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# VICTIM ASSISTANCE INFORMATION

University of Chicago  
**Department of Safety & Security**

850 E. 61<sup>st</sup> Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60637  
Office: 773.702.8181



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**CHICAGO**

**Department of  
Safety & Security  
UCPD**



The University of Chicago Police Department (UCPD) has worked to keep our communities safe for more than 50 years. This professionally trained police department operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, from 37<sup>th</sup> to 64<sup>th</sup> streets and Cottage Grove Avenue to Lake Shore Drive. The UCPD is the only Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) accredited university police department in the state of Illinois. UCPD was awarded CALEA Advanced Law Enforcement Accreditation in 2014, and has been accredited since then.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT  
Contact Information**

*850 E. 61<sup>st</sup> Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637*

Emergency/Non-Emergency.....	773.702.8181
Emergency from Campus Phone .....	123
UCPD Community Services.....	773.702.6008
UCPD Investigations .....	773.834.2575
Chicago Police and Fire Emergency.....	911
Non-Local Emergency .....	312.746.9888
Non-Emergency and Other City Services .....	311
Non-Local Non-Emergency .....	312.744.4000

**COURT BRANCH LOCATIONS**

Branch 35 - Misdemeanor Court .....	727 E. 111th Street
Branch 38 - Felony Court.....	727 E. 111th Street
Branch 43 - Misdemeanor Court.....	3150 W. Flournoy Street
Branch 44 - Felony Court.....	3150 W. Flournoy Street
Branch 60 - Domestic Violence .....	555 W. Harrison Street
Branch 63 - Domestic Violence.....	555 W. Harrison Street
Branch 64 - Domestic Violence .....	555 W. Harrison Street

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## **THREATS AND INTIMIDATION**

If you are threatened or intimidated by someone, call the UCPD immediately. The police can intervene when there are ongoing threats and document the threats to help protect you from further threats or intimidation.

## **ORDERS OF PROTECTION**

An order of protection is a court order from a judge ordering the abuser to do or to stop doing certain acts. You can obtain an order of protection even if you are living with your abuser. In addition to other remedies, an order of protection can:

- Order your abuser to stop abusing, stalking, neglecting, or exploiting you
- Give you the right to stay in the home and prevent the abuser from staying there
- Order your abuser to stay away from you at school, work, or other places
- Order your abuser not to come home while under the influence of drugs or alcohol
- Order your abuser to surrender any firearm

### **How to Obtain an Order of Protection**

You can obtain an order of protection in either a civil or criminal court. Both may be enforced by arrest. If you cannot get an order because of age, health, or disability, someone else can obtain the order for you.

**Civil No Contact Order:** A protective order granted by the court in cases involving sexual offenses (725 ILCS 112A-14.5, 725 ILCS 112A-3(c).

**Stalking No Contact Order:** A protective order granted by the court in cases involving stalking offenses (725 ILCS 112A-14.7, 725 ILCS 112A-3(d).

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## **CRIMINAL COURT**

*555 W. Harrison, 1st floor, Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m.*

You must be willing to seek criminal charges against your abuser to receive an order in criminal court. If your abuser has already been arrested, do not wait until the trial date to seek an order of protection; report to domestic violence court as soon as possible after the crime.

## **CIVIL COURT**

*555 W. Harrison, 1st floor, Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m.*

If you do not want criminal charges filed against your abuser, you can get an order of protection in civil court. Orders of protection can also be issued with a divorce or other civil proceeding, generally with the assistance of an attorney.

## **CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION ACT**

The Illinois Crime Victim Compensation Act can provide innocent victims and their families with limited financial assistance for expenses accrued as a result of a violent crime. Illinois law enforcement agencies are required to inform crime victims or their dependents concerning the availability of an award of compensation.

If you have any questions about the compensation act or if you would like referrals for counseling or other services, please contact the Illinois Office of the Attorney General at 800.228.3368 or visit [illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims](http://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims).

## **OBTAINING A UCPD REPORT SUMMARY**

If you need a printed copy of a UCPD report summary, contact UCPD at 773.702.8181.

## **REPORTING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

If you have further information that might aid or assist in the investigation of your case, please contact UCPD Investigations at 773.834.2575.

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## **CREDIT CARDS, DEBIT CARDS, CHECKS, OR OTHER BANK CARDS**

If your credit cards or bank cards are lost or stolen, contact the issuing bank or company as soon as possible to cancel them.

## **LOST OR STOLEN UCHICAGO CARDS**

Lost or stolen UChicago Cards must be deactivated as soon as possible to ensure access to secured areas on campus is not compromised and funds loaded onto the cards are not used.

If your UChicago Card is lost, email [lostcard@uchicago.edu](mailto:lostcard@uchicago.edu) or go to the ID & Privileges Office during business hours to have it deactivated.

If your UChicago Card is stolen, please report it to the UCPD. Police reports can be filed at 850 E. 61<sup>st</sup> Street, or you can call the Communications Center at 773.702.8181.

## **RECOVERED LOST OR STOLEN PROPERTY**

Please notify the UCPD if property previously reported to our office as lost or stolen is recovered.

## **SAFETY ESCORT PROGRAM**

If you're concerned about your safety as you walk in our patrol area, call us at 773.702.8181. We'll send the first available patrol car to follow you to your destination.

