confirm their understanding and agreement with Chamberlain Code of Conduct policies upon initial sign on to the learning platform browser.

Terminology
1. The term “University” or “Chamberlain” means Chamberlain University.

2. The term “student” includes all persons taking courses (both full- and part-time, matriculating and non-matriculating, online and on-site), receiving services from the University or otherwise enrolled in undergraduate, graduate or professional courses at the University. Persons not officially enrolled for a particular term but having a continuing relationship with the University are considered “students,” with the expectation that Chamberlain staff are not “students” by nature of their continuing employment or contractual relationship with Chamberlain.

3. The terms “faculty member” and “instructor” mean any person hired by or contracted with the University to conduct instructional activities.

4. The term “Chamberlain staff” means any person employed by the University, with the exception of student employees.

5. The term “Chamberlain community” includes students, faculty members or Chamberlain staff and/or any other individuals associated with the University. The program administrator or designee shall determine a person’s status in a particular situation.

6. The term “Chamberlain premises” includes all land, buildings, facilities, student housing and other property in the possession of or owned, used or controlled by the University (including parking lots, adjacent streets and sidewalks).

7. The term “shall” or “will” is used in the imperative sense.

8. The term “may” is used in the permissive sense.

9. The “program administrator” is the campus president or approved designee or the online program dean/director or approved designee.
10. The term “policy” is defined as the written regulations of the University as found in, but not limited to, the Student Handbook, the Student Portal, the Academic Catalog and the website.

11. The term “Hearing Panel,” “Panel” or “Professional Review Committee” refers to a university committee comprised of a Chamberlain faculty representative of a student’s home location and approved corresponding university staff representatives.

I. Academic Integrity Policy

A. Purpose
The purpose of the Academic Integrity Policy is to have ideas and learning form the core of the Chamberlain community. In all centers of education, learning is valued and honored. No learning community can thrive if its members counterfeit their achievements or seek to establish an unfair advantage over their fellow students. Chamberlain University academic standards are based on the pursuit of knowledge and assume a high level of integrity in every member of the Chamberlain community. When this trust is violated, the community suffers injury and must act to ensure that its standards remain meaningful.

B. Violations of Academic Integrity
Violations of academic integrity, for the purposes of this policy, are those that permit a student to gain an unfair advantage over other students. Any purposeful deception in the preparation and/or submission of papers and assignments and completion of exams, tests or quizzes is considered cheating and is a violation of academic integrity. The following are violations of academic integrity. This list is not all-inclusive and instructors may establish other standards based upon the nature of the course or the setting in which the course material may be delivered or applied.

1. Copying
   The act of copying is not limited by the method of conveyance. Visual, oral, printed matter (including notes) or electronic means all constitute methods by which copying can occur. Examples of copying include:
   • Any act of taking information from another student by any means to obtain an advantage for one’s self
   • Any act of conveying information to another student for the purpose of providing an unfair advantage to that student
   • Any act of representing another’s work, whether copyrighted or not, as one’s own. Another’s work includes, but is not limited to, homework, written papers, examinations, laboratory assignments, published work, etc.

2. Plagiarism
   Plagiarism is a serious offense. Students acknowledge that by taking a course, all required papers, discussions or other written learning activities may be subject to submission for textual similarity review to Turnitin® or other anti-plagiarism software for the detection of plagiarism. All submitted papers will be included as source documents in the anti-plagiarism software reference database solely for the purpose of detecting plagiarism of such papers. Use of Turnitin® or other anti-plagiarism software service is subject to the Terms and Conditions of Use posted on the software sites. In speaking or writing, plagiarism is the intentional or unintentional act of representing someone else’s work as one’s own. In addition, plagiarism is defined as using the essential style and manner of expression of a source as if it were one’s own. If there is any doubt, the student should consult the faculty or adopt a “when-in-doubt document” philosophy and reference the information source. Any statement made without documentation is de facto, claimed as one’s own and may subject one to charges of plagiarism.

Examples of Plagiarism:
   • A submitted paper or other written assignment that contains word-for-word passages of others’ work without proper acknowledgment
• Paraphrasing the work of others, including specific information or ideas that are not properly acknowledged/cited
• Two or more submitted papers, lab assignments, etc., that contain a resemblance decidedly
  beyond the bounds of reasonable coincidence
• A submitted paper, examination or assignment containing data or conclusions which, upon
  questioning, the student cannot explain, support or demonstrate direct knowledge
• Computer Piracy: Includes any act of copyright infringement (protected by federal, state or local
  law), the use of software, which has otherwise been expressly prohibited, copying, duplicating
  software code and copying of notes, specifications or technical descriptions of any software code
  whether copyrighted or not
• Self-plagiarism: Students who use their own previously “published work” without referencing the
  publication (i.e., work the student has written and was published in a journal, text book, etc. and
  was not referenced appropriately as the student’s work) Each assignment should be new, original
  work created by the student to meet the objectives of that particular assignment. Reuse of prior
  course work from a non-repeated course with missing or incorrect internal parenthetical citations(s)
  or reference(s) would be treated as plagiarism. However, certain circumstances are permissible
  with proper referencing, such as:
  – Repeated Course/Reused Work (Post-Licensure Nursing only): In post-licensure nursing
    programs, students who repeat the same course may reuse previously submitted work in its
    entirety without penalty. It is the student’s responsibility to ensure the assignment still
    meets the requirements of the course that is being repeated. Reusing work only applies to
    graded assignments, not discussion post replies or clinical paperwork (except in the FNP
    track, where it does apply to case studies). If awarded a lower grade for reused work, this is
    not grounds for a grade appeal and the grade awarded is final.
  – Repurposed Work (Chamberlain University Graduate Programs only): Graduate students
    have the opportunity to use previously submitted ideas as a foundation for future courses.
    No more than 50 percent of an assignment, excluding references, may be repurposed from
    another Chamberlain University course (excluding practicum courses). Previous course
    assignments that are deemed building blocks will be notated in the syllabus by the course
    leader. As with every assignment, students must uphold academic integrity; therefore,
    students must follow the guidelines for remaining academically honest according to the
    Academic Integrity policy.
  – Pre-Licensure Nursing Program: Reused and repurposed work is not permitted in the Pre-
    Licensure Nursing Program.
  – General Education Courses (All Chamberlain University Programs): Students may take
    general education courses which are required in a number of different programs. As such,
    the following applies to any general education course regardless of the student’s program
    of study. Students may not reuse or repurpose work in any general education course
    without the direct consent of the instructor. NOTE: Turnitin is a registered trademark of
    iParadigms, LLC. iParadigms, LLC does not endorse, sponsor or support Chamberlain
    University in any way.

3. Collusion: Unauthorized sharing/collaboration
  • Any act of two or more students actively cooperating on any assignment when the instructor has
    not expressly permitted such activity, including: homework, papers completed outside of normal
    classroom hours, in-class assignments, laboratory exercises or reports, take-home examinations,
    etc.
  • Any individual representing another student or being represented by another person for purposes
    of: taking an examination; authoring a paper or assignment including homework or fulfilling the
    obligation of another student in any way.

4. Alteration of Records
• Any act by which the signature of an instructor or any authorized agent of the instructor (including student faculty assistants) is changed or forged for purposes of misrepresenting the signature of the instructor or authorized agent
• Any act that changes or alters the time or date of a submitted assignment for purposes of misrepresenting an established due date or time
• Any act of altering any previously completed examination, record of an examination or any other assignment that has been returned to the student in an attempt to claim instructor error. This includes any attempt to gain an improved grade or additional credit for work not originally completed

5. Aids
• Any use of aids that have not been expressly permitted, including: calculators, notes, books, electronic recording devices, photocopied materials and files stored on a hard drive, as well as cell phones, the internet, other electronic devices, etc.

6. Proprietary Material
• Any unauthorized use or distribution of proprietary materials obtained by any means, including: examinations; problem solutions; copyright or patent infringement; computer piracy or unauthorized use of any other material regulated by federal, state or local law

7. Offering of Money or Other Incentives
• Offering money, any item or service to a faculty member or any other person to gain academic advantage for oneself or another
• Offering, giving, receiving or soliciting any unauthorized information in exchange for anything of value
• Offering the sale of written assignments or threaded discussions through any source of media (digital or otherwise) for compensation of any sort
• Acquiring and/or purchasing previously used or material written by others for use in classes

8. Acts of dishonesty, including but not limited to the following:
• Any misrepresentation by words or actions of any situation or fact, in part or in whole, for purposes of enhancing one’s academic standing or for the purpose of avoiding or postponing the completion of any assignment, duty, test or examination in a course, internship, clinical, practicum or cooperative education assignment or program
• Furnishing false information to any University official, faculty member, office or university-affiliated official in relation to a course, internship, clinical, practicum or cooperative education assignment or program

9. Other
• Misrepresenting the facts regarding an absence or work that has not been completed for purposes of gaining an extension of an established due date or taking a make-up examination
• Failure to follow the directives given regarding a university administered test, including, but not limited to: – Failure to show personal identification – Failure to perform a valid environmental scan – Failure to properly record self during test
• Using the material of others, however obtained, for purposes of gaining advantage or credit
• Entering online discussion threads under false pretenses
• Stealing, such as theft of grade books, from faculty offices or elsewhere
• Knowingly using, buying, selling, stealing, transporting or soliciting, in whole or in part, the contents of a test that has not yet been administered
• Knowingly using the contents of a test that has been administered
• Intentionally or knowingly helping, or attempting to help, another to commit any act of academic dishonesty
• Inappropriately accessing, or attempting to access, student academic records
C. Prevention Techniques for Students
All Chamberlain University students have a responsibility to adhere to this academic integrity policy, as do all members of the Chamberlain community. The following is a list of some ways in which students can prevent and confront academic integrity violations:

1. If you observe or have first hand knowledge of a violation of the student academic integrity policy, report it to one of the following:
   • The faculty member teaching the course
   • The dean of academic affairs or designee, online program dean or designee

2. Make it difficult and unacceptable for other students to cheat by:
   • Completing take-home, non-proctored quizzes and exams alone and in a secluded environment
   • Covering your work during exams
   • Denying others access to your computer programs
   • Giving discouraging glances to students trying to cheat
   • Keeping your computer password a secret
   • Refusing to share your written work with other class members unless it is required as a part of a team assignment
   • Refusing to discuss a quiz or exam with other students until all members of the class have taken it and grades have been posted
   • Refusing to give away or share written assignments, homework and term papers
   • Refusing to provide current and old quizzes and exams to other students without the consent of the faculty member
   • Reporting suspicious test-taking behavior during the quiz or exam so the behavior can be documented

3. As a student, you can avoid violations of the academic integrity policy by:
   • Avoiding the temptation to cheat via communication technology. We recommend that students leave cell phones or other electronic devices at home during exams.
   • Understanding that the technology of the internet also works for your instructor. Google™ searches and plagiarism checkers can detect plagiarism on papers and exams in a matter of minutes. Becoming familiar with the American Psychological Association (APA) method of documenting your sources. This can be found in your English class handbooks or at apastyle.org. Your librarian can also help you to find resources on citation principles.
   • Clarifying assignments with your instructor. Your instructor may encourage you to collaborate with classmates on assignments but expect the work you submit has been completed on your own. If you are in doubt about your instructor’s requirements for an assignment, it is important to seek clarification.

D. Procedure for Violations
Any member of the Chamberlain community may report a violation of the Academic Integrity Policy. The violation should be reported at the time the violation is observed or immediately after the observation to the instructor or dean.

If a violation is suspected, observed or reported, the instructor will notify their faculty chair, faculty manager, associate dean of faculty or dean of academic affairs of the incident. The student is given notification of the alleged violation and the opportunity to respond. If the student is able to present satisfactory information to adequately explain the concern, the allegation may be dismissed at that time. The instructor may impose sanctions ranging from educational sanctions to failure of the course or may refer the alleged violation to the hearing panel.

Sanction Administrative Review
Students who feel the sanctions rendered by the instructor or the hearing panel were too harsh can request a sanction only administrative review by the national conduct administrator or designee. This review will determine
whether or not the sanction was appropriate for the violation. A sanction only administrative review will occur either when requested by the student or at the discretion of the national conduct administrator.

Hearing Panel
Once a case is referred by the faculty or designee through the hearing process, a student will be informed of the charges brought forth against him or her. Proceedings will continue with the information available at the time even if a student does not respond to the University's request for information or does not choose to attend the hearing panel review.

The hearing panel will review the information and make a determination if it is more likely than not that a violation occurred. If a violation occurred, the hearing panel will impose the appropriate sanctions. Any prior violation(s) of the Academic Integrity Policy will be taken into consideration when determining appropriate sanctions.

Student Rights and Responsibilities
Students have the right to the following:
- Review any written information prior to the hearing which will be presented to the hearing panel.
- Respond to the allegations.
- Review the names of the committee members in advance of the hearing. If a conflict of interest is present, a request for a replacement committee member can be made prior to the hearing.
- Present information and witnesses to the panel. Only witnesses who have relevant information pertinent to the case will be interviewed or allowed to provide written statement for the panel’s consideration. The conduct administrator should be made aware of any witnesses at least two (2) business days prior to the hearing.
- Admit or deny the charge(s).
- Bring an advisor or support person to the hearing. The advisor may be an attorney. The advisor or support person may not speak on behalf of the student or answer any questions on behalf of the student during the hearing. The name of the advisor/support person and their relationship to the student must be provided at least one business day prior to the hearing. At the University’s discretion, the hearing may proceed without the advisor if the attendance of the advisor delays the hearing.

Students have the following responsibilities:
- Represent themselves in a truthful, professional and ethical manner when responding to allegations. Providing false or misleading information, may result in a violation of the professional conduct policy.
- Respond in a timely manner to request for information, including but not limited to: – Presenting witnesses – Providing a statement or additional information to the panel – Accepting or denying charges
- To not engage in retaliatory behavior. Engaging in such behavior is a violation of the professional conduct policy.

Appeal of an Administrative Review or Hearing Panel’s Decision
A student may appeal the decision of the hearing panel or conduct administrator to the program administrator or designee within two (2) business days of the written notification being sent. Appeals must be submitted in writing and must state a basis for the appeal. Basis for an appeal include:
- There is new evidence that was unavailable at the time of the original investigation that would affect the outcome of the original decision
- There were procedural irregularities in the process that affected the outcome
- The sanctions were not reasonably appropriate for the violation of the Academic Integrity Policy

The program administrator or designee’s decision is final.

E. Sanctions
The sanctions listed below may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the Academic Integrity Policy. The listing of the sanctions should not be construed as to imply that students are entitled to progressive discipline. The sanctions may be used in any order and/or combination that the University deems appropriate for the conduct
in question. Students should be advised that conduct violations could impact privileges associated with the University, including but not limited to leadership/officer roles and/or holding positions of influence.

- Educational/discretionary sanctions (e.g. tutorials, written or reading assignments).
- A written notice to the student that the student is in violation of or has violated the academic integrity policy.
- Student receives zero credit for the entire paper, exam, quiz, homework, discussions, lab, etc., in which the incident of academic dishonesty occurred. No partial credit shall be given.
- Where the incident involves a graded assignment that would be one the student could request to be “dropped” for grading purposes, the student may not exercise that option.
- Where the incident involves a graded assignment that has been so compromised that the assignment must be voided for the entire class, the offending individual’s grade for the course will be based on inclusion of the zero for the voided assignment.
- Student receives a failing grade for the course, lab, etc. Withdrawal from the course will not alter the failing grade.
- Suspended for up to three semesters.
- Permanent expulsion from Chamberlain University.
- Revocation of degree or certificate.

II. Professional Conduct Policy

A. Purpose

A student enrolling in Chamberlain University assumes an obligation to conduct himself or herself in a manner compatible with the University’s function as an institution for professional nursing education. All students are expected to abide by the Chamberlain University Professional Conduct Policy.

The Professional Conduct Policy applies to student behavior that affects the members of the Chamberlain community, irrespective of where that conduct may occur. Discipline may extend to off-campus activities and locations or online activities, when they adversely affect members of the Chamberlain community and/or pursuit of their objectives.

B. Violations

Any student found to have engaged in the following acts of misconduct may be subject to disciplinary sanctions as outlined in this policy. This list is not all-inclusive but includes categories of misconduct as defined by the University.

1. Acts of dishonesty, including but not limited to the following:
   - Furnishing false information to any University official, faculty member or office
   - Forgery, alteration or misuse of any University document, record or instrument of identification
   - Computer piracy, including duplication of computer software, copyright infringement and unauthorized computer entry

2. Disruption or obstruction of teaching, research, administration, disciplinary proceedings and/or other University activities, including its public service functions on or off campus or other authorized non-University activities.

3. Failure to follow the directives given regarding a university administered test, including, but not limited to:
   - Failure to show personal identification
   - Failure to perform a valid environmental scan
   - Failure to properly record self during test

4. Physical abuse, verbal abuse, threats, intimidation and harassment, including, but not limited to, sexual harassment, gender-based harassment, coercion and/or other conduct that threatens or endangers the
health or safety of any person, either on or off Chamberlain premises or at any Chamberlain-sponsored activity.

5. Attempted or actual theft of and/or damage to property of the University or property of a member of the Chamberlain community or other personal or public property.

6. Bullying and cyberbullying, which is using one’s power to control or harm individuals who cannot defend themselves, including, but not limited to, face-to-face interactions and any electronic communication (communication transmitted by means of an electronic device, including, but not limited to, a telephone, cellular phone, computer or pager), whether it be a single incident or a series of incidents.

7. Participation in the activity of “hazing,” defined as any action taken or situation created which, regardless of intent or consent of the participants, may reasonably produce bodily harm or danger, mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, harassment, fright, humiliation or ridicule, or otherwise compromises the dignity of an individual; compels an individual to participate in an activity that is unlawful and or contrary to University rules, policies and regulations; will unreasonably or unusually impair an individual’s academic efforts and occurs on or off campus.

Hazing is further defined as an act that endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student, or removes public or private property, for the purpose of initiation or admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition for, continued membership in a group or organization. Such activities and/or actions prohibited include, but are not limited to: tests of endurance; submission of members or prospective members to potentially dangerous or hazardous circumstances; any activity that by its nature is so intense that it would cause severe mental anxiety, mental distress, panic, human degradation or public embarrassment; creation of excessive fatigue or a late-work session that interferes with scholastic activities or deprives persons of the opportunity for sufficient sleep (six hours per day), decent edible meals and/or access to means of bodily cleanliness; forcing or coercing a person to consume alcohol or other substances, in any amount; any requirement that compels an individual to participate in an activity that is illegal, perverse or indecent; and compelling individuals to engage in sexual behaviors, sexual or racial harassment or slurs or exhibitionism.

8. Gambling on Chamberlain premises, at University functions or through the use of University equipment.

9. Failure to comply with directions of University officials or law enforcement officers acting in performance of their duties. Failure to identify oneself to these persons by producing a University-issued ID or other recognized form of ID, such as a driver’s license or state-issued ID when requested to do so.

10. Unauthorized possession, duplication or use of keys to any part of Chamberlain premises, or unauthorized entry to or use of Chamberlain premises.

11. Violation of published University policies, rules or regulations.

12. Violation of federal, state or local law on Chamberlain premises or at University-sponsored or University-supervised activities or other violation of federal, state or local law which has an adverse effect on the Chamberlain community.

If a student is charged with an off-campus violation of federal, state or local law, Code of Conduct proceedings may be initiated if the violation of law holds the potential of an adverse impact on the Chamberlain community.
University proceedings may be instituted against a student charged with violation of a federal, state or local law that is also a violation of the Student Code of Conduct (for example, if both violations result from the same factual situation) without regard to the pendency of civil litigation or criminal arrest and prosecution. Proceedings for violations of the Student Code of Conduct may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following civil or criminal proceedings off campus.

When a student is charged by federal, state or local authorities with a violation of law, the University may or may not, at its discretion, request or agree to special consideration for that individual because of his/her status as a student. If the alleged offense is also the subject of a proceeding before a judicial body, the University may advise off-campus authorities of the existence of the Student Code of Conduct and of how such matters will be handled internally with the Chamberlain community. The University will cooperate fully with law enforcement and other agencies in enforcing criminal law on University property and in the conditions imposed by criminal courts for rehabilitation of student violators. Individual student or faculty members, acting in their personal capacities, remain free to interact with a governmental representative or law enforcement official as they deem appropriate.

13. Illegal or unauthorized possession of firearms, explosives, other weapons or dangerous materials.

14. Aiding, abetting or inducing another to commit a violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

15. Conduct that is provocative, aggressive or in violation of Chamberlain’s standards for professional behavior, including but not limited to:
   - Communicating any messages that contain derogatory statements about any group, race or ethnicity
   - Communicating any inflammatory statements related to personal, political, religious or ethical views
   - Communicating any message that contains aggressive, abusive or profane language against members of Chamberlain administration, staff and faculty or against other students

16. Use, possession, distribution or sale of drugs, except permitted substances when taken under a doctor’s prescription and consistent with a doctor’s instructions. Even where otherwise permitted under local law, marijuana use, possession or influence on University premises, at University events, or that adversely affects the Chamberlain community, is prohibited. Testing positive for marijuana, including medical marijuana, will result in disciplinary action. Violation of state, federal or other local regulations with respect to illegal drugs are subject to both criminal prosecution and disciplinary action.

17. Possession, distribution, sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages, except as expressly permitted by law and University regulations. Violation of state, federal or other local regulations with respect to alcohol are subject to both criminal prosecution and disciplinary action. A student organization should be aware that it may be held responsible for the actions of individuals, including non-members, in the event alcoholic beverages are made available by the organization at any of its functions, whether on or off University property. Drug testing may be required by the University as a condition of admission and subsequent drug screenings may be required at any time during the course of employment or enrollment and by any clinical learning agency. Failure to comply or achieve a satisfactory outcome will result in denial of admission or may result in dismissal from the University.

18. Abuse of the conduct system, including, but not limited to:
   a) Falsification, distortion or misrepresentation of information before a conduct panel.
   b) Disruption or interference with orderly conduct of a conduct proceeding.
   c) Knowingly instituting complaint or conduct proceedings without good cause.
d) Attempting to discourage an individual’s proper participation in, or use of, the complaint or conduct procedures.

e) Attempting to influence the impartiality of a member of a conduct panel prior to and/or during, the course of the conduct proceeding.

f) Harassment (verbal or physical), retaliation and/or intimidation by a student of a participant in the conduct or complaint processes prior to, during and/or after a conduct proceeding.

g) Failure to comply with sanction(s) imposed under the Code of Conduct.

h) Influencing or attempting to influence another person to commit an abuse of the conduct or complaint procedures.

C. Procedures

1. Any member of the Chamberlain community (complainant) may file complaints against any student (respondent) for misconduct. Complaints shall be prepared in writing and directed to the student services manager or designee. Any complaint should be submitted as soon as possible after the event takes place. While anonymous complaints are permitted, this may limit the University’s ability to thoroughly investigate the incident.

2. Upon receipt of the written complaint, the student services manager or designee may conduct an investigation to determine if the complaints can be resolved by mutual consent of parties involved. Mutual consent is not appropriate for every situation, such as allegations of sexual misconduct. If complaints cannot be resolved by mutual consent, the student services manager or designee may dismiss the case, issue a warning letter or refer the case through the administrative review or hearing process, as appropriate.

Administrative Review or Hearing

Once a case is referred through the administrative review or hearing process, a student will be informed of the charges brought forth against him or her and given the opportunity to deny or admit the charges. If the student denies the charges, a hearing will be held before the professional review committee. If a student admits to the charges and waives his or her right to a hearing, the student services manager or designee will issue the sanction(s). If the student services manager or designee finds that a hearing is necessary for the purpose of determining the sanction(s) to be issued, a hearing will be held before the professional review committee who will recommend sanction(s) to the manager or designee. Admitting to the charges does not preclude a student from appealing the sanction(s). Generally, students who admit to the charges will not have a hearing before the professional review committee unless deemed necessary by the student services manager or designee.

Students who do not admit to the charges in part or full will be given the opportunity to attend a hearing before the professional review committee. The professional review committee is comprised of Chamberlain staff and/or faculty. No students serve on the committee. If a student does not attend the hearing, the decision will be made by the committee based on the information available at that time. The committee will make a determination whether it is more likely than not that a violation occurred and will issue sanctions as deemed appropriate.

Students who have allegations filed against them (respondents) have a right to:

• Bring an advisor or support person of their choice and at their own expense to the hearing. The advisor may be an attorney. The advisor or support person may not speak on behalf of the student or answer any questions of the student during the hearing. The name of the advisor/support person and their relationship to the student must be provided to the student services manager or designee at least one business day prior to the hearing. At the manager’s discretion, the hearing may proceed without the advisor if the attendance of the advisor delays the hearing.

• Be notified of the names of the committee members in advance of the hearing. If a conflict of interest is present, a request for a replacement committee member can be made prior to the hearing.

• Submit questions for the committee to ask any party who will be interviewed as part of the hearing. The student services manager has the authority to determine whether the questions are relevant and appropriate. The parties involved are not permitted to question one another directly.
• Present information and witnesses to the professional review committee. The complainant is permitted to present information and witnesses regardless of their level of participation in the resolution. The student services manager should be made aware of any witnesses at least two (2) business days prior to the hearing. Only witnesses who have relevant information pertinent to the case will be interviewed or allowed to provide written statement for the committee’s consideration.

• Review any written information prior to the hearing which will be presented to the professional review committee. The manager may redact information as required by state or federal law or to protect confidential or private information of the complainant, respondent and/or witnesses.

• Have the right to privacy in that only individuals who must know the facts of the case to assist in the resolution will be made aware of information pertaining to the case. Information may be shared with other parties, such as law enforcement as required by local, state or federal laws.

Students have the following responsibilities:
• Represent themselves in a truthful, professional and ethical manner when responding to allegations. Providing false or misleading information may result in a violation of the professional conduct policy.
• Respond in a timely manner to request for information, including but not limited to:
  – Presenting witnesses
  – Providing a statement or additional information to the panel
  – Accepting or denying charges

• To not engage in retaliatory behavior. Engaging in such behavior is a violation of the professional conduct policy.

Interim Suspension
In certain circumstances, the University may impose an interim suspension prior to the hearing or administrative review.

1. Interim suspension may be imposed:
   a) To ensure the safety and well-being of members of the Chamberlain community or preservation of Chamberlain’s property; or
   b) If the University deems that the respondent poses a threat of disruption of or interference with the normal operation of the University

2. During the interim suspension, the respondent may be denied access to Chamberlain premises (including online and on-site classes) and/or all other Chamberlain activities or privileges for which the respondent might otherwise be eligible, as the University may determine to be appropriate. In appropriate cases, the University may notify the complainant of a respondent’s interim suspension status.

D. Sanctions
The sanctions listed below may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the Student Code of Conduct. The listing of the sanctions should not be construed to imply that students are entitled to progressive discipline. The sanctions may be used in any order and/or combination that the University deems appropriate for the conduct in question. Students should be advised that conduct violations could impact privileges associated with the University, including but not limited to leadership/officer roles and/or holding positions of influence.

• Warning – A verbal or written notice to the student that the student is in violation of or has violated University regulations.
• Probation – A written reprimand for violation of specific regulations. Probation is for a designated period of time and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to be violating any University regulation(s) during the probationary period.
• Loss of Privileges – Denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time.
• Fines – Monetary penalties may be imposed, as determined or approved by the University.
• Restitution – Compensation for loss, damage or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.
• Discretionary Sanctions – Work assignments, service to the University or other related discretionary assignments.
• University Suspension – Separation of the student from the University for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified.
• University Expulsion – Permanent separation of the student from all University locations.
• Revocation of degree – Revocation of a previously conferred degree or certificate. Students whose degree award conferrals are revoked remain responsible for fulfilling financial obligations to Chamberlain, to federal, state and local governments and to private loan providers.
• Rescinding admission – Rescinding admission to the University is generally a permanent decision applicable to all programs. Rescinding admission is at the sole discretion of the director of admission and not subject to the conduct procedures noted above.
• Denial of admission – Denial of admission to the program is generally a permanent decision applicable to all programs. Denial of admission is at the sole discretion of the director of admission and not subject to the conduct procedures above.

More than one sanction listed above may be imposed for any single violation. In each case in which a Professional Review Committee determines that a student has violated the Student Code of Conduct, sanction(s) shall be determined and imposed. Following the decision of the Professional Review Committee, the student services manager shall advise the student in writing of its determination and of the sanction(s) imposed, if any.

Other than University suspension and University expulsion, disciplinary sanctions shall not be made part of the student’s permanent academic record but shall become part of the student’s disciplinary record. Upon graduation, the student may petition the program administrator to have his or her confidential disciplinary record expunged or partially expunged of disciplinary actions. Whether or not to grant the request to expunge or partially expunge shall be at the University’s discretion.

E. Appeals
A decision of a violation of the Professional Conduct Policy and the sanctions reached by the professional review committee or student services manager or designee may be appealed once by the student the complaint was filed against or the student who filed the complaint to the program administrator or his/her designee within two (2) business days of the notification being sent. Appeals must be submitted in writing and must state a basis for the appeal. Basis for an appeal include:
• There is new evidence that was unavailable at the time of the original investigation that would affect the outcome of the original decision.
• There were procedural irregularities in the process that affected the outcome.
• The sanctions were not reasonably appropriate for the violation of the Professional Conduct Policy. The respondent will receive the appeal decision in writing within seven (7) business days after the review of the appeal is complete. The appeal decision is final.

III. Network & Responsible Computing Policy
A. Policy
1. University computer facilities and networks are available for exclusive use of registered students, faculty and staff. To better serve the needs of users and emulate a corporate computing environment, the following policies are enforced by the Help Desk and IT staff. Users have a responsibility to be familiar with these policies and to abide by them. Users also have a responsibility to be familiar with and abide by related policies in the Student Code of Conduct.

2. All information services are intended for educational use and may not be used for commercial or other unauthorized purposes. Use of University computers, network facilities, application software, network disk space
and the Internet is available for the purpose of coursework and support only. Communication via the Internet or networks is available for authorized users only.

3. Students are issued an account when they appear on the official class roster. All accounts are for the exclusive use of the person to which they are assigned and may not be “loaned” to other users. Other types of accounts may be applied for by completing an Account Request form at the Help Desk. A Help Desk assistant will check the user’s ID and sign the form indicating the ID was confirmed. All users will be given their own space on the network hard drive for storing course-related material and assignments. They may also receive access to specific software packages based on the judgment of the network administrator.

4. All passwords expire every 60 days. Student and alumni accounts will expire at the end of each semester. Chamberlain reserves the right to withdraw access to facilities or network from any user and all rights to any material stored in files and will remove any harmful, unlawful, abusive or objectionable material.

5. Chamberlain does not guarantee functioning of the system will be error-free or uninterrupted. The University cannot take any responsibility for files not protected through normal backup procedures.

B. Rules
1. Users may not attempt to alter workstation settings, including, but not limited to, network configuration, Windows registry, virus checker settings or any other setting that might compromise security or performance of the University computer system. The IT department may implement workstation security software to monitor for and/or prevent users from making inappropriate changes to their workstations. Users are not permitted to store downloaded or commercial programs on the network, or to install them on any University computer.

2. The privacy of other users must be respected.

3. Abusive or offensive language will not be used in any communications.

4. Students will not use the Internet or networks for illegal activities, or to transmit unwanted or unsolicited advertising.

5. False statements made about any person and published on the Internet or networks constitute libel and may subject the student to civil charges.

6. The Internet or networks will not be used for transmitting chain or threatening letters.

7. Attacking or threatening messages are a direct violation of this policy. Users of the Internet or networks must abide by the same principles of fairness, decency and respect that would be expected in any other business environment.

8. Users will take ownership for all irresponsible activity/behavior exercised on the Internet or networks under their user login.

9. Material that may be considered offensive to others must not be displayed, stored or printed on the University computer system.

10. Users of the Internet or networks must minimize the possibility of transmitting viruses or programs harmful to another user’s data or equipment by using an appropriate virus checker.

11. Sites with offensive material are not permitted. Internet chat rooms and online games are permitted as long as they do not cause disruption to normal academic related use or cause network congestion. Local or network game play is permitted under limited situations. Software is never to be installed on University computers, and game play
must never disrupt academic activities or cause network congestion. Determination of appropriate use and/or disruption of academic activities is at the sole discretion of University faculty or staff. Failure to comply with requests to cease any inappropriate or disruptive activity will result in revocation of any access, limited or otherwise, to online local or network games and internet chat rooms.

12. While most material on the network is considered to be in the public domain, copyright is breached if another user’s document is transmitted without his/her prior knowledge and permission. It is customary to acknowledge sources of any material quoted directly or paraphrased from elsewhere. See the policy on Academic Integrity for detailed information regarding the use and acknowledgment of other material.

13. It is illegal to use the Internet or networks to gain unauthorized access to other computers or databases not in the public domain.

14. Off-campus websites and email accounts created or accessed over the University computer network are subject to University policies and regulations.

C. Procedures
The IT department and Help Desk staff may periodically review files and communications to maintain system integrity and ensure users are using the system responsibly. Users should not expect that files stored on University servers will always be private. IT staff may also implement workstation management software, allowing them to monitor users’ activity for attempts to change settings or circumvent workstation security. All user activity including, but not limited, to printouts, files and email correspondence, may be monitored at any time for security purposes.

D. Sanctions
1. Any attempt by a user to breach workstation or network security, or to tamper with a University computer, its software or the network will result in loss of computer access. Downloading material relating to hacking or malicious code creation will be considered an attempt at breaching network security. Any unauthorized software or hardware modifications found on the computer system will be removed.

2. Users who have their accounts disabled should contact the Help Desk to find out whom to contact to regain computer access. Minor violations may be resolved by the IT Department or Help Desk.

3. Major violations will be referred to the Professional Practice Committee for further action under the Student Code of Conduct. Depending on the nature of the violation, other portions of the Student Code of Conduct may also apply.

IV. Social Networking Policy
As a student, you can play an integral role in Chamberlain University’s social media outreach. We encourage you to join our groups, participate in conversations and share your positive experiences with others. It’s important to remember that as a Chamberlain student, you have certain responsibilities when posting in social networks, even if they are personal and private. We’ve assembled these guidelines to help you use social media effectively, protect your personal and professional reputation and follow the policies of Chamberlain and its parent company, Adtalem Global Education (collectively, “Chamberlain”). Chamberlain University’s intent for having a presence in social media is to facilitate connections between its audiences and to enable rapid response messaging in these emerging platforms. Chamberlain University retains the sole right to approve and publish all web pages and social media pages containing information about its educational programs, services and activities on its behalf, as well as that of the student body, recognized student organizations and alumni.

Student Web Pages
Student groups or individual student Web pages on any social media platform, such as YouTube, Facebook, Google+ and Twitter, forums or blogs are not under Chamberlain University’s purview. Therefore, they may not be
used to promote, voice an opinion of or recruit for Chamberlain University in any way. Students must adhere to the Code of Conduct when they engage in social media and mention Chamberlain University. What applies as appropriate conduct on campus or in online course shells also applies to conduct on social media platforms.

Chamberlain University’s intellectual property, including its trademarks, copyrights, logos and brands, is the exclusive property of Adtalem Global Education. It is not to appear on individual or student group Web pages or be used by individuals to promote themselves or their ideas and activities without prior written approval.

Student groups who utilize any Chamberlain University intellectual property on their social media pages without prior written approval will be required to remove them immediately.

Student Responsibilities
It is important that all students understand their responsibilities when using social media. Students can have no reasonable expectation of privacy in material that they choose to place online or enter or send through resources provided by Chamberlain. Students must recognize that they are responsible for anything they write or present online and that they may be subject to legal or Code of Conduct proceedings by Chamberlain University and/or others (including other students, colleagues and third parties) based on what they write or present online.

Responsible behavior is expected of all Chamberlain students when they participate in or partake of social media or blogging. Students’ communications, regardless of format, must conform to the Code of Conduct. It is not the goal of the University to actively monitor all student communications; however, should the University become aware of inappropriate behavior that may violate the Code of Conduct, the behavior may be investigated and addressed per the University’s disciplinary procedures outlined in the Code. Such behavior includes, but is not limited to, posting or communication of content that is obscene, defamatory, threatening, infringing of intellectual property rights or otherwise illegal, inappropriate or injurious.

General Rules of Social Media Engagement
To foster this communication in an appropriate way, Chamberlain University expects all students to adhere to the following principles of social media engagement:

Your honesty – or dishonesty – will be quickly noticed in the social media environment. If you are blogging about your experiences at Chamberlain University, use your real name, identify your relationship with Chamberlain University and be clear about your role. If you have a vested interest in something you are discussing, be the first to point it out.

Be Judicious. Always use your best judgment and make sure your efforts are transparent by using the following rules for external speech relating to Adtalem:

• Ask permission to publish or report on conversations that are meant to be private or internal to Chamberlain University, including conversations with individual students and Adtalem colleagues. • All statements regarding Adtalem must be true and not misleading and all claims must be substantiated and approved.

Write what you know. Make sure you write and post about your areas of expertise, especially as related to Chamberlain University and our degree programs. If you are writing about a topic with which Chamberlain is involved but about which you are not the expert, you should make this clear to your readers. Also, always write in the first person. If you publish to a website or blog outside the control of Chamberlain University, you must use the following disclaimer: “The postings on this site are my own and don’t necessarily represent Chamberlain University’s positions, strategies or opinions.”

Think before you post. Students should keep in mind that what is written and posted in electronic formats on the Internet, instant messaging, email or social networks is easily accessible to all and will be in existence virtually forever. This means postings and other communications may be viewed by administrators of Chamberlain
University, potential employers and scholarship boards. If there is something you would not want everyone to know about you, do not post it online. Be sure the image you are presenting today as a college student is what you feel is in the best interest of your career. It is common for employers and recruiters to view popular social networking websites and other Internet sources to which students may post personal information. Your Internet postings and communications may thus directly affect your career.

Protect yourself. Personal information can be shared over the Internet with more people and at a faster rate than ever before; accordingly, be careful about what you share. Protect your personal information to avoid being a victim of sexual assault, stalking, identity theft or burglary.

Social Media Policy for Students in the Clinical Setting Nurses and student nurses have an ethical and legal obligation to maintain patient privacy and confidentiality at all times. The following requirements are intended to minimize the risks of using social media:

• Students are strictly prohibited from transmitting by way of any electronic media any patient-related image information that may be reasonably anticipated to violate patient rights to confidentiality or privacy, or otherwise degrade or embarrass the patient. Limiting access to postings through privacy settings is not sufficient to ensure privacy.
• Students must not refer to patients in a disparaging manner, even if the patient is not identified.
• Students must not take photos or videos of patients on personal devices, including cell phones. Students should follow the clinical agency’s policy for taking photographs or videos of patients for treatment or other legitimate purposes using devices provided by the clinical agency.
• Students must maintain professional boundaries in the use of electronic media. Like in-person relationships, the student has an obligation to establish, communicate and enforce professional boundaries with patients in the online environment. Use caution when having online social contact with patients or former patients. Online contact with patients or former patients blurs the distinction between a professional and personal relationship. The fact that a patient may initiate contact with the nurse does not permit the student to engage in a personal relationship with the patient.
• Students must promptly report any identified breach of confidentiality or privacy.
• Students must not post content or otherwise speak on behalf of the employer unless authorized to do so and must follow all applicable policies of the employer.

STUDENT COMPLAINT/GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

This policy outlines the process for investigating and addressing complaints to Chamberlain University from students about any component of their experience at Chamberlain in which the student feels he or she has been treated unfairly. Because no policy is one-size-fits-all, though, Chamberlain reserves the right to deviate from this policy if the circumstances of a particular complaint or investigation call for additional flexibility.

Informal Complaint/Grievance Process

In most cases, students must first attempt to resolve their concerns orally or in writing with the individual(s) most directly connected to the student’s complaint. If the student is not comfortable discussing the matter with the individual(s) most directly involved, the student may take his/her informal complaint to a liaison not directly involved, such as the student services manager or the immediate supervisor of the individual(s) the complaint is involving.

Unlike in formal procedures, a student pursuing informal resolution of his/her complaint usually is not required to submit a written complaint to initiate the process. Under these informal procedures, the student may, at any time, elect to stop further action by withdrawing the complaint, subject to the confidentiality provisions noted below and with the understanding that, depending on the nature of the allegations, Chamberlain may be obligated to investigate the complaint with or without the student’s involvement. Complaints addressed informally may not be investigated at all or to the same degree as formal complaints. Mediation may be used as a method for resolving the complaint informally, but not all complaints are appropriate for mediation; for example, allegations of sexual assault are not appropriate for mediation.
Adopting informal procedures for addressing complaints does not mean that the institution does not take these complaints seriously. Informal procedures simply provide an alternative method for addressing complaints. The student can also decide to file a formal complaint as described in the formal process procedure at any time.

**Formal Complaint/Grievance Process**

If the informal procedure or direct conversation is not appropriate, or does not yield a successful resolution, the student can file a formal complaint to the complaint administrator. For pre-licensure nursing students, the complaint administrator is typically the dean of academic affairs or his/her designee. For graduate and post-licensure nursing students, the complaint administrator is the program or specialty track dean. Complaints regarding sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and rape or acquaintance rape, may be reported directly to the Title IX Coordinator.

**A. When to File a Complaint**

Complaints should be filed by the student as soon as possible so that they can be addressed contemporaneously by Chamberlain. In most cases, Chamberlain will expect the student to come forward within 15 business days of the student becoming aware of the concern or the student’s last conversation in the informal process.

**B. What to File**

A formal complaint should be in writing and include the following:

- The student’s name, Student ID (D#) number, email address, and phone number
- A complete description of the concern/issue – including date, location and all individuals involved, either in the conduct complained of or as witnesses
- A description of what efforts, if any, have been made to resolve the issue informally, including individuals contacted by the student in the resolution attempt
- A statement of the resolution requested

If a student is hesitant or unwilling to put a complaint alleging discrimination, harassment (including sexual misconduct) or other unlawful conduct in writing, he/she is encouraged to discuss his/her concerns with the complaint administrator.

Similarly, if a student feels that changes to academic or other situations are appropriate or necessary to preserve the student’s safety or well-being as a result of the circumstances involved in a complaint, he/she is encouraged to request assistance from the complaint administrator.

For more information on the complaint process or to receive the complaint administrator’s contact information, the student should contact a student support advisor.

**C. Where to File Complaint**

The complaint should be filed with the complaint administrator at the location the student is attending. The written complaint can be submitted electronically, in-person, or by mail. In cases where the complaint administrator is directly involved in the concern, an alternate point of contact will be provided by a student support advisor. If the student does not know who the complaint administrator for his or her location is, he or she should contact a student support advisor.

Campus-based students may contact their campus student support advisor for assistance. Online-based students and Graduate Program students may contact a student support advisor by phone at 888.556.8226, option 3 or by email at onlinestudentservices@chamberlain.edu.

**D. Notice of Receipt**

Upon receipt of the formal complaint, the complaint administrator will provide the student with a written notice acknowledging its receipt and will review the complaint.
E. Investigation
The complaint administrator or his/her designee will initiate an investigation. The extent and components of the investigation will vary depending on the allegations and circumstances. For purposes of illustration, an investigation may include the following steps, as appropriate:

- Reviewing the student’s written complaint
- Gathering additional information or statements from the student as needed
- Gathering information from any witnesses or other people (e.g., faculty, staff or other students) with potentially relevant information
- Reviewing relevant documentation and policies
- Obtaining a response or written statement and other information from the individual(s) who is/are the subject of the student’s complaint
- Attempting a resolution of the complaint between the student and the individual, if appropriate
- Convening a panel to review as appropriate
- Assessing the information gathered and determining findings and resolution for the student

Complaints initiated through the formal process may be withdrawn by the student, subject to the confidentiality provisions noted below and with the understanding that, depending on the nature of the allegations, Chamberlain may be obligated to investigate the complaint with or without the student’s involvement.

F. Findings and Notification
Upon completion of the investigation, the complaint administrator will report the findings of the investigation and resolution to the student. It is Chamberlain’s goal to conduct an appropriate investigation and report back to the student in a timely manner, usually within 15 days of receipt of the complaint. The circumstances in particular cases may make a shorter or longer investigation necessary or appropriate.

G. Appeal
Within 10 calendar days of the issuance of the final report, the student may appeal to the online or campus program administrator or his/her designee. Appeals must be submitted in writing and must state a basis for the appeal. Basis on which a student may appeal are:

- There is new evidence that was unavailable at the time of the original investigation that would affect the outcome of the original decision.
- There were procedural irregularities in the complaint process that affected the outcome.
- The proposed resolution was not reasonable based on the evidence compiled during the investigation.

A copy of the program administrator’s or designee’s written decision on the appeal shall be sent to the student in a timely manner. If the appeal decision requires further action, that action should be described in the appeal decision letter. The decision of the leader or designee on the appeal is final.

Students not satisfied with the final disposition of the complaint process may contact the state licensing authority, the University's accreditors or the state attorney general. A complete listing of contact information for state licensing authorities and the state attorney general offices is located at https://www.chamberlain.edu/about/student-consumer-information.

Arizona residents enrolled at a campus:
Students with complaints not resolved by the above procedure may file complaints with the Arizona State Board for Private Postsecondary Education (1740 W. Adams Street, Suite 3008, Phoenix, AZ 85007, 602.542.5709, https://ppse.az.gov/).
Georgia residents enrolled at a campus:
Students with complaints not resolved by the above procedure may file complaints with the Georgia Nonpublic Postsecondary Education Commission (2189 Northlake Pkwy., Tucker, GA 30084, 770.414.3300, https://gnpec.georgia.gov/).

Florida residents enrolled at a campus:
As a last resort in the complaint process outlined in the academic catalog, students who do not believe they received a satisfactory resolution to their grievance may contact the Commission at http://www.fldoe.org/policy/cie/file-a-complaint.stml, by fax at 850.245.3238, or by mail to:
   Commission for Independent Education Florida Department of Education, 325 W. Gaines St., Suite 1414, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0400, toll-free number 888.224.6684

Texas residents enrolled at a campus:

Virginia residents enrolled at a campus:
As a last resort in the complaint process, students who do not believe they received a satisfactory resolution to their grievance may contact the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV, Attn: Private and Out-of-State Postsecondary Education, 101 N. 14th St., James Monroe Bldg., Richmond, VA 23219).

For Illinois residents and students enrolled in an online program:
Unresolved complaints may be reported to the Illinois Board of Higher Education through the online complaint system at http://complaints.ibhe.org/ or by mail to 1 N. Old State Capitol Plaza, Suite 333, Springfield, IL 62701-1377.

Confidentiality
Chamberlain wishes to create an environment in which individuals feel free to discuss concerns. Chamberlain understands that students, witnesses and others involved in the investigation process may be concerned about the confidentiality of information they are sharing. In some cases, however, Chamberlain may be obligated to take action when it becomes aware of information relating to a complaint. Confidentiality will be maintained to the extent possible and consistent with Chamberlain’s obligations in investigating complaints.

Once an individual discloses identifying information to Chamberlain through the processes described above, he/she will be considered to have filed a complaint with Chamberlain. While the confidentiality of information received, the privacy of individuals involved and compliance with the wishes of the student or witnesses cannot be guaranteed, they will be respected to the extent possible and appropriate.

Retaliation
Chamberlain prohibits retaliation against anyone who reports an incident of alleged harassment, discrimination or other unlawful conduct, or any person who assists or participates in a proceeding, investigation or hearing relating to such allegations. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to, any form of intimidation, reprisal or harassment. All complaints of retaliation should be reported in accordance with the complaint procedures outlined above. If the procedures outlined above would result in the student being required to submit his/her complaint to the person whom he/she believes is retaliating against him/her, the student may submit the retaliation complaint to the online or campus leader, who will determine an appropriate party to address the retaliation complaint.

Submission of a good-faith complaint or report of harassment, discrimination or other unlawful conduct will not adversely affect the student’s future grades, learning or academic environment. Chamberlain will discipline or take appropriate action against anyone who retaliates against any person who reports an incident of alleged harassment,
discrimination, or other unlawful conduct, or who retaliates against any person who testifies, assists or participates in a proceeding, investigation or hearing related to such allegations.

**STUDENT RIGHTS UNDER FERPA**

*(The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act)*

Chamberlain University respects the rights and privacy of its students and acknowledge the responsibility to maintain confidentiality of personally identifiable information.

FERPA is a federal law that affords students the following rights with respect to their education records. These rights include:

1. **THE RIGHT TO INSPECT AND REVIEW THE STUDENT’S EDUCATION RECORDS**
   Students have the right to review their education records within 45 days of the day the institution receives their request. Students should submit to the registrar, dean, or head of the academic department a written request that identifies the record(s) they wish to inspect. The institution official will make arrangements for access and notify the student of the time and place where the records may be inspected. If the official to whom the request is submitted does not maintain the records, that official will advise the student of the correct official to whom the request should be addressed.

2. **THE RIGHT TO SEEK AN AMENDMENT OF INACCURATE OR MISLEADING INFORMATION**
   Students may ask the institution to amend a record that they believe is inaccurate or misleading. They should write to the official responsible for the record, clearly identify the part of the record they believe should be changed and specify why it is inaccurate or misleading. If the institution decides not to amend the record as requested by the student, the student will be notified of the decision and advised of his or her right to a hearing regarding the request for amendment. Additional information regarding the hearing procedures will be provided to the student when they are notified of the right to a hearing. Following the hearing, if the institution still decides not to amend the record, the student has a right to place a clarifying statement in the record.

3. **THE RIGHT TO LIMIT DISCLOSURE OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION**
   Students have the right to consent to disclosure of personally identifiable information contained in their educational records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent. One exception that permits disclosure without consent is disclosure to a school official who has a legitimate educational interest. A school official is a person employed by the institution in an administrative, supervisory, academic, research, or support staff position (including campus security, incident commanders and health staff) or a student serving on an official committee, such as a disciplinary or grievance committee. A school official also may include an Adtalem Global Education colleague, a volunteer, or contractor outside of the institution who performs an institutional service or function for which the institution would otherwise use its own employees and who is under the direct control of the institution with respect to the use and maintenance of PII from education records, such as an attorney, auditor, intern or collection agent or a student volunteering to assist another school official in performing their tasks. School officials have a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill their professional responsibilities for the institution.
   Another exception that permits disclosure without consent is disclosure of directory information. Directory information is not considered to be harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. See the Directory Information section for additional information.
4. **The Right to File a Complaint with the U.S. Department of Education if the Institution Fails to Comply with FERPA Requirements**

Complaints should be directed to:
Family Policy Compliance Office
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202-4605
Phone: 1-800-USA-LEARN (1-800-872-5327)

**DIRECTORY INFORMATION**

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) designates certain student information as “Directory Information” and gives the institution the right to disclose such information without having to ask students’ permission. The items listed below as “Directory Information” may be released for any purpose at the discretion of the institution. Under the provisions of FERPA, students have the right to withhold the disclosure of any or all of the categories of information listed below. **The following information will be released unless students specifically request that their information be withheld:**

- **Directory Information**: Name, address, telephone number, email address, date and place of birth, dates of attendance, previous institution(s) attended, major field of study (program), enrollment status, degrees and awards, past and present participation in officially recognized activities.

- **Career Services**: Students approaching graduation and working with career services staff on career planning, job interviewing and resume preparation authorize release of the following records for a period of fifteen months after graduation: the resume, identifying data, academic work completed, immigration status (if applicable), and authorize career services to verify information graduates provide regarding their employment. At no time is compensation information released or published.

**To Withhold Information**

To have directory or career services information withheld, students must submit a written request to the Registrar. Once filed, this request becomes a permanent part of the student’s record and no information may be released until the student instructs the institution otherwise.

**VOTER REGISTRATION**

As a participant in Title IV Federal Student Financial Aid programs, Chamberlain University would like to remind students who are U.S. citizens of the importance of registering to vote.

If you are interested in participating in local, state, or national elections, please visit the Election Assistance Commission website at [www.eac.gov/voter_resources/register_to_vote.aspx](http://www.eac.gov/voter_resources/register_to_vote.aspx) to learn how you can register to vote.

**UNAUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTION OF COPYRIGHTED MATERIALS**

Chamberlain University strives to provide access to varied materials, services and equipment for students, faculty and staff and does not knowingly condone policies or practices that constitute an infringement of Federal copyright law. Transmitting or downloading any material that you do not have the right to make available and that infringes any patent, trademark, trade secret, copyright or other proprietary rights of any party is prohibited.

Installing or distributing pirated or unlicensed software is also forbidden. Violation of these requirements may subject students, faculty and staff to civil and criminal liabilities. Students, faculty or staff who violate federal copyright law do so at their own risk. Copyright status is applied to a work as soon as it is created. Users should assume that all writings and images are copyrighted.
Title 17 of the United States Code (17 USC §501 et seq.) outlines remedies for copyright infringement that may include some or all of the following: obtaining an injunction to stop the infringing activity; impounding and disposing of the infringing articles; an award to the copyright owner of actual damages and the profits of the infringer, or in the alternative, an award of statutory damages which may be increased if the infringement is found to be willful; an award of two times the amount of the license fee a copyright owner could have gotten; an award of the full costs incurred in bringing an infringement action, and the award of attorney’s fees; and for criminal copyright infringement, fines and imprisonment.

Chamberlain University maintains a campus network to support and enhance the academic and administrative needs of our students, faculty and staff. Chamberlain University is required by Federal Law – H.R. 4137 to make an annual disclosure informing students that illegal distribution of copyrighted materials may lead to civil and/or criminal penalties. Chamberlain University takes steps to detect and punish users who illegally distribute copyrighted materials.

Chamberlain University reserves the right to suspend or terminate network access to any campus user that violates this policy and Network access may be suspended if any use is impacting the operations of the network. Violations may be reported to appropriate authorities for criminal or civil prosecution. The existence and imposition of sanctions do not protect members of the campus community from any legal action by external entities.

**Alternatives to Illegal Downloading**

Illegal downloads hurt artists and deter the incentive to create. U.S. laws protect the rights of individuals regarding their own works. Below are lists of sites that offer free or inexpensive products that you can use without violating copyright law.

**FREE AND LEGAL**

**Clipart:**
http://www.coolarchive.com/
http://www.clipart.com/

**Fonts:**
http://www.blambot.com/
http://www.fonts.com/

**Photos:**
http://www.freefoto.com/index.jsp
https://all-free-download.com/free-photos/

**Music:**
http://download.cnet.com/windows/
Code of Conduct and Ethics

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3 Applying Our Values
7 Our Responsibilities to Our Community
14 Our Responsibilities to Our Partners and the Public
22 Our Responsibilities as an International Organization
Dear Colleagues,

As members of the Adtalem Global Education community, we are guided by our TEACH Values, which inform everything we do – putting the team first (Teamwork); building positive spirit and initiative (Energy); taking ownership and responsibility for our actions (Accountability); operating with a shared sense of responsibility and empathy for others (Community); and serving our students and one another with care (Heart).

Our values of Accountability and Community are the foundation of the Adtalem Code of Conduct and Ethics. Accountability is taking ownership for our own actions, demonstrating courage to speak up regarding the actions of others if those actions do not align with Adtalem Global Education’s standards of conduct, and acting with the utmost integrity in all that we do. Our value of Community allows us to respect our shared values but also to celebrate our differences through mutual respect for all of our colleagues and students.

The way we conduct ourselves is essential to our continued success in an industry that is heavily regulated and scrutinized. Even more important, it is critical to maintaining our reputation among students as the place where they can bring their educational and career dreams to life, among colleagues as a great place to work and among our communities as an organization that is committed to Doing Well By Doing Good.

Complying with international, federal, state and local regulations is only the beginning. We should – and do – go beyond what is legally required. All of us, regardless of our level or role, are responsible for acting with the utmost personal and professional integrity every day.

Because we place such a high priority on our ethical conduct, it’s important that all of us:

- Read this Code and apply it to our roles at Adtalem
- Use the Code to learn how we can ask for advice or get answers to questions about Adtalem’s policies and expectations
- Keep the Code on hand for future reference

Thank you for your commitment to acting with integrity in support of our Vision, and for your dedication to our students.

Lisa W. Wardell
Chairman and CEO
Applying Our Values

Our Values – Teamwork, Energy, Accountability, Community and Heart – support a unique culture at Adtalem that sets us apart and defines who we are as an organization.

Our Culture of Care is continually renewed by the choices and actions each of us makes every day. Our Code of Conduct and Ethics (“Code”), together with our policies and other resources, is intended to help guide us when we are faced with ethics or compliance decisions or when we have questions about what to do in specific situations.

Who Needs to Follow Our Code

Our Code applies to all Adtalem colleagues including officers, directors and full- and part-time colleagues and faculty. It applies across our family of educational institutions, everywhere we operate.

The actions of customers, vendors, agents, and other third parties who work with us can have an impact on our reputation. For this reason, we strive to work only with third parties that share our commitment to ethics and compliance, and we expect them to act in a way that is consistent with our Code. We will take the appropriate measures where we believe they have not met our high standards.

How to Use This Code

No code of conduct can cover every possible situation, and this Code is meant to be a living document. This is why we rely on one another to use good judgment and to speak up whenever we have questions or concerns. In addition, Adtalem and each of our institutions have more detailed policies governing our day-to-day work, and you are responsible for knowing, understanding and complying with those policies in addition to this Code.

The application of each section of this Code may vary from institution to institution. When an institution’s policy or local law is stricter than the standards in this Code, follow your institution’s policy or local law. When in doubt, contact Integrity and Compliance for guidance or submit a question to the Speak Up HelpSite or HelpLine.

As a global organization based in the United States, we must comply with the laws of the United States, as well as the laws of the countries in which we operate. Each of us has an important responsibility to know and to follow the laws that apply to our roles in the countries in which we operate. If you are a manager, you are responsible for ensuring that your direct reports and other colleagues are familiar with the local laws and policies that apply to them. For more information about the country- or state-specific laws that may apply to you, consult with your assigned Adtalem Legal representative.

Our Expectations

Adtalem must always meet the highest standards of integrity and ethical conduct. That’s why all colleagues are encouraged to:

• Hold ourselves and one another accountable for complying with the law, regulations, this Code and Adtalem and institutional policies, even when doing so could interfere with achieving a business goal.
• Pay particular attention to the policies that are relevant to their responsibilities.
• Refrain from asking anyone to do something that is improper or unethical.
• Promptly report concerns about possible violations of laws, regulations, this Code and other Adtalem policies to your manager or any of the resources listed in this Code.
• Cooperate and tell the whole truth when responding to an audit, investigation or regulatory review.
• Always comply with Adtalem’s records retention policies, and never alter or destroy records other than in strict compliance with such policies.
• Once a year, read, acknowledge and commit to complying with the Code.

REMEMBER: No excuse will ever be acceptable for violating laws, regulations, the Code or our policies.

Managers’ Additional Responsibilities
Colleagues who manage or supervise others have additional responsibilities, including:
• Leading by example. Be a resource for others. Talk to your colleagues and business partners about how the Code and our policies apply to their daily work and listen to their concerns and questions.
• Working proactively and on an ongoing basis to ensure your colleagues are trained and well-versed in the rules that apply to their roles.
• Creating an environment where everyone feels comfortable asking questions and reporting potential violations.
• Encouraging your colleagues to complete training.
• If you oversee third parties working with Adtalem or any of its institutions or companies, ensuring that they understand our Code, the Vendor Code of Conduct and their responsibilities.
• Asking Integrity and Compliance for help when faced with ethical or compliance matters that you are unsure how to handle.
• Creating a work environment free of discrimination and harassment.

Q&A
I’m a manager and I’m not clear what I should do if someone comes to me with a potential breach of the Code – and what if it involves a senior leader?

No matter who the allegation involves, you are encouraged to inform appropriate personnel so that the situation can be resolved. You may use any of the avenues for asking questions and reporting concerns that are listed in the Code. If for any reason you are uncomfortable making a report to a particular person, you can report the allegation using the Speak Up HelpSite.

If I observe misconduct in an area outside of my responsibilities, what should I do?

You are responsible primarily for the people who report to you, but all colleagues of Adtalem and its institutions and companies have a responsibility to report suspected misconduct that occurs even if outside of their reporting lines and, where appropriate, intervene to deter or stop any colleague misconduct. In many cases, the best approach is to talk first with the manager who oversees the area where the problem is occurring. However, if you are concerned about this being the best approach, you should talk to your manager, an HR representative, Adtalem Legal or Integrity and Compliance; you can also report the misconduct using the Speak Up HelpSite.
Accountability Under the Code

Violating relevant laws, regulations, the Code or our policies, or encouraging others to do so, may harm our reputation and expose you to disciplinary action up to, and including, immediate termination of employment. Certain actions may also lead to legal proceedings against you, your fellow colleagues and/or Adtalem.

Colleagues are encouraged to check with Integrity and Compliance, askHR or your local HR representative for any specific local policies regarding potential misconduct and disciplinary or investigatory procedures.

Under limited circumstances, colleagues may also be subject to discipline for conduct outside of work, including, for example, activities that are discriminatory or harassing, may damage Adtalem’s reputation or may be harmful to our students.

Speak Up: Ask Questions and Report Concerns

We expect colleagues to ask questions, raise concerns and contribute actively to the prevention of colleague misconduct. We work hard to promote a culture where everyone is comfortable speaking up in good faith without fear of retaliation. So, in addition to knowing and complying with the legal and policy requirements that apply to your role, we encourage you to speak up and take action when you know or suspect there is misconduct that may impact Adtalem.

When you are faced with a difficult compliance or ethics situation or dilemma, you should first refer to this Code and to the policies that apply to your role. If, after doing so, you are still unsure, you have several options:

• Contact your manager. Be as specific and detailed as possible, so that he or she understands your question or concerns.
• Contact Integrity and Compliance.
• Contact a member of the Adtalem Legal team, your local Human Resources representative or askHR.
• Go to the Speak Up HelpSite or HelpLine to ask a question or submit a report. You have the option to remain anonymous when you ask a question or report a known or suspected violation online or by phone.

Retaliation is Prohibited

We do not tolerate retaliation against anyone for raising concerns or reporting possible misconduct in good faith or for assisting in the investigation of possible misconduct.

If you think that you or someone you know has experienced retaliation, contact your manager, an HR representative, or Integrity and Compliance; you can also report the misconduct using the Speak Up HelpSite.

What to Expect When You Use Our Speak Up Resources

The Speak Up resources, the HelpSite and HelpLine noted below, are a confidential way to obtain answers to your questions and concerns and to report possible misconduct. The HelpSite and HelpLine are operated by an independent company, is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and is multilingual.

When using the Speak Up resources, you will be given the option to ask a question or make a report online or by phone. If you telephone, the operator will listen to your concern or question, ask clarifying questions if necessary and then write a summary report. The summary will then be provided to Adtalem for assessment and further action as appropriate.

After making a report, you will receive an identification number to follow up about the report. Following up is especially important if you submit your report anonymously – an option that is available in most but not all of the countries where we operate. This identification number will enable you to report back with additional information and track the resolution of the case.

All reports will be kept confidential to the extent practical, except where disclosure is required for Adtalem to investigate a report or by applicable law or legal process.

Some countries, including many in the European Union, have specific rules on the use of the Speak Up HelpSite and HelpLine, which in some cases may limit the types of reports that can be accepted.
SPEAK UP RESOURCES

Helpline
U.S.: 1.866.421.0617
St. Kitts: 1.877.538.5531
Dominica: 1.877.534.6389
St. Maarten: 001.800.872.2881

Help Site
www.speakupadalemglobal.ethicspoint.com

In order for the Speak Up resources to work effectively, reports and inquiries must be made in good faith. For this purpose, good faith simply means an honest belief that a report is true and accurate, even if the facts reported prove to be false. Colleagues found to have made bad-faith reports are subject to disciplinary action, up to and including immediate termination of employment. A bad-faith report means a report by a colleague that intentionally makes false claims of misconduct by a colleague, student or third party working with Adtalem.

Making the Right Choice
You may find yourself in a situation in which you are uncertain about what to do. It may help to ask yourself:
• Is it consistent with Adtalem’s TEACH Values?
• Would you be comfortable reading about it in the newspaper or listening to it in front of a jury?
• Would it be consistent with yours or Adtalem’s reputation for excellence?
• Does it seem ethical to you and to those whose opinions you respect?
• Could the conduct harm our colleagues or students in any way?
• Is it legal and consistent with our policies and our Code?
If your answer to any of these questions is “no,” don’t do it, and contact any of the resources listed in this Code for help.

Closing the Loop
Ethics at Adtalem must continually evolve to stay current with new and emerging risk areas. Once you’ve made a decision, ask yourself the following additional question:
• Do you believe there are sufficient standards, policies and resources in place to address the issue you faced, or should more be done?

If your answer is “no” and you believe more should be done, contact Integrity and Compliance. Your suggestions will help us improve our Integrity and Compliance program.
Our Responsibilities to Our Community

Through respect, collaboration and communication, we have built a dynamic team of talented colleagues. We work together with one purpose: to empower our students to achieve their educational and career goals.

Maintaining our team-based culture not only helps our students succeed, it also creates the setting for each of us to thrive personally while making a positive contribution to one another’s success.

Value Diversity, Inclusion and Equal Opportunity

We value the unique contribution that each person brings to Adtalem. We treat everyone with respect and dignity and base all employment decisions on merit, experience and personal aptitude.

We do not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color, religion, political affiliation, national origin, gender, age, disability, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity, citizenship status or any other status protected by law.

Always Keep in Mind

• Treat everyone with respect.
• Encourage and listen to those who speak up, and work to create a culture where others feel valued and understood.
• If you manage people or are involved in recruitment and hiring, judge others based on performance, qualifications, abilities and potential.
• Avoid introducing unrelated considerations into your decisions. Use objective, quantifiable standards to the extent possible.
• Do not engage in favoritism for any reason.
• Respect colleagues’ privacy, dignity and life outside of work.

Q&A

One of my colleagues sends emails containing jokes and derogatory comments about certain nationalities. They make me uncomfortable, but no one else has spoken up about them. What should I do?

If you feel comfortable doing so and can do so safely, you should tell the colleague to stop the behavior. You are also encouraged to report your concerns to your manager, askHR or your local HR representative. You can also report your concerns on the Speak Up HelpLine or HelpSite.

Sending such jokes doesn’t support our core Values, and it violates our policies. By doing nothing, you are silently supporting behavior that can seriously erode the team environment.

Avoid Harassment and Intimidation

We treat our fellow colleagues with dignity and respect at all times. We do not tolerate any form of harassment or intimidation. This includes actions that can reasonably be considered as offensive or discriminatory, as well as any form of sexual harassment.

Always Keep in Mind

• Maintain a work environment that is professional and free from harassment.
• If possible and you can do so safely, be direct. Speak up and tell a person if you are upset by his or her actions or language, explain why and ask him or her to stop. You are encouraged to report your concerns to your manager, askHR or your local HR representative, or use the Speak Up HelpLine or HelpSite.
• Don’t create, distribute or display obscene or discriminatory material, including written, recorded or electronically transmitted messages (such as email, instant messages and internet materials).
• Remember – harassment can occur between individuals of the same or different races or genders and can involve individuals or groups of colleagues.
Sex and Gender Misconduct, and Bullying

Adtalem is committed to maintaining an educational environment that is free from sex and/or gender misconduct. Sex and gender misconduct includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, rape, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual exploitation, and gender-based harassment. When a student has been a victim of sex and/or gender misconduct – even if the act did not occur on Adtalem property – it can impede his or her ability to fully participate in the educational benefits that we provide. Therefore, it is important that we all do our part to prevent all forms of sex and gender-based misconduct and support our student and colleague survivors.

Some colleagues have an affirmative duty under applicable law to report potential incidents of sex and/or gender-based misconduct. See Policy on Sex and Gender Based Misconduct Response and Prevention.

For more information, or if you have questions, contact the Title IX Coordinator at TitleIXCoordinator@adtalem.com or use the Speak Up HelpLine or HelpSite by calling 866.421.0617 or going to speakup-adtalem.ethicspoint.com.

Watch Out for These Red Flags

• Unwanted sexual advances or requests for sexual favors.
• Offensive physical contact such as patting, grabbing, pinching or brushing against another’s body.
• Making sexual gestures and displaying offensive, sexually suggestive objects or pictures, cartoons or posters.
• Offensive, sexually oriented verbal kidding, teasing or jokes.
• Verbal abuse, threats or taunting based on a colleague’s appearance, sexual orientation, beliefs or other characteristics protected by our policies and applicable laws.
• Intimidating or insulting behavior that humiliates, undermines or threatens another colleague, whether intentional or unintentional.

Q&A

While on a business trip, a colleague repeatedly asked me out for drinks and made comments about my appearance that made me uncomfortable. I asked him to stop, but he wouldn’t. We weren’t in the office and it was after hours. What should I do?

This type of conduct is not acceptable, regardless of whether it takes place in Adtalem’s offices. Adtalem supports a work environment free from harassment, so don’t wait for it to happen again to address it. If you feel safe and comfortable doing so, be firm and tell your colleague such actions are inappropriate and must be stopped. We take these matters very seriously and encourage you to report the problem to your manager, your local HR representative or askHR, or use the Speak Up HelpSite or HelpLine.

During my recent performance review, my manager was highly critical of my performance and I felt intimidated and bullied by the tone of the comments. Is this a violation of the Code and our policy against harassment?

 Likely not. Bullying and intimidation are never acceptable, even during a manager’s performance evaluation or while disciplining direct reports. However, articulating colleague performance expectations with statements such as “unless you improve your performance, your employment may be terminated” is not considered bullying or intimidation. If you have questions or concerns, you should contact askHR or your local HR representative, or use the Speak Up HelpLine or HelpSite.
Appropriate Relationships
Adtalem is committed to fostering workplace and academic environments that enhance our students’ educational goals, our professional experiences and the reputation of our educational institutions. For this reason, we expect colleagues to uphold the following standards for maintaining appropriate relationships in the workplace.

Colleague-to-colleague relationships
Colleagues are expected to refrain from hiring or otherwise working in the same reporting line with their own family members, spouses, relatives, domestic partners or with colleagues or third parties with whom they have a romantic or intimate relationship. Likewise, it is not acceptable for you to engage in an intimate relationship with another colleague if you can influence or control that colleague’s professional or financial interests.

Colleague-to-student relationships
Under no circumstances are faculty members, administrative personnel or other colleagues permitted to engage in any romantic or intimate relationships with prospective or current students if they do at the time, or may in the future be able to, influence or control enrollment, counseling, supervisory, or grading activities or decisions affecting that student. You are encouraged to report improper relationships between students and colleagues to askHR, your local HR representative, Integrity and Compliance or via the Speak Up HelpLine or HelpSite.

Some institutions may have stricter standards regarding appropriate relationships than those set out in this Code. Where that is the case, the stricter standards prevail.

For more information, or if you have questions, contact the head of academic affairs for your institution, askHR or your local HR representative, or use the Speak Up HelpLine or HelpSite.

Keep One Another Safe and Secure
Everyone – colleagues, students and visitors to our facilities – has a right to expect a safe and secure environment. A safe and secure environment is a critical part of providing a quality education for our students.

All colleagues and third parties who work with Adtalem are expected to understand and follow our safety and security policies and procedures. We must work together to keep our workplace free from hazards and foreseeable and preventable risks.

Adtalem provides each location with a set of standard requirements and procedures designed to keep colleagues safe. We also provide a framework for each location to follow when responding to incidents.

In addition, each campus has a designated Incident Commander who serves as the primary point of contact with regard to safety and security matters. For more information, or to raise a concern or report an incident, contact your local Incident Commander, your local campus leader, your local security department, or Adtalem’s Security Office.

Always Keep in Mind
• Be alert to safety and security risks.
• Violence of any kind has no place at Adtalem. We will not tolerate any acts or threats of physical violence against co-workers, students, visitors or anyone else on our property, during business travel or at Adtalem, institution or company-sponsored events.
• Firearms or other weapons are not permitted on Adtalem property, parking lots, alternate work locations maintained by Adtalem, at Adtalem institution or company-sponsored events, events, unless the application of such policy would be prohibited by law.
• Maintain a neat, safe working environment by keeping work stations, aisles and other work spaces free from obstacles, wires and other potential hazards.

To learn more
Drug and Alcohol Use
The use of illegal drugs and alcohol goes against our commitment to a safe, healthy, secure and productive environment for colleagues, students and community. When your ability to do your job is impaired by the misuse or abuse of alcohol or drugs, you jeopardize the safety of others and potentially harm our reputation. While at work or on Adtalem business, you should be alert, not impaired, and always ready to carry out your work duties. You should always respect local customs and laws pertaining to drug and alcohol use.

Accommodations
Consult with askHR or your local HR representative if you must take legal medications that could negatively affect your job performance in a material way or compromise someone’s safety.

Alcohol and drug-related support
If you have a drug- or alcohol-related problem, we encourage you to seek assistance. If you are outside of the United States, please see your local HR representative. If you are in the U.S. or are a U.S. expatriate, call the Adtalem Global Education Colleague Assistance Program at 877.623.3879 or visit guidanceresources.com. We will assist benefit-eligible colleagues within the limits of their medical benefits plans.

Q&A
Are subcontractors working on our premises expected to follow the same safety and security policies and procedures as colleagues?

Absolutely. Managers are responsible for ensuring that third parties at work on our premises understand and comply with all applicable policies, laws and regulations affecting that particular campus or location.
Respect Privacy and Protect Personal Information

We respect and protect the privacy of everyone who entrusts us with his or her personal information. This includes prospective, current and former students, our colleagues and third parties. Protecting this information is a legal requirement and a matter of trust.

As a global organization in a digitally connected environment, we respect all applicable laws relating to data privacy and security. Some information, generally referred to as Personally Identifiable Information (PII), requires an extra degree of care. PII is any data that could, by itself or in combination with other information, be used to identify an individual.

Always Keep in Mind

• Be accountable for protecting PII and stay informed about our PII-related policies.
• Only share personal information, including PII, with those who have a legitimate need to know and whose access is appropriately authorized.
• Never disclose a student’s government-issued identification number; credit or debit card numbers or passwords.
• Never disclose academic records or student information to outside parties without the student’s consent, unless required by law or as permitted in limited circumstances under our applicable policies.
• Be transparent about our privacy practices and how individuals can contact us with questions or concerns.
• Promptly report any actual or suspected unauthorized uses, disclosures or access to PII to your manager or to Integrity and Compliance.
• Never prohibit a student from reviewing his or her own academic records.
• Always ensure that third parties working with Adtalem are required to and do comply with our privacy policy requirements.
• Where you believe we are transferring or will transfer personal information from one country to another, contact Integrity and Compliance to be sure you understand applicable policies, laws and regulations.

Q&A

A report I found on the photocopier contains a lot of confidential personal records, including student identification numbers. I also often pass by computers where I can see confidential information on the screens. I do not want to get anyone into trouble, but I do not think it is right that this kind of information is left for all to see. What should I do?

You should immediately retrieve the document from the copier and deliver it to the document owner. If you don’t know who the document owner is, contact your manager, your local HR representative or Integrity and Compliance for guidance.

Protecting confidentiality and privacy is the responsibility of every colleague. When papers containing confidential information are left on the copier, the person who left them there is neglecting his or her duty to protect the confidentiality of others. Similarly, you should never leave laptops or other electronic portable devices unattended, especially if they contain sensitive information. It takes only a few seconds for someone to do serious damage to your computer or your files or to access information on the computer, so take the time to lock your computer when you leave your desk.

TO LEARN MORE

Contact Adtalem’s Information Governance team
Adtalem’s Privacy Policy and FERPA Policy
Adtalem Global Education’s Colleague Handbook, “Keep It Confidential” and “Protect Your Work” sections
Use Our Assets Wisely
We all have a responsibility to be efficient and economical in the use of resources and protect against the abuse of organizational assets to make sure they are used and cared for appropriately.

Adtalem assets include our buildings, equipment, vehicles, computers, phones, mobile devices, files, documents, inventory and supplies. Our assets also include intellectual property as well as our confidential and proprietary information.

Proper Use of Information Technology
Each of us must use Adtalem’s electronic systems and resources in a manner that does not expose the organization to the risk of security breaches, legal claims, sabotage, computer viruses or similar problems.

Infrequent and incidental personal use of Adtalem electronic systems and resources is permitted as long as it does not interfere with your duties or your productivity and does not consume or divert resources that could otherwise be used for organizational purposes.

Always Keep in Mind
• Only use software that has been properly licensed. The copying or use of unlicensed or “pirated” software on Adtalem’s electronic systems and resources is strictly prohibited.
• Report any suspected theft, embezzlement or misappropriation of any Adtalem property using the Speak Up HelpLine or HelpSite.
• Never sell, transfer, destroy or otherwise dispose of Adtalem assets or materials (including computers, equipment, and electronic and hard-copy records) without proper documentation and authorization.

Maintain the Highest Standards of Academic Integrity
As a global provider of educational services, we are committed to providing our students with high-quality instruction and related services and support. In order to maintain this quality, we must uphold the highest standards of academic integrity.

Always Keep in Mind
• Use the work product of others in a proper manner and with proper authorization and/or citation.
• Forgo intentionally or knowingly helping or attempting to help another to commit any act of academic dishonesty.
• Maintain educational records and the academic standing of students properly.
• Refuse any offer of a bribe, gift or gratuity of any kind from any prospective or current student, and refrain from doing so on a prospective or current student’s behalf.

TO LEARN MORE
Adtalem Global Education’s Colleague Handbook, “Use Our Tools Responsibly” section
Marketing, Advertisement, Recruitment and Admissions

The laws governing advertising and marketing activities are proscriptive. If you are involved in developing or using our marketing, advertising or promotional material, it is important that you understand the guidelines that relate to these activities. The same is true for any third parties creating such materials on our behalf.

We provide truthful, accurate and non-misleading information to prospective students, and we base admission solely on each applicant’s ability to meet admission requirements, which vary by institution. We honor and properly document requests of students or other consumers not to be contacted by us via email, phone or other methods.

When recruiting prospective students, we provide responsible, objective and unbiased information. We are always truthful and never misleading, following the tenets of Adtalem’s Responsible Communications policy and training. We hold ourselves to these high standards not just because it is the law, but because it is the right thing to do to help our students achieve their educational and career goals.

As a provider of higher education, Adtalem is subject to extensive regulation. In order for Adtalem’s degree-granting institutions and our students to remain eligible to participate in U.S. federal financial aid programs, we must abide by regulations that govern compensation for colleagues who recruit students.

Always Keep in Mind

- Comply with all applicable legal requirements and Adtalem policies and approval procedures when developing or implementing public relations, marketing, and advertising materials.
- Be sure all materials are truthful, complete, accurate, properly substantiated and not misleading.
- Provide supporting data and qualifying language when using statistics.
- Clearly state that the education offered is not a guarantee of employment or “success.”
Our Responsibilities to Our Partners and the Public

We want to be known as a trusted neighbor in the communities where we operate. We have a commitment to transparency and responsible business practices.

We always keep in mind our obligations to our shareholders, our business partners and the public, and we remain guided by our Values and our respect for the laws governing our operations everywhere we operate.

Serve the Greater Good

We are proud that as educators, the very nature of our work serves the greater good and makes a positive contribution to society and the lives of our students. As global citizens, we are committed to:

• Supporting social and educational initiatives in the communities in which we live and work
• Participating in relief efforts and service projects around the world
• Complying with the relevant environmental laws and regulations applicable in each country in which we operate
• Considering environmental responsibility as a factor in our decisions including recycling, conserving resources and working with our business partners
• Managing and minimizing our impact on the environment

Build Lasting Business Relationships

We believe in working with business partners who share our commitment to high standards of ethics and integrity.

Our business partners – including our suppliers, vendors, representatives, and agents – represent us in the marketplace. If they act illegally or unethically, it can expose us to legal repercussions and/or damage our reputation.
Always Keep in Mind
• Make supplier-related decisions in the best interest of Adtalem and not for any personal benefit or gain.
• Be responsive to all reasonable requests from our business partners, but never do something that you regard as unlawful or contrary to laws, regulations, the Code or our policies.
• Respect the confidential information and intellectual property of others.
• Choose vendors and other third parties carefully, and never work with prohibited countries, organizations or persons.
• Watch for and report any signs that our business partners are violating applicable law or regulations.
• Be sure to follow Adtalem policies and procedures before you sign any contract with a third party for Adtalem or your institution.

Safeguard Confidential Information
When managed properly, our information can help us develop and administer quality educational programs and meet our objectives. When information is mismanaged, it puts our organization at risk.

Each of us must be vigilant and safeguard our confidential information as well as the confidential information that is entrusted to us by others such as our students. Depending on the situation, this can include strategic ideas, organizational plans, student records and other types of information gathered or generated as part of our operations and educational efforts.

We respect all patents, trademarks, copyrights, proprietary information and trade secrets, as well as the confidentiality of anyone with whom we do business.

Intellectual Property
We work hard to create and promote brands and educational programs that are recognized around the world. Our intellectual property, such as our copyrighted material and our trademarks, is a critical part of our identity and our operations; we must handle it responsibly and safeguard it.

Other examples of our intellectual property include:
• Logos
• Marketing and advertising materials
• Branding
• Course curricula
• Educational materials

If you are responsible for developing intellectual property, consult with your assigned Adtalem Legal representative.
Avoid Insider Trading

Some Adtalem colleagues may have access to information about the organization’s finances or material, non-public information that might impact our economic future. We use material, non-public information in compliance with securities laws and do not trade in the securities of any public company – including Adtalem – when we are in possession of non-public, material or price-sensitive information.

“Material, non-public information” generally refers to any information that is not available to the public and that a reasonable investor would consider important when deciding whether to buy, sell or hold a share. This can include news about acquisitions, financial results, important management changes, commencement or termination of major contracts as well as news about the financial, operational or environmental performance of an organization. It is important to know that material, non-public information can also be confidential information about another organization that you have obtained during the course of your work.

Always Keep in Mind

- Never use, for your own or others’ benefit, any organization’s information that has not been made public.
- Be careful when others request confidential information about Adtalem or our business partners. Even casual conversations could be viewed as illegal “tipping” of inside information.
- Never use material, non-public information to make investment decisions or to provide investment tips to family members, close relatives, friends or other third parties.
- Securities law violations are taken seriously and can be prosecuted even if the amount of money involved is small or when the “tipper” made no profit.

Keep Accurate Books and Records

We are committed to transparency and to making full, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure on all aspects of our organization, including financial reports that are filed with or submitted to regulatory authorities.

Colleagues with roles that involve the preparation of our public, financial and regulatory disclosures have special responsibility in this area, but all of us contribute to the process of recording organizational results and maintaining documents. Each of us is responsible for helping to ensure the information we record is accurate, complete and maintained in a manner consistent with our system of internal controls.

As a publicly held organization, we are required to report financial information in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and to maintain books and records that accurately and fairly reflect all transactions. This obligation, however, includes more than just financial information. Some examples include accurately recording enrollments, attendance, grades, communications, tuition, regulatory data and other essential organizational information.

Always Keep in Mind

- Fully comply with all laws, external accounting requirements and Adtalem policies and procedures for reporting financial and other organizational information.
- Never make false claims on an expense report or time sheet.
- Be clear, concise, truthful and accurate when recording any information.
- Draft internal documents and communications as if they will be reviewed by third parties. Remember that our internal records are sometimes read by third parties and governmental agencies, so we should do our best to ensure that what we write will not be misinterpreted.
- Maintain all organizational records for legally required minimum periods and in accordance with Adtalem’s records-retention procedures.
- Only destroy documents in accordance with the Adtalem records-retention policies and procedures, and be aware of special limitations or requirements that may be in place for records relating to potential or ongoing litigation, investigations or audits.
- Cooperate with Adtalem’s internal and external auditors.

TO LEARN MORE
Adtalem Global Education’s Insider Trading Policy
Q&A

At the end of the last quarter reporting period, my manager asked me to record additional expenses even though I had not received the invoices from the supplier and the work had not started. I agreed to do it, mostly because I did not think it really made a difference since we were all sure that the work would be completed in the next quarter. Now I wonder if I did the right thing.

Costs must be recorded in the period in which they are incurred. The work was not started and the costs were not incurred by the date you recorded the transaction. It was therefore misleading and, depending on the circumstances, could be considered fraud. In such a situation, you should report the matter to your local HR representative or askHR, or use the Speak Up HelpSite or HelpLine.

Compete Fairly

At Adtalem, we compete vigorously, but we do so fairly and honestly. It is critically important that we comply with antitrust and competition laws everywhere we operate.

Antitrust laws – also known as fair competition laws – regulate certain types of practices to ensure that consumers are given a choice in the marketplace, and that they are not subject to predatory or discriminatory practices. Violations of antitrust laws can carry severe fines and penalties.

Always Keep in Mind

• Colleagues must conduct business in accordance with fair trade practices and applicable fair competition and antitrust laws.
• Fair competition or antitrust laws are very complex and the risks of non-compliance can be severe. Contact with competitors should be limited and must always avoid certain subjects, including any matter relating to competition, such as markets, customers or prices. If such a conversation begins, leave the meeting immediately and report it to your Adtalem Legal representative or Integrity and Compliance.

Watch out for these Red Flags

Colleagues must not:
• Collude with other bidders (“bid rigging”) in any tender, such as agreeing on who will be the successful bidder or the contract price.
• Collude with competitors to fix prices or to agree with a competitor not to do business with a supplier or a customer.
• Illegally exchange with competitors sensitive information, such pricing, costs or other confidential proprietary information regarding Adtalem plans.
• Agree with a competitor to divide or carve up academic programs or calendars, or geographic markets or regions.
• Use a third party to pass information to a competitor.
• Engage in any other conduct which may violate any relevant competition or antitrust laws, rules or regulations in all relevant jurisdictions.
Q&A

I received sensitive pricing information from one of our competitors. What should I do?

You should contact your manager and your Adtalem Legal representative before taking any further action. It is important that from the moment we receive such information, we demonstrate respect for antitrust laws and make clear that we expect others to do the same. This requires appropriate action that can be decided only on a case-by-case basis.

I am planning to attend a trade show. Are there any special precautions I should take to avoid a potential antitrust problem?

Trade association meetings and other industry gatherings typically serve perfectly legitimate and worthwhile purposes. However, these meetings also provide a potential pitfall under competition and antitrust laws because they bring together competitors who may be prone to discussing matters of mutual concern. You must be especially careful to avoid discussions or exchanges of information relating to competitive matters. If competitors are discussing these matters, you should excuse yourself.

Gathering Business Intelligence

When collecting business intelligence, colleagues and others who are working on our behalf must always abide by the highest ethical standards. Never engage in fraud, misrepresentation or deception to obtain information or use invasive technology to spy on others. Be careful when accepting information from third parties, and be sure that the knowledge they provide is not protected by trade secret laws or non-disclosure or confidentiality agreements.

When gathering information on a competitor, you must never:
• Seek out confidential information of a competitor or someone outside the organization.
• Purchase confidential information related to a competitor.
• Use confidential information obtained inadvertently or accidentally.
• Request to see confidential bids submitted by competitors.
• Invest in a competitor to gain access to confidential information.

While we may employ former colleagues of competitors, we always recognize and respect the obligations of those colleagues not to use or disclose the confidential information of their former employers.

Avoid and Disclose Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest exists when your private interest interferes in any way – or even appears to interfere – with the interests of Adtalem and its institutions or companies. A conflict of interest may also exist when your interests or activities affect, or appear to affect your ability to make objective decisions for Adtalem and/or any of its institutions or companies. You are expected to use good judgment and avoid situations involving conflicts of interest, which can undermine the trust that others place in us and damage our reputation.

Conflicts of interest are not always clear. If you have a question, talk to your manager or to Integrity and Compliance. Even if you only think a conflict of interest might exist, you should disclose the situation to Integrity and Compliance so that they may properly evaluate, monitor and manage the situation.
Always Keep in Mind

• Always make business decisions in the best interest of Adtalem, its institutions and companies.
• Disclose to Integrity and Compliance any relationship, outside activity, financial interest or other situation that may present a possible conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest.
• Proactively address situations where you or a family member’s financial interests may conflict with Adtalem’s best interests.

The following are common examples of potential conflicts of interest; these and others may also be described in local Adtalem policies.

Business Opportunities
If you learn about a business opportunity because of your role with Adtalem or any of its institutions or companies, that opportunity belongs to Adtalem and/or the institution or company. Colleagues may not take for themselves, or direct to any third party, opportunities that are discovered as a result of their role with Adtalem.

Personal Relationships
Engaging in or maintaining inappropriate personal relationships with fellow colleagues, or with prospective or current students, may create a conflict of interest. Examples of personal relationships that may lead to conflicts of interest include family relationships and romantic/intimate relationships. Personal relationships that interfere with your ability to objectively perform your role should be avoided, but should be disclosed if they do occur. (See the “Appropriate Relationships” section of this Code for more details.)

Outside Employment
We do not prohibit colleagues from engaging in all outside employment. However, certain activity may involve a conflict of interest and should be disclosed and approved by Integrity and Compliance.

Some examples include:
• Any outside employment that affects your job performance.
• Employment of any kind (including consulting or faculty positions) with a competitor, supplier or customer. (Some exceptions may exist for faculty members. Contact your head of academic affairs for more information).

Personal Investments
Colleagues are not permitted to have a substantial ownership interest in any organization that may or does work with Adtalem. This rule applies to direct and indirect ownership.

A “substantial ownership interest” is an ownership interest of greater than 5 percent of total net worth of the colleague and immediate family members, or greater than 1 percent of the outstanding equity securities of a public company. There are exceptions to this rule for investments that are made through mutual funds or managed accounts where you do not make specific investment decisions.

Civic Activities
Colleagues may be invited to serve as members of boards of directors, advisory boards or committees related to another organization. Approval may be granted if the outside organization does not compete with Adtalem and if the obligations to serve can be met on your own time. In all such cases, the civic activity should be disclosed to your manager and to Integrity and Compliance.

Circumstances can change and new conflicts can surface over time, which is why it is important to reassess your situation from time to time and discuss any potential conflicts with your manager and Integrity and Compliance.

Exchange Only Appropriate Gifts and Entertainment
When handled properly, appropriate and reasonable gifts and entertainment can strengthen business relationships. But when abused, they can damage our reputation, harm our business and may even be illegal.

Gifts and entertainment may only be exchanged if they are reasonable complements to business relationships, are consistent with Adtalem’s policies, are legal and are acceptable under the policies of the recipient’s organization.
Always Keep in Mind

- Only provide and accept gifts and entertainment that are reasonable complements to business relationships.
- Do not solicit personal gifts, favors, entertainment or services.
- With the exception of nominal expressions of gratitude such as a thank-you card or flowers, colleagues should never accept a gift from a current or prospective student.
- Faculty and students may wish to assemble to celebrate the end of a semester or other academic achievement. Such events are permitted, provided that:
  - The event adheres to the institution’s Values.
  - Students do not purchase food, beverages or alcohol for faculty members.
  - The event conforms to the expectations set forth in the “Appropriate Relationships” and “Safety and Security” sections of this Code.
- Personal gifts or entertainment exchanged between colleagues are not subject to the Gifts and Entertainment policy. However, these items should never be charged as a business expense or otherwise purchased with Adtalem resources.

Types of Gifts and Entertainment That are Never Allowed

The following examples of prohibited gifts and entertainment apply to colleagues, students and third parties.

- Gifts or entertainment that are lavish or frequent.
- Gifts or entertainment from a source of student lending.
- Cash or securities, such as stocks or bonds.
- Gifts or entertainment that are sexually oriented.
- Any gift or entertainment that amounts to a quid pro quo (i.e., I will give you this if you give me that).
- Entertainment or events that do not include a business-related benefit or educational component, including non-business-related events involving travel and lodging that are covered by a third party.

In addition, colleagues who are responsible for recruitment, admissions or financial aid advising activities must never accept a gift or entertainment of any value.
Gifts and Entertainment of Government Representatives
We should never directly or indirectly offer, promise or grant anything of value to a government representative to influence any business decision or to obtain improper advantage.

Always make sure that you know whether you are dealing with a government representative or government-related entity. This is not always obvious. Businesses such as airlines, oil companies, hospitals, colleges, universities, K-12 schools and telecommunications providers may be owned or controlled by a government. When in doubt, discuss the situation with your Adtalem Legal representative or Integrity and Compliance.

Engage in Responsible Public Communications
Adtalem is a publicly held organization and a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Therefore, it is common for Adtalem to receive inquiries from the investment community, government agencies and the media on a variety of topics. Due to the sensitive nature of our information, as well as securities laws and other laws related to disclosure of information, we must closely manage when and how we share our information and communicate with the investment community, the government and the media. Only authorized persons may speak with, reply to or send information to the media, government or members of the investment community on behalf of Adtalem.

Inquiries from the investment community and media should be handled only by colleagues who are expressly authorized to handle such inquiries. All media or investment inquiries received by Adtalem or one of its institutions should be forwarded to the public relations, communications or media affairs representative within the institution.

Always Keep in Mind
• Public communications include social media platforms. You may use social media platforms for organizational reasons only when you are expressly authorized to do so by Adtalem or one of its institutions.
• Conferences and external presentations are an excellent way to share our expertise with others, but they should be reviewed by management and may need to be reviewed in advance by Regulatory Affairs. Submit presentations via email to responsiblecommunications@adtalem.com.

Social Media
• There are a limited number of colleagues who are authorized to respond or otherwise speak on behalf of Adtalem, and those who do so should use only Adtalem-managed social media outlets for that purpose.
• If you read an online comment about Adtalem that you believe is wrong, do not respond. Adtalem’s External Relations department regularly monitors external content and will respond appropriately.
• Be thoughtful in all your communications online, including through social media. Never harass or post discriminatory comments (as defined by our anti-harassment/anti-discrimination policies), or threaten fellow colleagues, students or anyone else. Harassing, threatening or similarly inappropriate conduct that violates Adtalem’s policies is discouraged in general and is never allowed while using Adtalem equipment or during your working time.
• Personally managed social media outlets or websites may not be used to advertise, promote, recruit for or support the business of Adtalem in any way.

TO LEARN MORE
If you ever have questions about whether or not a gift or entertainment is acceptable, discuss the matter with your manager or contact Integrity and Compliance. Adtalem’s Gifts & Entertainment Policy; Adtalem’s Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy; Adtalem Global Education’s Colleague Handbook, “Gift Restrictions” section.

TO LEARN MORE
For more information, or when in doubt, contact a senior member of Adtalem’s Global Communications or Investor Relations team. Adtalem’s Anti-Harassment & Non-Discrimination Policy; Adtalem’s Policy Against Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation (CALIFORNIA COLLEAGUES)
Our Responsibilities as an International Organization

We work together with governments and local communities and do our part as a responsible international organization to contribute to sustainable growth while providing employment to colleagues and creating opportunities for our students and others.

Avoid Corruption and Bribery

Adtalem has a zero-tolerance policy toward bribery and corruption. Bribery and corruption in all forms are completely contrary to our Values, the Code and our policies.

We comply with anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws and regulations and support efforts to eliminate bribery and corruption worldwide. We work hard to make sure that our business partners share our commitment.

Colleagues and third parties acting on our behalf are not permitted to promise or provide anything of value to a colleague or a government official for the purpose of gaining an unfair advantage.

Likewise, colleagues and our third parties are also prohibited from receiving bribes from any third party for the purposes of gaining an unfair advantage.

Bribery is a crime in the countries where Adtalem, our institutions and companies operate, and penalties can be severe. If you have questions or concerns, discuss them with your Adtalem Legal representative or Integrity and Compliance.

Always Keep in Mind

• Never do anything through a third party that you are not allowed to do yourself.

TO LEARN MORE

Adtalem Global Education’s Colleague Handbook, “Gift Restrictions” section
Adtalem Global Education’s Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption Policy

Q&A

I have questions about the use of third parties who may be go-betweens helping us with local government authorities. What should I do to make sure that they do not get us into trouble?

You are right to be concerned. Control over agents and other third parties who are operating on Adtalem’s behalf is important. We should ensure that their reputations, backgrounds and abilities are appropriate and meet our ethical standards. Agents and third parties are expected to act in accordance with the requirements set out in this Code. You should never do anything through a third party that you are not allowed to do yourself.

Sometimes when I am traveling, I see practices that I would consider inappropriate, but they are common practices in the country I am visiting. What should I do if I am asked to provide what I consider to be a bribe but what the locals think of as a common business courtesy?

You should decline and inform the person that your organization’s policies prohibit you from making such payments. Remember: No matter where you are, our policies apply. You should never provide a payment or anything of value to gain an improper business advantage.

Always Keep in Mind

• Do not offer or accept bribes or any other kind of improper payment, including facilitation payments.
• Keep accurate books and records so that payments are correctly described and Adtalem funds are not used for unlawful purposes.
• Know who you are doing business with and confirm that appropriate due diligence has been conducted on third parties.
Engage With Care in Political Involvement

We respect the right of colleagues to participate voluntarily in the political process, including making their own personal political contributions and expressing their personal political views.

However, there are strict and complex regulations governing political activity. For this reason, you should be careful when involved in political activities and understand your responsibilities to Adtalem Global Education. Lobbying activities for or on behalf of Adtalem Global Education may be conducted only by or at the express, written direction of the Government Relations organization.

Always Keep in Mind

• You may be involved in lobbying if you:
  - Communicate in any way with legislators, regulators or other government officials in any way.
  - Attempt to influence legislative or regulatory action.
  - Provide gifts or entertainment to legislators, regulators or other government officials.
• Political donations, including donations to politicians, campaigns, trade groups or associations, and political parties, on behalf of Adtalem and its institutions may be made only by or at the express, written direction of the Government Relations organization.
• Receive all necessary approvals in writing before using any Adtalem, institution or company resources to support lobbying or other political activities.
• Make sure that your personal political views and activities are not viewed as representing Adtalem.
• Seek guidance from the Government Relations organization before providing any gifts or entertainment to public officials or hosting an event that will be attended by public officials.
  See also the “Gifts and Entertainment of Government Representatives” section of this Code.
• Do not use Adtalem resources or facilities to support your personal political activities.
Watch Out For These Red Flags

• Never apply direct or indirect pressure to another colleague to contribute to, support or oppose any political candidate or party.
• Avoid even the appearance that you are making political or charitable contributions in order to gain favor or to exert improper influence.
• Holding or campaigning for political office might create a conflict of interest. Be sure to disclose such activities to your manager or a senior member of the Government Relations team.

Q&A

I will be attending a fundraiser for a candidate for local office. Is it acceptable to list my position at Adtalem on the attendee list and in the program as long as I don’t use any organization funds or resources?

In some jurisdictions, you may be required to list your employer when making a personal political contribution, including when you attend fundraising events. However, apart from such legal requirements, you should make it clear that your personal political activities are distinct from those of Adtalem.

I would like to invite an elected official to speak at an upcoming Adtalem event. Would that be a problem?

You should get approval from Government Relations before inviting an elected official to attend an Adtalem event. Laws governing contributions are complex, and in some jurisdictions if the invitee is in the midst of a re-election campaign, the organization’s event could be viewed as support for the campaign and the food and drink at the event may be considered gifts. In most instances, there will be limits and reporting obligations that should be carefully followed.

Operate Globally with Integrity

We must always operate with transparency and comply with all laws governing global trade.

The laws governing trade across international borders, including imports and exports and the transfer of technology, are extensive and complicated. The sanctions for violating these laws can be severe, up to and including substantial fines and/or imprisonment.

Always Keep in Mind

Adtalem colleagues and third parties acting on our behalf are expected to:
• Follow all applicable trade laws and regulations in the countries where we operate.
• Consult with your Adtalem Legal or Integrity and Compliance representative before transferring goods, equipment, data or technology of any kind across borders or to individuals from other countries, even if they are in the U.S.
• Never engage in any financial transactions that promote or result from criminal activity.
• Be alert to efforts to receive, transfer, transport, retain, use, divert or hide the proceeds of any criminal activity.
• Report any suspicions that such criminal conduct has occurred to Integrity and Compliance or your Adtalem Legal representative.

Retaliation

Adtalem prohibits any form of retaliation, including, but not limited to, retaliatory discipline, acts of reprisal, or any form of intimidation for a colleague’s reporting or participating in a related investigation of conduct that potentially or actually violates this Code.
Código de Conduta e Ética

ÍNDICE

3  Colocando nossos valores em prática
7  Nossas responsabilidades para com a nossa comunidade
14 Nossas responsabilidades para com nossos parceiros e o público
22 Nossas responsabilidades enquanto uma organização internacional
Caros colegas,

Enquanto membros da comunidade Adtalem Global Education, somos guiados por nossos valores TEACH, que refletem em tudo o que fazemos - colocar a equipe em primeiro lugar (Trabalho em Equipe); construir atitudes e iniciativas positivas (Energia); tomar posse e ter responsabilidade por nossas ações (Apropriação); agir com um senso compartilhado de responsabilidade e empatia pelos outros (Comunidade); e servir nossos alunos e uns aos outros com cuidado (Heart).

Nossos valores de Apropriação e Comunidade são a base do Código de Conduta e Ética da Adtalem. Apropriação é sermos responsáveis por nossas próprias ações, demonstrando coragem para nos manifestarmos sobre as ações de outros, se essas ações não estiverem alinhadas com os padrões de conduta da Adtalem Global Education, e agirmos com a máxima integridade em tudo o que fazemos. Nosso valor de Comunidade nos permite respeitar nossos valores compartilhados, mas também celebrar nossas diferenças por meio do respeito mútuo por todos os nossos colegas e alunos.

A maneira como nos comportamos é essencial para nosso sucesso contínuo em uma indústria que é fortemente regulamentada e examinada. Ainda mais importante, é fundamental mantermos nossa reputação entre os estudantes de sermos o lugar onde eles podem realizar seus sonhos educacionais e profissionais, entre os colegas de trabalho de sermos um ótimo lugar para trabalhar, e entre as nossas comunidades de sermos uma organização comprometida em ser bem-sucedida, fazendo o bem.

O cumprimento das regulamentações internacionais, federais, estaduais e locais é apenas o começo. Nós devemos ir além do que é legalmente exigido. Todos nós, independentemente de nosso nível ou função, somos responsáveis por agir com a máxima integridade pessoal e profissional todos os dias.

Como priorizamos altamente nossa conduta ética, é importante que todos:

• Leiam este Código e o coloquem em prática ao exercerem seus papéis na Adtalem
• Usem o Código para aprender como pedir conselhos ou tirar dúvidas sobre as políticas e expectativas da Adtalem
• Tenham o código em mãos para referência futura

Obrigada por seu comprometimento em agir com integridade em apoio à nossa Visão, e por sua dedicação aos nossos alunos.

Lisa W. Wardell
Presidente do Conselho e CEO
Colocando nossos valores em prática

Nossos Valores - Trabalho em equipe, Energia, Apropriação, Comunidade e Heart - apoiam uma cultura única na Adtalem que nos diferencia e nos define enquanto organização.

Nossa Cultura de Cuidado é continuamente renovada pelas escolhas e ações que cada um de nós faz todos os dias. Nosso Código de Conduta e Ética (“Código”), juntamente com nossas políticas e outros recursos, tem a intenção de ajudar a nos guiar quando nos deparamos com decisões de ética ou conformidade, ou quando temos dúvidas sobre o que fazer em situações específicas.

Quem precisa seguir o nosso código

O nosso Código aplica-se a todos os colegas da Adtalem, incluindo funcionários, diretores, colegas e professores, atuando em período integral e parcial. Aplica-se à toda a nossa família de instituições educacionais, em todos os lugares onde atuamos.

As ações de clientes, fornecedores, agentes e outros terceiros que trabalham conosco podem afetar nossa reputação. Por esse motivo, nos esforçamos para trabalhar somente com terceiros que compartilham nosso compromisso com a ética e a conformidade, e esperamos que eles ajam de maneira compatível com nosso Código. Tomaremos as medidas cabíveis quando acharmos que nossos altos padrões não estão sendo cumpridos.

Como usar esse código

Nenhum código de conduta consegue cobrir todas as situações possíveis, e este Código deve ser um documento vivo. É por isso que confiamos uns nos outros para usarmos o bom senso e manifestarmos-nos sempre que tivermos dúvidas ou preocupações. Além disso, a Adtalem e cada uma de nossas instituições têm políticas mais detalhadas que regem o nosso dia a dia, e você é responsável por conhecer, entender e cumprir essas políticas, além deste Código.

A aplicação de cada seção deste Código pode variar de instituição para instituição. Quando a política de uma instituição ou a lei local for mais rigorosa do que os padrões deste Código, siga as políticas da sua instituição ou as leis locais. Em caso de dúvida, entre em contato com o Departamento de Integridade e Conformidade para obter orientação, ou envie uma pergunta para o site de ajuda ou para a linha de ajuda do Speak Up.

Como organização global sediada nos Estados Unidos, devemos cumprir com as leis dos Estados Unidos, bem como as leis dos países em que atuamos. Cada um de nós tem uma importante responsabilidade de conhecer e seguir as leis que se aplicam aos nossos papéis nos países em que operamos. Se você é gerente, você é responsável por garantir que seus subordinados diretos e outros colegas estejam familiarizados com as leis e políticas locais que se aplicam a eles. Para obter mais informações sobre as leis específicas do país ou estado que podem se aplicar a você, consulte seu representante do Departamento Jurídico da Adtalem.

Nossas expectativas

A Adtalem deve sempre atender aos mais altos padrões de integridade e conduta ética. É por isso que incentivamos todos os colegas a:

- Responsabilizarem-se pelo cumprimento da lei, de regulamentos, deste Código e das políticas institucionais da Adtalem, mesmo quando isso puder interferir na concretização de uma meta de negócios.
- Prestarem atenção dobrada nas políticas relevantes para suas responsabilidades.
- Absterem-se de pedir para qualquer pessoa fazer algo que seja impróprio ou antiético.
- Comunicarem imediatamente preocupações sobre possíveis violações de leis, de regulamentos, deste Código e de outras políticas da Adtalem ao seu gerente ou a qualquer um dos recursos listados nesse Código.
- Cooperarem e serem completamente honestos ao responderem a uma auditoria, investigação ou revisão regulamentar.
- Cumprirem sempre as políticas de retenção de registros da Adtalem e nunca alterarem ou destruírem registros, além do estrito cumprimento de tais políticas.
- Uma vez por ano, leiam, reconheçam e se comprometam a cumprir o Código.

PARA SABER MAIS
Código de Conduta do Fornecedor da Adtalem
LEMBRE-SE: Nenhuma desculpa será aceita por violar leis, regulamentos, o Código ou nossas políticas.

Outras responsabilidades dos gerentes
Colegas que gerenciam ou supervisionam outras pessoas têm responsabilidades adicionais, incluindo:

• Liderar pelo exemplo. Seja um recurso para os outros. Converse com seus colegas e parceiros de negócios sobre como o Código e nossas políticas se aplicam ao seu trabalho diário e ouça suas preocupações e perguntas.
• Trabalhar proativamente e de forma contínua para garantir que seus colegas estejam treinados e cientes das regras que se aplicam a suas funções.
• Criar um ambiente em que todos se sintam à vontade para fazer perguntas e relatar possíveis violações.
• Encorajar seus colegas a participar do treinamento.
• Se você supervisiona terceiros que trabalham com a Adtalem ou qualquer uma de suas instituições ou empresas, garanta que eles entendam nosso Código, o Código de Conduta do Fornecedor e suas responsabilidades.
• Pedir ajuda ao Departamento de Integridade e Conformidade para obter ajuda quando se deparar com questões éticas ou de conformidade com as quais você não tem certeza de como lidar.
• Criar um ambiente de trabalho livre de discriminação e assédio.

Perguntas e respostas
Sou gerente e não tenho certeza do que devo fazer se alguém vier a mim com uma possível violação do Código - e se envolver um líder sênior?
Não importa quem a alegação envolva, nós o encorajamos a informar a equipe apropriada para que a situação possa ser resolvida. Você pode usar qualquer uma das vias listadas no Código para tirar dúvidas e relatar preocupações. Se, por algum motivo, você não se sentir à vontade para fazer uma denúncia a uma pessoa em particular, é possível encaminhar a denúncia por meio do site de ajuda Speak Up.

Se eu perceber má conduta em uma área fora de minhas responsabilidades, o que devo fazer?
Você é responsável primeiramente pelas pessoas que se reportam a você, mas todos os colegas da Adtalem e suas instituições e empresas têm a responsabilidade de denunciar suspeita de má conduta que ocorra mesmo fora de suas obrigações formais e, quando apropriado, intervir para impedir ou parar qualquer má conduta vinda de colegas. Em muitos casos, a melhor abordagem é conversar primeiro com o gerente que supervisiona a área onde o problema está ocorrendo. No entanto, se você estiver preocupado com essa abordagem, converse com seu gerente, um representante de RH, do Departamento Jurídico da Adtalem ou da Integridade e Conformidade; você também pode relatar a má conduta usando o site de ajuda do Speak Up.
Responsabilização sob o código
Violar leis, regulamentos, o Código ou nossas políticas, ou incentivar outras pessoas a fazê-lo, pode prejudicar nossa reputação e expô-lo a ações disciplinares, incluindo a demissão imediata de seu emprego. Certas ações também podem levar a processos judiciais contra você, seus colegas e/ou a Adtalem.

Os colegas são encorajados a verificar com o Departamento de Integridade e Conformidade, com o askHR ou com seu representante local de RH, informações sobre quaisquer políticas locais específicas com relação a potenciais desvios de conduta e procedimentos disciplinares ou de investigação.

Em circunstâncias limitadas, os colegas também podem estar sujeitos à disciplina por conduta fora do trabalho, incluindo, por exemplo, atividades que são discriminatórias ou ofensivas, que podem prejudicar a reputação da Adtalem ou podem ser prejudiciais aos nossos alunos.

Manifeste-se: Faça perguntas e relate suas preocupações
Esperamos que os colegas façam perguntas, levantem preocupações e contribuam ativamente para a prevenção de má conduta entre funcionários. Nós trabalhamos duro para promover uma cultura em que todos sintam-se à vontade para falar de boa fé e sem medo de retaliação. Por isso, além de conhecer e cumprir com os requisitos legais e de políticas que se aplicam à sua função, incentivamos você a se manifestar e agir quando souber ou suspeitar de alguma conduta indevida que possa afetar a Adtalem.

Quando você se deparar com uma situação ou dilema difícil de conformidade ou ética, você deve primeiro consultar este Código e as políticas que se aplicam à sua função. Se, depois de fazê-lo, ainda não tiver certeza, você tem várias opções:
• Entre em contato com seu gerente. Seja o mais específico e detalhado possível, para que ele ou ela entenda sua pergunta ou preocupações.
• Entre em contato com o Departamento de Integridade e Conformidade.
• Entre em contato com um membro do Departamento Jurídico da Adtalem, seu representante local de Recursos Humanos ou o askHR.

• Vá até o site de ajuda ou linha de ajuda do Speak Up para fazer uma pergunta ou enviar um relatório. Você tem a opção de permanecer anônimo quando fizer uma pergunta ou relatar uma suspeita de violação on-line ou por telefone.

A retaliação é proibida
Não toleramos retaliações contra ninguém por levantar preocupações ou denunciar possíveis desvios de conduta.

Se você acha que você ou alguém que você conhece sofreu retaliação, entre em contato com seu gerente, um representante de RH, ou do Departamento de Integridade e Conformidade; você também pode relatar a má conduta usando o site de ajuda do Speak Up.

O que você deve esperar ao utilizar nossos recursos do Speak Up
Os recursos do Speak Up, que são o site de ajuda e a linha de ajuda indicados abaixo, são uma maneira confidencial de obter respostas às suas dúvidas e preocupações e de relatar possíveis desvios de conduta. Tanto o site quanto a linha telefônica são operados por uma empresa independente, e estão disponíveis 24 horas por dia, sete dias por semana, e são multilíngues.

Ao usar os recursos do Speak Up, você terá a opção de fazer uma pergunta ou um relatório on-line ou por telefone. Se você telefonar, o operador ouvirá sua preocupação ou pergunta, fará perguntas para esclarecer o assunto, se necessário, e depois escreverá um relatório resumido. O resumo será então entregue à Adtalem para avaliação e outras ações, conforme apropriado.

Depois de fazer o relatório, você receberá um número de identificação para acompanhá-lo. Esse número é especialmente importante se você enviar seu relatório anônimamente - uma opção que está disponível na maioria dos países em que atuamos, mas não em todos. Esse número de identificação permitirá que você entre em contato conosco novamente com informações adicionais e rastreie a resolução do caso.

Todos os relatos serão mantidos confidenciais na medida do possível, exceto quando a divulgação for necessária para a
Fazendo a escolha certa
Você pode se encontrar em uma situação na qual não tem certeza sobre o que fazer. Pode ajudar perguntar-se:
• É compatível com os valores TEACH da Adtalem?
• Você se sentiria confortável lendo a respeito disso no jornal ou ouvindo-o na frente de um júri?
• Isso seria coerente com a sua reputação ou com a reputação de excelência da Adtalem?
• Parece ser ético para você e para aqueles cujas opiniões você respeita?
• Essa conduta poderia prejudicar nossos colegas ou alunos de alguma forma?
• É legal e compatível com nossas políticas e nosso Código?
Se sua resposta a alguma dessas perguntas for “não”, não o faça e entre em contato com qualquer um dos recursos listados nesse Código para obter ajuda.

Encerrando o ciclo
A ética na Adtalem deve evoluir continuamente para se manter atualizada com novas e emergentes áreas de risco. Depois de tomar uma decisão, pergunte-se novamente:
• Você acredita que existem padrões, políticas e recursos suficientes para resolver o problema que você enfrentou, ou algo mais deveria ser feito?
Se sua resposta for “não” e você acredita que mais deve ser feito, entre em contato com o Departamento de Integridade e Conformidade. Suas sugestões nos ajudarão a melhorar nosso programa de Integridade e Conformidade.
Nossas responsabilidades para com a nossa comunidade

Por meio do respeito, colaboração e comunicação, construímos uma equipe dinâmica, de colegas talentosos. Trabalhamos em conjunto com um objetivo: empoderar nossos alunos para alcançarem suas metas educacionais e profissionais.

Manter nossa cultura baseada em trabalho em equipe não apenas ajuda nossos alunos a serem bem-sucedidos, mas também cria o cenário para que cada um de nós prospere pessoalmente, ao mesmo tempo em que contribuímos positivamente para o sucesso de todos.

Valorize diversidade, inclusão e igualdade de oportunidades

Valorizamos a contribuição única que cada pessoa traz para a Adtalem. Tratamos todos com respeito e dignidade e baseamos todas as decisões de contratação no mérito, experiência e aptidão pessoal.

Não discriminamos com base em raça, crença, cor, religião, afiliação política, nacionalidade, gênero, sexo, idade, deficiência, estado civil, orientação sexual, identidade de gênero, status de cidadania ou qualquer outro status protegido por lei.

Tenha sempre em mente
- Trate todos com respeito.
- Encoraje e ouça aqueles que se manifestam, e trabalhe para criar uma cultura onde outros se sintam valorizados e compreendidos.
- Se você gerencia pessoas ou está envolvido em recrutamento e contratação, julgue os outros com base no desempenho, qualificações, habilidades e potencial.
- Evite utilizar considerações não relacionadas em suas decisões. Use padrões objetivos e quantificáveis na medida do possível.
- Não se envolva em favoritismo por nenhum motivo.
- Respeite a privacidade, a dignidade e a vida dos colegas fora do trabalho.

Perguntas e respostas

Um de meus colegas envia e-mails contendo piadas e comentários depreciativos sobre certas nacionalidades. Eles me incomodam, mas ninguém mais comentou sobre eles. O que devo fazer?

Se você se sentir confortável fazendo isso e puder fazê-lo com segurança, você deve dizer ao colega para parar com esse comportamento. Você também é encorajado a relatar suas preocupações ao seu gerente, ao askHR ou ao seu representante local de RH. Você também pode relatar suas preocupações na linha de ajuda ou no site de ajuda do Speak Up. O envio de tais piadas não sustenta nossos Valores essenciais e viola nossas políticas. Ao não fazer nada, você está apoiando silenciosamente comportamentos que podem desgastar seriamente o ambiente da equipe.

Evite o assédio e a intimidação

Tratamos nossos colegas com dignidade e respeito em todos os momentos. Nós não toleramos qualquer forma de assédio ou intimidação. Isso inclui ações que possam ser razoavelmente consideradas ofensivas ou discriminatórias, bem como qualquer forma de assédio sexual.

Tenha sempre em mente
- Mantenha um ambiente de trabalho profissional e livre de assédio.
- Se for possível e se você puder fazê-lo com segurança, seja direto. Manifeste-se e diga a uma pessoa se você está chateado por suas ações ou palavras, explique por que e peça que ele ou ela pare. Você é encorajado a relatar suas preocupações ao seu gerente, ao askHR ou ao seu representante local de RH, ou a usar a linha de ajuda ou o site de ajuda do Speak Up.
- Não crie, distribua ou exiba material obsceno ou discriminatório, incluindo mensagens escritas, gravadas ou transmitidas eletronicamente (como e-mails, mensagens instantâneas e materiais da Internet).
- Lembre-se: o assédio pode ocorrer entre indivíduos de raças ou gêneros iguais ou diferentes e pode envolver indivíduos ou grupos de colegas.
Má conduta sexual, discriminação de gênero e intimidação (bullying)

A Adtalem está comprometida em manter um ambiente educacional livre de má conduta sexual ou discriminação de gênero. A má conduta sexual e a discriminação de gênero incluem assédio sexual, agressão sexual, estupro, violência doméstica, violência no namoro, perseguição, exploração sexual e assédio com base no gênero. Quando um aluno é vítima de má conduta sexual e a discriminação de gênero - mesmo que o ato não tenha ocorrido nas instalações da Adtalem - isso pode impedir sua habilidade de participar integralmente dos benefícios educacionais que oferecemos. Portanto, é importante que todos façamos nossa parte para evitar todas as formas de má conduta sexual ou discriminação de gênero, e apoiar nossos alunos e colegas sobreviventes.

Alguns colegas têm o dever legal, de acordo com a lei aplicável, de relatar possíveis incidentes de má conduta sexual ou discriminação de gênero. Consulte a Política de Prevenção e Combate à Má Conduta Sexual ou Discriminação de Gênero.

Para mais informações, ou caso você tenha dúvidas, entre em contato com o Coordenador do Título IX por meio do e-mail TitleIXCoordinator@adtalem.com ou use a linha de ajuda ou o site de ajuda do Speak Up, ligando para 866.421.0617 ou acessando o speakup-adtalem.Ethicspoint.com.

Preste atenção nos seguintes sinais de alerta

- Avanços sexuais indesejados ou pedidos de favores sexuais.
- Contato físico ofensivo, como dar tapinhas, agarrar, beliscar ou esfregar-se no corpo de outra pessoa.
- Fazer gestos sexuais e exibir objetos, imagens, desenhos ou cartazes ofensivos e sexualmente sugestivos.
- Brincadeira verbal, provocações ou piadas ofensivas e de cunho sexual.
- Abusos verbais, ameaças ou insultos com base na aparência de um colega, bem como sua orientação sexual, suas crenças ou outras características protegidas por nossas políticas e leis aplicáveis.
- Comportamentos intimidantes ou insultantes que humilham, enraquecem ou ameaçam outro colega, de maneira intencional ou não.

Perguntas e respostas

Durante uma viagem de negócios, um colega me convidou várias vezes para sair e beber, e fez comentários sobre a minha aparência que me deixaram desconfortável. Eu pedi para ele parar, mas ele não parou. Nós não estávamos no escritório e foi depois do expediente. O que devo fazer?

Este tipo de conduta não é aceitável, independentemente de acontecer nos escritórios da Adtalem ou fora deles.

A Adtalem apoia um ambiente de trabalho livre de assédio, portanto, não espere que isso aconteça novamente para abordar a situação. Se você se sentir seguro e confortável fazendo isso, seja firme e diga ao seu colega que tais ações são inadequadas e que devem parar. Levamos esses assuntos muito a sério e incentivamos você a relatar o problema ao seu gerente, ao representante local de RH ou ao askHR, ou a usar o site de ajuda e a linha de ajuda do Speak Up.

Durante minha recente análise de desempenho, meu gerente foi altamente crítico em relação ao meu desempenho e me senti intimidado e agredido pelo tom dos comentários. Isso é uma violação do Código e de nossa política contra o assédio?

Provavelmente não. Intimidação e agressão nunca são aceitáveis, mesmo durante a avaliação de desempenho do gerente ou ao disciplinar os subordinados diretos.

No entanto, articular as expectativas de desempenho de colegas com declarações como “a menos que você melhore seu desempenho, seu emprego pode ser rescindido” não é considerado intimidação nem ameaça. Se você tiver dúvidas ou preocupações, entre em contato com askHR ou seu representante local de RH, ou use a linha de ajuda ou o site de ajuda do Speak Up.
**Relacionamentos apropriados**

A Adtalem está empenhada em promover ambientes de trabalho e acadêmicos que melhorem as metas educacionais de nossos alunos, nossas experiências profissionais e a reputação de nossas instituições educacionais. Por essa razão, esperamos que todos os colegas mantenham os seguintes padrões para manter relacionamentos apropriados no local de trabalho.

**Relacionamentos entre colegas de trabalho**

Espera-se que os colegas se abstenham de contratar ou trabalhar no mesmo departamento que seus próprios familiares, cônjuges, parentes, parceiros(as) ou com colegas ou terceiros com quem tenham um relacionamento romântico ou íntimo. Da mesma forma, não é aceitável que você se envolva em um relacionamento íntimo com outro colega se você puder influenciar ou controlar os interesses profissionais ou financeiros desse colega.

**Relacionamentos entre funcionários e alunos**

Sob nenhuma circunstância os membros do corpo docente, funcionários do setor administrativo ou outros colegas de trabalho podem se envolver em relacionamentos românticos ou íntimos com estudantes matriculados ou potenciais se esse relacionamento puder, no momento presente ou no futuro, influenciar ou controlar matrículas, aconselhamento, supervisão ou classificar atividades ou decisões que afetem esse aluno. Você é encorajado a relatar relacionamentos impróprios entre alunos e colegas por meio do askHR, para seu representante local de RH, para o Departamento de Integridade e Conformidade ou por meio da linha de ajuda e do site de ajuda do Speak Up.

Algumas instituições podem ter padrões mais rígidos em relação a relacionamentos apropriados do que os estabelecidos neste Código. Se esse for o caso, os padrões mais rígidos prevalecem.

Para mais informações, ou se você tiver dúvidas, entre em contato com o chefe de assuntos acadêmicos da sua instituição, entre em contato através do askHR ou faça com seu representante local de RH, ou use a linha de ajuda e o site de ajuda do Speak Up.

**Mantenham-se seguros**

Todos - funcionários, alunos e visitantes de nossas instalações - têm o direito de exigir um ambiente seguro. Um ambiente seguro e protegido é fundamental para fornecermos uma educação de qualidade para nossos alunos.

Todos os colegas e terceiros que trabalham com a Adtalem devem entender e seguir nossas políticas e procedimentos de segurança e proteção. Devemos trabalhar juntos para manter nosso local de trabalho livre de perigos e riscos previsíveis e evitáveis.

A Adtalem fornece a cada local um conjunto de requisitos e procedimentos padronizados, projetados para manter os funcionários seguros. Também fornecemos uma estrutura para cada local seguir ao lidar com incidentes.

Além disso, cada campus tem um Líder de Incidentes designado, que serve como o principal contato em relação a questões de segurança. Para obter mais informações, ou para comunicar uma preocupação ou relatar um incidente, entre em contato com seu Líder de Incidentes local, com o seu líder local do campus, seu departamento de segurança local ou com o Escritório de Segurança da Adtalem.

**Tenha sempre em mente**

- Fique atento a riscos à segurança.
- Violência de qualquer tipo não tem lugar na Adtalem. Não toleraremos quaisquer atos ou ameaças de violência física contra colegas de trabalho, estudantes, visitantes ou qualquer outra pessoa em nossa propriedade, durante viagens de negócios, em nossa instituição ou em eventos patrocinados pela Adtalem.
- Armas de fogo ou outras armas não são permitidas nas propriedades da Adtalem, estacionamentos, locais de trabalho alternativos mantidos pela Adtalem, na instituição Adtalem, em eventos patrocinados pela empresa ou outros eventos, a menos que a aplicação de tal política seja proibida por lei.
- Mantenha um ambiente de trabalho organizado e seguro, mantendo as estações de trabalho, corredores e outros espaços de trabalho livres de obstáculos, fios e outros riscos potenciais.

**PARA SABER MAIS:**

Manual do Funcionário da Adtalem Global Education, seção “Abuso de substâncias”.

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**CÓDIGO DE CONDUTA E ÉTICA**
Uso de drogas e álcool
O uso de drogas ilegais e do álcool vai contra o nosso compromisso com um ambiente seguro, saudável, protegido e produtivo para os colegas de trabalho, os estudantes e a comunidade. Quando a sua capacidade de fazer o seu trabalho é prejudicada pelo uso indevido ou pelo abuso de álcool ou drogas, você compromete a segurança dos outros e potencialmente prejudica a nossa reputação. No trabalho ou tratando de negócios da Adtalem, você deve estar alerta e não alterado; e sempre pronto para realizar suas tarefas. Você deve sempre respeitar os costumes e leis locais referentes ao uso de drogas e álcool.

Acolhimento
Consulte o askHR ou pergunte ao seu representante local de RH caso você deva tomar medicamentos legais que possam afetar negativamente seu desempenho no trabalho de maneira concreta, ou comprometer a segurança de alguém.

Suporte ao uso de álcool e drogas
Se você tem um problema relacionado a drogas ou álcool, te incentivamos a procurar ajuda. Se você estiver fora dos Estados Unidos, consulte seu representante local de RH. Se você estiver nos EUA ou for um expatriado dos EUA, ligue para o Programa de Assistência ao Colega da Adtalem Global Education, no número 877.623.3879 ou acesse guidanceresources.com. Ajudaremos os colegas elegíveis a benefícios dentro dos limites de seus planos de benefícios médicos.

Perguntas e respostas
Os subcontratados que trabalham em nossas instalações devem seguir as mesmas políticas e procedimentos de segurança e proteção que os funcionários?
Com certeza. Os gerentes são responsáveis por garantir que terceiros trabalhando em nossas instalações entendam e cumpram todas as políticas, leis e regulamentos aplicáveis que afetam um determinado campus ou local específico.
Respeite a privacidade e proteja informações pessoais

Respeitamos e protegemos a privacidade de todos que confiam a nós suas informações pessoais. Isso inclui alunos matriculados, formados, ou em potencial, nossos colegas de trabalho e terceiros. Proteger esse tipo de informação é um requisito legal e uma questão de confiança.

Enquanto uma organização global em um ambiente digitalmente conectado, nós respeitamos todas as leis aplicáveis relacionadas à privacidade e segurança de dados. Algumas informações, geralmente chamadas de Informações Pessoais Identificáveis (PII - sigla em inglês), exigem um grau de cuidado extra. PII é qualquer dado que possa, por si só ou em combinação com outras informações, ser usado para identificar um indivíduo.

Tenha sempre em mente

- Seja responsável por proteger as PII e mantenha-se informado sobre nossas políticas relacionadas a esses dados.
- Somente compartilhe informações pessoais, incluindo PII, com pessoas que tenham uma necessidade legítima de tê-las e cujo acesso seja devidamente autorizado.
- Nunca divulgue o número de identificação emitido pelo governo de um estudante; números de cartão de crédito ou débito, ou senhas.
- Nunca divulgue registros acadêmicos ou informações sobre alunos a terceiros sem o consentimento do aluno, a menos que exigido por lei ou conforme permitido em circunstâncias limitadas, de acordo com nossas políticas aplicáveis.
- Seja transparente sobre nossas práticas de privacidade e como as pessoas podem entrar em contato conosco, caso tenham perguntas ou dúvidas.
- Comunique imediatamente quaisquer suspeitas ou uso, divulgações ou acessos não autorizados às PII ao seu gerente, ou para o departamento de Integridade e Conformidade.
- Nunca proíba um aluno de rever seus próprios registros acadêmicos.
- Certifique-se sempre de que os terceiros que trabalhem com a Adtalem sejam obrigados a cumprir e cumpram os requisitos da nossa política de privacidade.
- Quando você acreditar que estamos transferindo ou que iremos transferir informações pessoais de um país para outro, entre em contato com Integridade e Conformidade para ter certeza de que você entende as políticas, leis e regulamentações aplicáveis.

Perguntas e respostas

Um relatório que encontrei na copiadora contém muitos registros pessoais confidenciais, incluindo números de identificação de estudantes. Eu também frequentemente passo na frente de computadores onde posso ver informações confidenciais nas telas. Eu não quero causar problemas para ninguém, mas não acho que seja certo que esse tipo de informação seja deixado para todos verem. O que devo fazer?

Você deve recolher imediatamente o documento da copiadora e entregá-lo ao proprietário do documento. Se você não souber quem é o proprietário, entre em contato com seu gerente, com seu representante local de RH ou com o Departamento de Integridade e Conformidade para obter orientações.

Proteger a confidencialidade e a privacidade é responsabilidade de todos os funcionários. Quando documentos contendo informações confidenciais são deixados na copiadora, a pessoa que os deixou lá está negligenciando seu dever de proteger a confidencialidade dos outros. Da mesma forma, você nunca deve deixar laptops ou outros dispositivos portáteis eletrônicos sem supervisão, especialmente se eles contiverem informações confidenciais. Leva apenas alguns segundos para que alguém cause sérios danos ao seu computador ou aos seus arquivos, ou acesse informações no computador. Portanto, reserve um tempo para bloquear seu computador quando sair da sua mesa.
Utilize nosso patrimônio com sabedoria
Todos nós temos a responsabilidade de sermos eficientes e econômicos no uso de recursos e evitarmos o abuso de bens organizacionais para garantir que eles sejam usados e cuidados adequadamente.

Os recursos da Adtalem incluem nossos prédios, equipamentos, veículos, computadores, telefones, dispositivos móveis, arquivos, documentos, inventário e suprimentos. Nossos bens também incluem propriedade intelectual, bem como nossas informações confidenciais e exclusivas.

Uso adequado da tecnologia da informação
Cada um de nós deve usar os sistemas e recursos eletrônicos da Adtalem de uma maneira que não exponha a organização ao risco de violações de segurança, reclamações legais, sabotagem, vírus de computador ou problemas semelhantes.

O uso pessoal ocasional e eventual de recursos e sistemas eletrônicos da Adtalem é permitido, desde que não interfira com seus deveres ou sua produtividade, e não consuma nem desvie recursos que poderiam ser usados para fins organizacionais.

Tenha sempre em mente
• Use o fruto do trabalho de outras pessoas de maneira apropriada e com a devida autorização e/ou menção.
• Renuncie intencionalmente ajudar ou tentar ajudar outros a cometerem qualquer ato de desonestidade acadêmica.
• Mantenha adequadamente registros educacionais e a posição acadêmica dos alunos.
• Recuse qualquer oferta de suborno, presente ou gratificação de qualquer tipo e de qualquer aluno, e abstenha-se de fazê-lo em nome de qualquer aluno, matriculado ou potencial.

Mantenha os mais altos padrões de integridade acadêmica
Enquanto uma provedora global de serviços educacionais, estamos comprometidos em fornecer aos nossos alunos instruções de alta qualidade, serviços e suporte relacionados. Para manter essa qualidade, devemos manter os mais altos padrões de integridade acadêmica.

Tenha sempre em mente
• Use o fruto do trabalho de outras pessoas de maneira apropriada e com a devida autorização e/ou menção.
• Renuncie intencionalmente ajudar ou tentar ajudar outros a cometerem qualquer ato de desonestidade acadêmica.
• Mantenha adequadamente registros educacionais e a posição acadêmica dos alunos.
• Recuse qualquer oferta de suborno, presente ou gratificação de qualquer tipo e de qualquer aluno, e abstenha-se de fazê-lo em nome de qualquer aluno, matriculado ou potencial.
Marketing, publicidade, recrutamento e admissões

As leis que regem as atividades de propaganda e marketing são proscritas. Se você estiver envolvido no desenvolvimento ou uso de nosso material de marketing, publicidade ou promocional, é importante que você entenda as diretrizes relacionadas a essas atividades. O mesmo acontece com quaisquer terceiros que criem tais materiais em nosso nome.

Fornecemos informações verdadeiras, precisas e não enganosas a alunos em potencial e baseamos a admissão unicamente na capacidade de cada candidato em atender aos requisitos de admissão, que variam de acordo com a instituição. Honramos e documentamos adequadamente as solicitações de alunos ou outros consumidores que não devem ser contatados por e-mail, telefone ou outros métodos.

Ao recrutar futuros alunos, fornecemos informações responsáveis, objetivas e imparciais. Somos sempre sinceros e nunca enganosos, seguindo os princípios da política e treinamento de Comunicações Responsáveis da Adtalem. Nós nos atemos a esses altos padrões não apenas porque são exigidos por lei, mas porque é a coisa certa a se fazer para ajudar nossos alunos a alcançar seus objetivos educacionais e profissionais.

Enquanto provedora de ensino superior, a Adtalem está sujeita a regulamentação extensiva. Para que as instituições que concedem cursos de graduação na Adtalem e nossos alunos permaneçam qualificados para participar de programas de auxílio financeiro federal nos EUA, devemos obedecer a regulamentos que regem a remuneração de colegas que recrutam estudantes.

**Tenha sempre em mente**

- Cumpra com todos os requisitos legais aplicáveis e as políticas e procedimentos de aprovação da Adtalem ao desenvolver ou implementar materiais de relações públicas, marketing e publicidade.
- Certifique-se de que todos os materiais sejam verdadeiros, completos, precisos, devidamente fundamentados e não enganosos.
- Forneça dados de suporte e termos adequados ao usar estatísticas.
- Deixe claro que a educação oferecida não é garantia de emprego ou “sucesso”.

CÓDIGO DE CONDUTA E ÉTICA
Nossas responsabilidades para com nossos parceiros e o público

Queremos ser conhecidos como vizinhos confiáveis nas comunidades em que atuamos. Temos um compromisso com a transparência e práticas comerciais responsáveis.

Temos sempre em mente nossas obrigações para com nossos acionistas, nossos parceiros de negócios e o público, e continuamos orientados por nossos Valores e pelo respeito às leis que regem nossas atividades, em todos os lugares em que atuamos.

Trabalhe para um bem maior

Temos orgulho de que, como educadores, a própria natureza de nosso trabalho serve a um bem maior e contribui positivamente para a sociedade e a vida de nossos alunos. Como cidadãos globais, estamos comprometidos a:

• Apoiar iniciativas sociais e educacionais nas comunidades em que vivemos e trabalhamos.
• Participar de esforços emergenciais e projetos de trabalho voluntário ao redor do mundo.
• Cumprir com as leis e regulamentos ambientais relevantes, aplicáveis em cada país em que atuamos.
• Considerar a responsabilidade ambiental como um fator em nossas decisões, incluindo reciclagem, conservação de recursos e trabalho com nossos parceiros de negócios.
• Gerenciar e minimizar nosso impacto no meio ambiente.

Crie relacionamentos profissionais duradouros

Acreditamos em trabalhar com parceiros de negócios que compartilham nosso compromisso com altos padrões de ética e integridade.

Nossos parceiros de negócios - incluindo nossos fornecedores, representantes e agentes - nos representam no mercado. Se eles agirem de forma ilegal ou antiética, isso pode nos expor a repercussões legais e/ou prejudicar nossa reputação.

Tenha sempre em mente

• Tome decisões relacionadas a fornecedores no melhor interesse da Adtalem, e não para qualquer benefício ou ganho pessoal.
• Seja receptivo a todas as solicitações sensatas de nossos parceiros de negócios, mas nunca faça algo que você considere ilegal ou contrário às leis, regulamentos, ao Código ou às nossas políticas.
• Respeite as informações confidenciais e a propriedade intelectual de terceiros.
• Escolha fornecedores e outros terceiros com cuidado, e nunca trabalhe com países, organizações ou pessoas banidas.
• Fique atento e relate quaisquer sinais de que nossos parceiros de negócios estejam violando leis ou
regulamentações aplicáveis.
• Certifique-se de seguir as políticas e procedimentos da Adtalem antes de assinar qualquer contrato com terceiros, para a Adtalem ou sua instituição.

**Proteja informações confidenciais**

Quando gerenciadas adequadamente, nossas informações podem nos ajudar a desenvolver e administrar programas educacionais de qualidade e atender nossos objetivos. Quando a informação é mal administrada, ela coloca nossa organização em risco.

Cada um de nós deve ser vigilante e proteger nossas informações confidenciais, bem como as informações confidenciais que nos são confiadas por outros, como nossos alunos. Dependendo da situação, isso pode incluir ideias estratégicas, planos organizacionais, registros de alunos e outros tipos de informações, coletadas ou geradas, como parte de nossas operações e esforços educacionais.

Respeitamos todas as patentes, marcas comerciais, direitos autorais, informações exclusivas e segredos comerciais, bem como a confidencialidade de qualquer pessoa com quem fazemos negócios.

**Tenha sempre em mente**

• Use e divulgue informações confidenciais apenas para fins comerciais legítimos.
• Etiquete adequadamente informações confidenciais para indicar como elas devem ser manuseadas, distribuídas e destruídas.
• Proteja a propriedade intelectual e informações confidenciais compartilhando-as apenas com partes autorizadas.
• Nunca discuta informações confidenciais quando outras pessoas puderem ouvir o que está sendo dito - por exemplo, em aviões, em elevadores ou em outros locais públicos - e tenha cuidado para não enviar informações confidenciais para máquinas de fax ou impressoras que estejam sem supervisão.
• Siga todas as políticas, procedimentos e cronogramas de retenção relacionados a registros e gerenciamento de informações.
• Proteja laptops, dispositivos portáteis e mídias de armazenamento que possam conter informações confidenciais ou exclusivas e siga todas as políticas e protocolos de segurança de informações e de rede.
• Relate qualquer possível violação de segurança de dados ao seu gerente, ao gerente sênior de gestão da informação ou ao diretor de segurança da informação.

**Propriedade intelectual**

Trabalhamos arduamente para criar e promover marcas e programas educacionais reconhecidos em todo o mundo. Nossa propriedade intelectual, como nosso material, protegido por direitos autorais, e nossas marcas registradas, é uma parte essencial de nossa identidade e nossas operações; devemos lidar com isso de maneira responsável e protegê-la.

Outros exemplos de nossa propriedade intelectual incluem:

• Logotipos
• Materiais de marketing e publicidade
• Marcas
• Grade de curso
• Materiais educativos

Se você for responsável pelo desenvolvimento da propriedade intelectual, consulte seu representante do Departamento Jurídico da Adtalem.
Previna o uso de informações privilegiadas
Alguns colegas da Adtalem podem ter acesso a informações sobre as finanças da organização ou informações relevantes e não públicas que podem afetar nosso futuro econômico.
Utilizamos informações relevantes não públicas em conformidade com as leis de valores mobiliários e não negociamos valores mobiliários de nenhuma empresa de capital aberto - incluindo a Adtalem - quando possuímos informações não públicas e relevantes relativas a preços.

“Informações relevantes e não públicas” geralmente se referem a qualquer informação que não esteja disponível ao público, e que um investidor sensato consideraria importante ao decidir comprar, vender ou manter uma ação. Isso pode incluir notícias sobre aquisições, resultados financeiros, mudanças importantes na administração, início ou término de contratos importantes, bem como notícias sobre o desempenho financeiro, operacional ou ambiental de uma organização. É importante saber que informações relevantes, não públicas, também podem ser informações confidenciais sobre outra organização que você obteve no decorrer de seu trabalho.

Tenha sempre em mente
• Nunca use, para benefício próprio ou de terceiros, quaisquer informações da organização que não tenham sido tornadas públicas.
• Tenha cuidado quando outras pessoas solicitarem informações confidenciais sobre a Adtalem ou nossos parceiros de negócios. Mesmo as conversas informais podem ser vistas como “dicas” ilegais de informações privilegiadas.
• Nunca use informações relevantes e não públicas para tomar decisões de investimento ou para fornecer dicas de investimento a familiares, parentes próximos, amigos ou outros terceiros.
• As violações da lei de valores mobiliários são levadas a sério e podem ser processadas, mesmo que a quantidade de dinheiro envolvida seja pequena ou quando a pessoa que fornece a “dica” não tenha lucro.

Mantenha livros fiscais e registros com informações precisas
Estamos comprometidos com a transparência e com a divulgação completa, precisa, oportuna e compreensível de todos os aspectos de nossa organização, incluindo relatórios financeiros arquivados ou submetidos a autoridades reguladoras.

Colegas com funções que envolvam a preparação de nossas divulgações públicas, financeiras e regulatórias têm responsabilidade especial nessa área, mas todos nós contribuímos para o processo de registro de resultados organizacionais e manutenção de documentos. Cada um de nós é responsável por ajudar a garantir que as informações que registramos sejam precisas, completas e mantidas de maneira consistente com nosso sistema de controles internos.

Enquanto uma organização de capital aberto, somos obrigados a reportar informações financeiras de acordo com os princípios contábeis geralmente aceitos e a manter livros fiscais e registros que reflitam de maneira precisa e justa todas as transações. Essa obrigação, no entanto, inclui mais do que apenas informações financeiras.
Alguns exemplos incluem o registro preciso de matrículas, presença, notas, comunicações, mensalidades, dados regulamentares e outras informações organizacionais essenciais.

Tenha sempre em mente
• Cumpre integralmente todas as leis, exigências contábeis externas, e políticas e procedimentos da Adtalem, para relatar informações financeiras e organizacionais.
• Nunca faça declarações falsas em um relatório de despesas ou planilha de horas.
• Seja claro, conciso, verdadeiro e preciso ao registrar qualquer informação.
• Elabore documentos internos e comunicações como se fossem ser revisados por terceiros. Lembre-se de que nossos registros internos às vezes são lidos por terceiros e agências governamentais, portanto devemos fazer o melhor possível para garantir que o que escrevemos não seja mal interpretado.
• Mantenha todos os registros organizacionais por períodos mínimos legalmente exigidos e de acordo com os procedimentos de retenção de registros da Adtalem.
Perguntas e respostas
No final do período do relatório do último trimestre, meu gerente me pediu para registrar despesas adicionais, mesmo que eu não tivesse recebido as faturas do fornecedor e o trabalho não tivesse sido iniciado. Concordei em fazê-lo, principalmente porque não achava que realmente fosse fazer nenhuma diferença, pois tínhamos certeza de que o trabalho seria concluído no próximo trimestre. Agora me pergunto se fiz a coisa certa.
Os gastos devem ser registrados no período em que são incorridos. O trabalho não tinha sido iniciado e os custos não tinham sido incorridos até a data em que você registrou a transação. Foi, portanto, enganoso e, dependendo das circunstâncias, poderia ser considerado fraude. Em tal situação, você deve relatar o assunto ao seu representante local de RH ou ao askHR, ou usar o site de ajuda e a linha de ajuda do Speak Up.

• Destrua somente documentos de acordo com as políticas e procedimentos de retenção de registros da Adtalem e esteja ciente das limitações ou requisitos especiais que podem estar em vigor para registros relacionados a litígios, investigações ou auditorias potenciais ou em andamento.
• Coopere com os auditores internos e externos da Adtalem.

Compita de maneira honesta
Na Adtalem, competimos vigorosamente, mas o fazemos de forma justa e honesta. É extremamente importante que cumprimos as leis antitruste e de concorrência em todos os lugares em que operamos.

As leis antitruste - também conhecidas como leis de concorrência leal - regulam certos tipos de práticas para garantir que os consumidores tenham uma escolha no mercado, e não estejam sujeitos a práticas predatórias ou discriminatórias. Violações das leis antitruste podem acarretar multas e penalidades severas.

Tenha sempre em mente
• Os colegas devem realizar negócios de acordo com as práticas de comércio justo e as leis de concorrência justa e antimonopólio aplicáveis.
• As leis de concorrência leal ou antitruste são muito complexas e os riscos de não conformidade podem ser graves. O contato com os concorrentes deve ser limitado e deve sempre evitar certos assuntos, incluindo qualquer assunto relacionado à concorrência, como mercados, clientes ou preços. Se tal conversa começar, saia imediatamente da reunião e informe o seu representante do Departamento Jurídico ou de Integridade e Conformidade da Adtalem.

Preste atenção nos seguintes sinais de alerta
Os colegas não devem:
• Colaborar com outros licitantes (“licitação fraudulenta”) em qualquer proposta, tal como concordar sobre quem será o licitante vencedor ou o preço do contrato.
• Colaborar com concorrentes para fixar preços ou concordar com um concorrente de não fazer negócios com um fornecedor ou um cliente.
• Negociar ilegalmente com os concorrentes: informações confidenciais, tais como preços, custos ou outras informações relevantes confidenciais relativas aos planos da Adtalem.
• Concordar com um concorrente para dividir programas acadêmicos ou calendários, ou regiões e mercados geográficos.
• Usar um terceiro para passar informações para um concorrente.
• Engolir-se em qualquer outra conduta que possa violar quaisquer leis, regras ou regulamentos relevantes de concorrência ou antimonopólio em todas as jurisdições relevantes.
Perguntas e respostas

Recebi informações confidenciais sobre preços de um de nossos concorrentes. O que devo fazer?

Você deve entrar em contato com seu gerente e seu representante jurídico da Adtalem antes de tomar qualquer outra providência. É importante que, a partir do momento em que recebemos essas informações, demonstremos respeito pelas leis antitruste e deixemos claro que esperamos que os outros façam o mesmo. Isso requer ação apropriada que pode ser decidida apenas caso a caso.

Estou planejando participar de uma feira comercial. Há alguma precaução especial que devo tomar para evitar um possível problema antitruste?

Reuniões de associações comerciais e outras reuniões do setor normalmente servem a propósitos perfeitamente legítimos e dignos. No entanto, essas reuniões também oferecem uma armadilha potencial sob as leis de concorrência e antimonopólio, porque elas reúnem concorrentes que podem ser propensos a discutir assuntos de interesse mútuo. Você deve ter um cuidado especial para evitar discussões ou trocas de informações relacionadas a assuntos competitivos. Se os concorrentes estiverem discutindo esses assuntos, você deve se retirar.

Reunindo inteligência empresarial

Ao coletar inteligência de negócios, os colegas e outros que estão trabalhando em nosso nome devem sempre respeitar os mais altos padrões éticos. Nunca se envolva em fraude, deturpação ou trapaças para obter informações ou uso tecnologia invasiva para espionar outras pessoas. Tenha cuidado ao aceitar informações de terceiros e certifique-se de que o conhecimento que eles fornecem não é protegido por leis de segredo comercial ou acordos de confidencialidade ou não divulgação.

Ao coletar informações sobre um concorrente, você nunca deve:

• Procurar informações confidenciais sobre um concorrente ou de alguém de fora da organização.
• Comprar informações confidenciais relacionadas a um concorrente.
• Usar informações confidenciais obtidas inadvertidamente ou acidentalmente.
• Solicitar ver ofertas confidenciais enviadas por concorrentes.
• Investir em um concorrente para obter acesso a informações confidenciais.

Embora possamos empregar ex-funcionários de concorrentes, sempre reconheceremos e respeitaremos as obrigações desses colegas de não usar ou divulgar as informações confidenciais de seus ex-empregadores.

Evite e comunique conflitos de interesse

Existe um conflito de interesses quando o seu interesse privado interfere de alguma forma - ou parece interferir - nos interesses da Adtalem e das suas instituições ou empresas. Um conflito de interesses também pode existir quando os seus interesses ou atividades afetam, ou parecem afetar, a sua capacidade de tomar decisões objetivas para a Adtalem e/ou qualquer de suas instituições ou empresas. Espera-se que você use o bom senso e evite situações que envolvam conflitos de interesses, o que pode minar a confiança que os outros depositam em nós e prejudicar nossa reputação.

Conflitos de interesse nem sempre são claros. Se você tiver alguma dúvida, fale com seu gerente ou com a Integridade e Conformidade. Mesmo que você ache que existe um conflito de interesse, você deve relatar a situação para o Departamento de Integridade e Conformidade, para que eles possam avaliar, monitorar e gerenciar adequadamente a situação.

Tenha sempre em mente

• Tome sempre decisões comerciais no melhor interesse da Adtalem, das suas instituições e empresas.
• Relate para a Integridade e Conformidade qualquer relação, atividade externa, interesse financeiro ou outra situação que possa apresentar um possível conflito de interesse ou pareça ser um conflito de interesse.
• Aborde proativamente situações em que você ou os interesses financeiros de um membro da família possam entrar em conflito com os melhores interesses da Adtalem.
Segue abaixo exemplos comuns de conflitos de interesse; esses e outros também podem aparecer descritos nas políticas locais da Adtalem.

**Oportunidades de negócio**
Se você souber de uma oportunidade de negócio devido à sua função na Adtalem, ou em qualquer uma das suas instituições ou empresas, essa oportunidade pertence à Adtalem e/ou à instituição ou empresa. Os colegas não podem tomar para si mesmos, ou direcionar a terceiros, oportunidades que são descobertas como resultado de sua função na Adtalem.

**Relacionamentos pessoais**
Engajar-se ou manter relacionamentos pessoais inadequados com outros colegas de trabalho, ou com alunos matriculados ou potenciais, pode criar um conflito de interesses. Exemplos de relacionamentos pessoais que podem levar a conflitos de interesse incluem relacionamentos familiares e relacionamentos românticos/intíimos. Relacionamentos pessoais que interferem na sua capacidade de realizar sua função objetivamente devem ser evitados, mas devem ser relatados, caso ocorram. (Veja a seção “Relacionamentos Apropriados” deste Código para mais detalhes.)

**Emprego externo**
Nós não proibimos os funcionários de se envolverem em todos os empregos externos. No entanto, certas atividades podem envolver um conflito de interesses e devem ser relatadas e aprovadas pela Integridade e Conformidade.

Alguns exemplos incluem:
- Qualquer emprego externo que afete seu desempenho no trabalho.
- Emprego de qualquer tipo (incluindo posições de consultoria ou docência) com um concorrente, fornecedor ou cliente. (Alguns exemplos podem existir para os membros do corpo docente. Entre em contato com seu chefe de assuntos acadêmicos para obter mais informações).

**Investimentos pessoais**
Não é permitido aos colegas ter participação substancial em qualquer organização que trabalhe ou possa trabalhar com a Adtalem. Esta regra aplica-se à propriedade direta e indireta. Uma “participação acionária substancial” é uma participação acionária de mais de 5% do patrimônio líquido total do funcionário e membros da família imediata, ou superior a 1% dos títulos patrimoniais em circulação de uma empresa pública. Há exceções a essa regra para investimentos feitos por meio de fundos mútuos ou contas gerenciadas em que você não toma decisões de investimento específicas.

**Atividades cívicas**
Os colegas podem ser convidados para atuar como membros de conselhos de administração, conselhos consultivos ou comitês relacionados a outra organização. A aprovação pode ser concedida se a organização externa não competir com a Adtalem, e se as obrigações de servir puderem ser cumpridas em seu próprio tempo. Em todos esses casos, a atividade cívica deve ser reportada ao seu gerente e à Integridade e Conformidade.

As circunstâncias podem mudar e novos conflitos podem surgir ao longo do tempo, e é por isso que é importante reavaliar sua situação de tempos em tempos e discutir possíveis conflitos com seu gerente, e com o Departamento de Integridade e Conformidade.

**Trocada de presentes e formas de entretenimento apropriadas**
Quando tratados adequadamente, presentes e formas de entretenimento adequados e sensatos podem fortalecer as relações comerciais. Mas quando extrapolados, eles podem prejudicar nossa reputação, prejudicar nossos negócios e até mesmo ser ilegais.

Presentes e formas de entretenimento só podem ser trocados se forem complementos sensatos de relacionamentos comerciais, se forem consistentes com as políticas da Adtalem, e se forem legais e aceitáveis de acordo com as políticas da organização do destinatário.

**Tenha sempre em mente**
- Somente forneça e aceite presentes e formas de entretenimento que sejam complementos sensatos para relacionamentos comerciais.
- Não solicite presentes, favores, formas de entretenimento ou serviços pessoais.
- Com exceção das expressões nominais de gratidão, como um cartão de agradecimento ou flores, os colegas nunca devem aceitar um presente de um aluno matriculado ou
potencial.
• O corpo docente e os alunos podem querer se reunir para comemorar o final de um semestre ou outra conquista acadêmica. Tais eventos são permitidos desde que:
  - O evento siga os Valores da instituição.
  - Os estudantes não compram alimentos, bebidas ou álcool para os membros do corpo docente.
  - O evento esteja em conformidade com as expectativas estabelecidas nas seções “Relacionamentos Apropriados” e “Segurança e Proteção” deste Código.
• Presentes pessoais ou formas de entretenimento trocados entre colegas de trabalho não estão sujeitos à política de Presentes e Entretenimento. No entanto, esses itens nunca devem ser cobrados como despesas comerciais ou adquiridos com recursos da Adtalem.

Tipos de presentes e formas de entretenimento nunca permitidos
Os seguintes exemplos de presentes e formas de entretenimento proibidos aplicam-se a funcionários, estudantes e terceiros:
• Presentes ou formas de entretenimento que são luxuosos ou frequentes.
• Presentes ou formas de entretenimento oriundos de fontes de empréstimos estudantis.
• Dinheiro ou garantias, como ações ou títulos.
• Presentes ou formas de entretenimento que sejam sexualmente orientados.
• Qualquer presente ou formas de entretenimento que corresponda a um quid pro quo (ou seja, eu lhe darei isso se você me der aquilo).
• Entretimentos ou eventos que não incluam um benefício relacionado a negócios ou componente educacional, incluindo eventos não relacionados a negócios, envolvendo viagem e hospedagem cobertos por terceiros.

Além disso, os colegas que são responsáveis por atividades de recrutamento, admissões ou assessoria financeira não devem aceitar presentes ou formas de entretenimento de nenhum valor.

Presentes e formas de entretenimento de representantes do Governo
Nunca devemos, direta ou indiretamente, oferecer, prometer ou conceder algo de valor a um representante do governo,
para influenciar qualquer decisão comercial ou para obter vantagem indevida.

Certifique-se sempre de que você sabe se está lidando com um representante do governo ou entidade relacionada ao governo.

Isso nem sempre é óbvio. Empresas como companhias aéreas, companhias de petróleo, hospitais, faculdades, universidades, escolas de ensino infantil e fundamental e provedores de telecomunicações podem ser de propriedade ou controladas por um governo. Em caso de dúvida, discuta a situação com seu representante legal da Adtalem ou com a Integridade e Conformidade.

Envolva-se em comunicações públicas responsáveis
A Adtalem é uma organização de capital aberto e membro da Bolsa de Valores de Nova York.

Portanto, é comum que a Adtalem receba consultas da comunidade de investimentos, agências governamentais e da mídia sobre diversos tópicos. Devido à natureza confidencial de nossas informações, bem como leis de valores mobiliários e outras leis relacionadas à divulgação de informações, devemos gerenciar de perto quando e como compartilhamos nossas informações e nos comunicamos com a comunidade de investimentos, o governo e a mídia. Apenas pessoas autorizadas podem falar, responder ou enviar informações para a mídia, Governo ou membros da comunidade de investimento em nome da Adtalem.

Consultas da comunidade de investidores e da mídia devem ser tratadas apenas por colegas que estejam expressamente autorizados a lidar com essas questões. Todas as solicitações de mídia ou investimentos recebidas pela Adtalem ou por uma de suas instituições devem ser encaminhadas ao representante de relações públicas, comunicações ou assessoria de imprensa da instituição.

Tenha sempre em mente
- Comunicações públicas incluem plataformas de rede social. Você pode usar plataformas de redes sociais por motivos organizacionais somente quando estiver expressamente autorizado a fazê-lo pela Adtalem ou por uma de suas instituições.
- Conferências e apresentações externas são uma maneira excelente de compartilhar nosso conhecimento com outras pessoas, mas elas devem ser revisadas pela administração e talvez precisem ser revisadas com antecedência pelos Assuntos Regulamentares. Envie apresentações por e-mail para responsiblecommunications@adtalem.com.

Redes sociais
- Existe um número limitado de colegas que estão autorizados a responder ou falar em nome da Adtalem, e aqueles que o fazem devem usar apenas meios de comunicação social geridos pela Adtalem para esse fim.
- Se você ler um comentário online sobre a Adtalem que acreditar estar errado, não responda. O departamento de Relações Externas da Adtalem monitora regularmente o conteúdo externo e responderá de maneira apropriada.
- Seja atencioso em todas as suas comunicações on-line, inclusive por meio das redes sociais. Nunca assedie ou poste comentários discriminatórios (conforme definido pelo nossas políticas anti-assédio e anti-discriminação), ou ameace colegas de trabalho, estudantes ou qualquer outra pessoa. Condutas abusivas, ameaçadoras ou similaresmente inapropriadas que violem as políticas da Adtalem são desencorajadas em geral, e nunca são permitidas com o uso de equipamentos da Adtalem, ou durante o seu horário de trabalho.
- Os meios de comunicação sociais ou sites pessoais gerenciados pessoalmente não podem ser usados para anunciar, promover, recrutar ou apoiar os negócios da Adtalem de maneira alguma.

Nossas responsabilidades enquanto uma Organização Internacional

Trabalhamos em conjunto com governos e comunidades locais e fazemos a nossa parte enquanto uma organização internacional responsável para contribuir para o crescimento sustentável, proporcionando emprego aos colegas e criando oportunidades para nossos alunos e outros.

Evite corrupção e suborno

A Adtalem tem uma política de tolerância zero em relação a suborno e corrupção. Suborno e corrupção em todas as suas formas são completamente contrários aos nossos Valores, ao Código e às nossas políticas.

Cumprimos as leis e regulamentos antissuborno e anticorrupção e apoiamos os esforços para eliminar ambos em todo o mundo. Trabalhamos muito para garantir que nossos parceiros de negócios compartilhem nosso compromisso.

Colegas e terceiros que atuam em nosso nome não têm permissão para prometer ou fornecer qualquer coisa de valor a um colega ou funcionário do governo com a finalidade de obter uma vantagem injusta.

Da mesma forma, os colegas e nossos terceiros também estão proibidos de receber subornos de terceiros com o objetivo de obter uma vantagem injusta.

O suborno é um crime nos países onde a Adtalem, nossas instituições e empresas atuam, e as penalidades podem ser severas. Se você tiver dúvidas ou preocupações, discuta-as com o representante legal da Adtalem ou com a Integridade e Conformidade.

Tenha sempre em mente
• Não ofereça nem aceite subornos ou qualquer outro tipo de pagamento indevido, incluindo pagamentos de facilitação.
• Mantenha registros contábeis e outros registros de maneira precisa para que os pagamentos sejam descritos corretamente e os fundos da Adtalem não sejam usados para fins ilegais.
• Saiba com quem você está negociando e confirme se a devida diligência foi conduzida a terceiros.
• Nunca faça nada por meio de terceiros que você não está autorizado a fazer sozinho.

Perguntas e respostas

Tenho dúvidas sobre o uso de terceiros, que podem ser intermediários, ajudando-nos com as autoridades do governo local. O que devo fazer para garantir que eles não nos causem problemas?

Você tem razão em estar preocupado. O controle sobre agentes e outros terceiros que operam em nome da Adtalem é importante. Devemos garantir que suas reputações, históricos e habilidades sejam apropriados e atendam aos nossos padrões éticos. Os agentes e terceiros devem agir de acordo com os requisitos estabelecidos neste Código. Você nunca deve fazer nada por meio de um terceiro que você não está autorizado a fazer sozinho.

Às vezes, quando estou viajando, vejo práticas que considero inadequadas, mas que são práticas comuns no país que estou visitando. O que devo fazer se me pedirem para fornecer o que considero ser um suborno, mas que os moradores locais consideram uma cortesia comercial comum?

Você deve recusar e informar a pessoa de que as políticas da sua organização proíbem você de efetuar tais pagamentos. Lembre-se: não importa onde você esteja, nossas políticas se aplicam. Você nunca deve fornecer um pagamento ou qualquer coisa de valor para obter uma vantagem comercial imprópria.
Seja cuidadoso com envolvimentos políticos
Respeitamos o direito dos colegas de participarem voluntariamente no processo político, inclusive fazendo suas próprias contribuições políticas pessoais e expressando suas opiniões.

No entanto, existem regulamentações rígidas e complexas que regem a atividade política. Por esta razão, você deve ser cuidadoso quando envolvido em atividades políticas e entender suas responsabilidades para com a Adtalem Global Education. Atividades de lobby para ou em nome da Adtalem Global Education podem ser conduzidas apenas por ou sob orientação expressa e por escrito da organização de Relações Governo da Adtalem.

**Tenha sempre em mente**

- Você pode estar envolvido em lobby se você:
  - Comunicar-se com legisladores, reguladores ou outros funcionários do governo de qualquer forma.
  - Tentar influenciar ações legislativas ou regulatórias.
  - Fornecer presentes ou formas de entretenimento a legisladores, reguladores ou outros funcionários do governo.

- Doações políticas, incluindo doações a políticos, campanhas, grupos comerciais ou associações e partidos políticos, em nome da Adtalem e das suas instituições, podem ser feitas apenas por ou por escrito, sob instruções da organização de Relações Governo da Adtalem.
- Receba todas as aprovações necessárias por escrito antes de usar quaisquer recursos da instituição ou empresas da Adtalem para apoiar atividades de lobby ou outras atividades políticas.
- Certifique-se de que as suas opiniões e atividades políticas pessoais não sejam interpretadas como opiniões que representam a Adtalem.
- Busque orientação da organização de Relações Governo da Adtalem antes de fornecer presentes ou entretenimento a funcionários públicos ou organizar um evento em que funcionários públicos comparecerão. Veja também a seção “Presentes e formas de entretenimento de representantes do governo” deste Código.
- Não use recursos ou instalações da Adtalem para apoiar suas atividades políticas pessoais.
Preste atenção nos seguintes sinais de alerta
- Nunca pressione direta ou indiretamente outro colega a contribuir, apoiar ou se opor a qualquer candidato ou partido político.
- Evite até mesmo dar a impressão de que você está fazendo contribuições políticas ou de caridade para ganhar favor ou exercer influência imprópria.
- Manter ou fazer campanha para um cargo político pode criar um conflito de interesses. Certifique-se de relatar essas atividades ao seu gerente ou a um membro sênior da equipe de Relações Governo da Adtalem.

• Comunicações públicas incluem plataformas de rede social.
- Procurar informações confidenciais sobre um concorrente ou competidor, comprando informações confidenciais relacionadas a um competidor, ou investir em um concorrente para obter acesso a informações confidenciais.
- Comprar informações confidenciais relacionadas a um concorrente, fornecedor ou cliente.

Para saber mais
Discuta quaisquer dúvidas ou preocupações sobre contribuições políticas pessoais ou atividades políticas com seu gerente ou com a organização de Relações Governo da Adtalem. Se precisar de mais informações, você deve ler o Manual do Funcionário da Adtalem Global Education, seção “Política de nenhuma solicitação”.

Atue globalmente com integridade
Devemos sempre operar com transparência e cumprir todas as leis que regem o comércio global.

As leis que regem o comércio internacional, incluindo importações e exportações e a transferência de tecnologia, são extensas e complicadas. As sanções por violar essas leis podem ser severas, incluindo multas substanciais e/ou prisão.

Tenha sempre em mente
Espera-se que os colegas da Adtalem e terceiros agindo em nosso nome:
- Sigam todas as leis e regulamentos comerciais aplicáveis nos países em que atuamos.
- Consultem seu representante do Departamento Jurídico ou de Integridade e Conformidade da Adtalem antes de transferir mercadorias, equipamentos, dados ou tecnologia de qualquer tipo entre fronteiras ou para indivíduos de outros países, mesmo que estejam nos EUA.
- Nunca se envolvam em quaisquer transações financeiras que promovam ou resultem de atividades criminosas.
- Estejam atentos aos esforços de receber, transferir, transportar, reter, usar, desviá-los ou ocultar o produto de qualquer atividade criminosas.

• Relatem quaisquer suspeitas de que alguma conduta criminosa tenha ocorrido ao Departamento de Integridade e Conformidade ou ao seu representante legal da Adtalem.

Perguntas e respostas
Eu participei de uma campanha de arrecadação de fundos para um candidato a um gabinete local. É aceitável listar minha posição na Adtalem na lista de participantes e no programa, desde que eu não use fundos ou recursos da organização?
Em algumas jurisdições, você pode ser solicitado a listar seu empregador ao fazer uma contribuição política pessoal, inclusive quando participar de eventos de arrecadação de fundos. No entanto, além de tais requisitos legais, você deve deixar claro que suas atividades políticas pessoais são distintas das da Adtalem.

Gostaria de convidar uma autoridade eleita para falar num evento próximo da Adtalem. Isso seria um problema?
Você deve obter aprovação de Relações Governo antes de convidar uma autoridade eleita para participar de um evento da Adtalem. As leis que regem as contribuições são complexas e, em algumas jurisdições, se o convidado estiver no meio de uma campanha de reeleição, o evento da organização poderá ser visto como apoio à campanha, e a comida e a bebida do evento podem ser consideradas presentes. Na maioria dos casos, haverá limites e obrigações de relatórios que devem ser cuidadosamente seguidos.

Retaliação
A Adtalem proíbe qualquer forma de retaliação, incluindo, mas não limitado a: disciplina de retaliação, atos de represália ou qualquer forma de intimidação por denúncia de um colega ou sua participação em uma investigação relacionada de conduta que potencialmente ou que, de fato, viole este Código.
Consultas da comunidade de investidores e da mídia devem ser feitas de maneira alguma. Apenas pessoas envolvidas em comunicações públicas se devem certificar de que possuem representação legal da Adtalem ou com a Integridade e Conformidade. Responsáveis por atividades de comunicação que envolvam redes sociais, como empresas de petróleo, hospitais, faculdades, universidades, empresas de mídia, protegerão a instituição.

Certifique-se sempre de que você sabe se está lidando com informações confidenciais. Never we should, directly or indirectly, offer, promise, give or convey anything of value to government representatives. Never we should, directly or indirectly, offer, promise, give or convey anything of value to government representatives. Never we should, directly or indirectly, offer, promise, give or convey anything of value to government representatives.

Investimentos pessoais

Ao coletar inteligência de negócios, os colegas e outros que trabalham com a Adtalem devem usar apenas meios de comunicação social quejam, a resposta ao fazer colegas de não usar ou divulgar as informações confidenciais. É sempre reconhecemos e respeitamos as obrigações desses colegas de não usar ou divulgar as informações confidenciais. Esse uso de meios de comunicação social deve incluir plataformas de rede social. A Adtalem deseja que as pessoas se envolvam em comunicações públicas que envolvam com a Integridade e Conformidade. Isso nem sempre é óbvio. Empresas como companhias aéreas, resistem a isso.

Central de relações públicas, comunicações ou assessoria de imprensa da instituição.

• Comunicações públicas incluem plataformas de rede social.

• Os meios de comunicação sociais ou sites pessoais quejam, a resposta ao fazer colegas de não usar ou divulgar as informações confidenciais. É sempre reconhecemos e respeitamos as obrigações desses colegas de não usar ou divulgar as informações confidenciais. Esse uso de meios de comunicação social deve incluir plataformas de rede social. A Adtalem deseja que as pessoas se envolvam em comunicações públicas que envolvam com a Integridade e Conformidade. Isso nem sempre é óbvio. Empresas como companhias aéreas, resistem a isso.

• Presentes ou formas de entretenimento oriundos de fontes frequentes.

• Presentes do tipo de entretenimento que sejam complementos sensatos para o quid pro quo (ou seja, eu lhe darei isso se você me der aquilo). Outras circunstâncias podem mudar e novos conflitos podem surgir. Algumas exceções podem existir para os membros do corpo docente. Entre em contato com seu chefe de assuntos para mais informações.

Relacionamentos com o governo e as instituições públicas

Certifique-se sempre de que você sabe se está lidando com investimentos de relacionamentos comerciais. Isso nem sempre é óbvio. Empresas como companhias aéreas, resistem a isso. Certifique-se sempre de que você sabe se está lidando com investimentos de relacionamentos comerciais. Isso nem sempre é óbvio. Empresas como companhias aéreas, resistem a isso.

• Relacionamentos comerciais incluem investimentos, ações, fundos, fundos de proteção, consultoria ou serviços de consultoria.

• Emprego de qualquer tipo (incluindo posições de consultoria ou consultoria) que afete o desempenho no trabalho.

• Qualquer emprego externo que afete o desempenho no trabalho.

• Atividades cívicas e atividades de relacionamentos pessoais que podem levar a conflitos de interesse; esses e outros também podem aparecer descritos nas políticas locais da Adtalem.

• Emprego de qualquer tipo (incluindo posições de consultoria ou consultoria) que afete o desempenho no trabalho.

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• Presentes quejam, a resposta ao fazer colegas de não usar ou divulgar as informações confidenciais. É sempre reconhecemos e respeitamos as obrigações desses colegas de não usar ou divulgar as informações confidenciais. Esse uso de meios de comunicação social deve incluir plataformas de rede social. A Adtalem deseja que as pessoas se envolvam em comunicações públicas que envolvam com a Integridade e Conformidade. Isso nem sempre é óbvio. Empresas como companhias aéreas, resistem a isso.

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# CHAMBERLAIN UNIVERSITY - CLEVELAND CAMPUS ANNUAL CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

Reported in accordance with Uniform Crime Reporting procedures and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

## On Campus

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Not available. We cannot determine if the statistics we obtained from local and/or state law enforcement agencies are for our Clery geography.