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## VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Victims of violent crimes have constitutional and statutory rights. These rights apply whether the offender is an adult or a juvenile. Violent crimes include homicide, felony assaults and batteries, kidnapping, sexual assault and abuse, arson, domestic battery, misdemeanors that result in death or great bodily harm, stalking, driving under the influence, and violations of orders of protection, civil no contact orders, and stalking no contact orders. *Some of the victims' rights become rights only if you request them. These rights are LISTED IN RED.*

### General Rights

- You should be treated with fairness and respect for your dignity and privacy throughout the criminal justice process.
- You can ask the police for information about the status of the investigation. The police must notify you if they reopen a closed case.
- You can hire an attorney to represent you.
- You have the right to have a translator or sign language interpreter for all court proceedings.
- You may have an advocate or support person with you in the courtroom, subject to the rules of evidence.
- **You have the right to be notified of court proceedings and when proceedings are cancelled or rescheduled.**
- You can attend court proceedings.
- You can attend the trial, unless the court finds that your testimony will be affected if you hear the testimony at trial.
- **You can be notified when the offender is released from custody.**

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## **After Charges are Filed**

- You have a right to a prompt disposition of the charges after the arrest of the accused.
- You can get information about the charges from the prosecutor.
- You can get information about victim services, social services, and financial assistance from the prosecutor.
- The judge must consider your safety when setting release conditions for the offender.
- The prosecutor can assist you in having your property that was seized by police returned to you as soon as possible.
- The prosecutor can communicate with your employer to minimize your loss of pay and benefits when you attend court proceedings.
- The prosecutor will tell you if there is a secure waiting area during court proceedings so you are not near the offender or the offender's family.
- You have the right to talk to the prosecutor about plea offers before the prosecutor negotiates with the offender, if practical.

## **If the Offender is Convicted or Found Not Guilty By Reason of Insanity:**

- You can make a written statement about how the crime has affected you for sentencing. If you are in the court room for the sentencing hearing, you can make an oral statement. Your written victim impact statement can be sent to the Prisoner Review Board.
- You can have the prosecutor ask the judge to order the offender to pay restitution for your crime-related expenses.
- You can ask the prosecutor to explain in non-technical terms what the plea, verdict, and sentence mean.

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- You can get information about the final disposition of charges, whether the defendant appeals the conviction or sentence, and whether the defendant challenges the conviction in other ways.

### **After Sentencing:**

- If the defendant is sentenced to jail or prison, you can be notified when the defendant is released on parole, mandatory supervised release, electronic detention, work release, or furlough, or when the defendant is discharged or escapes. You can also be notified if the defendant is being considered for parole, submit information for consideration by the Prisoner Review Board, and be notified if parole is granted.
- You can provide information to the Prisoner Review Board for consideration by the Board at proceedings to determine conditions of release and revocation of parole or mandatory supervised release.
- If the defendant was convicted of a felony, you can get a picture of the offender when the offender is released from custody.
- If the defendant goes to a Department of Human Services facility, you can be notified when the court approves passes and when the offender leaves the facility on a pass, leaves on conditional release, escapes, or is discharged.
- You can be notified if an offender escapes from custody, is caught after an escape, or dies before final discharge.



## **Illinois Domestic Violence Act Victim Information from the Office of Illinois Attorney General Lisa Madigan**

Domestic violence is a crime. Any person who hits, chokes, kicks, threatens harasses, or interferes with the personal liberty of another family or household member has broken Illinois domestic violence law.

Under Illinois law family or household members are defined as:

- family members related by blood or marriage;
- people who are married or used to be married;
- people who share or used to share a home, apartment, or other dwelling;
- people who have or say they have a child in common;
- people who have or say they have a blood relationship through a child;
- people who are dating or used to date, including same sex couples; and
- people with disabilities and their personal assistants.

### **ORDERS OF PROTECTION**

An order of protection is a court order which restricts someone who has abused a family or household member. An order of protection may:

- prohibit abuser from continuing threats and abuse (abuse includes physical abuse, harassment, intimidation, etc.);
- order abuser out of a shared home or residence;
- order abuser out of that home while they are using drugs or alcohol;
- order abuser to stay away from you and other persons protected by the order and keep abuser from your work, school, or other specific locations;
- prohibit abuser from taking or hiding children, give you temporary custody, or require the abuser to bring the child to court;
- require abuser to attend counseling;
- require abuser to turn weapons over to local law enforcement; and/or
- prohibit abuser from other actions.

### **TO OBTAIN AN ORDER OF PROTECTION, YOU CAN:**

- Contact a domestic violence program for help completing the forms.
- Ask your attorney to file in civil court.
- Request an order with your divorce.
- Request an order during a criminal prosecution.
- Go to your local circuit court clerk's office and get papers to seek an order of protection for yourself.

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE**

Law enforcement should try to prevent further abuse by:

- arresting the abuser when appropriate and completing a police report;
- driving you to a medical facility, shelter or safe place or arranging for transportation to a safe place;
- accompanying you back to your home to get belongings; and
- telling you about the importance of saving evidence, such as damaged clothing or property, and taking photographs of injuries or damage.

## **CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS**

If an arrest wasn't made and you wish to seek criminal charges against your abuser, bring all relevant information, including the police report number and this form, to your local state's attorney. You may want to contact a local domestic violence program so they can help you through the system.

## **IF ABUSER CONTACTS YOU AFTER AN ARREST**

If the abuser was charged with a crime and you or another victim is a family or household member, that abuser probably was ordered not to contact you for at least 72 hours. If the abuser does contact you soon after an arrest, you should call the police because the abuser can be charged with an additional crime: violation of bail bond.

## **VIOLATION OF AN ORDER OF PROTECTION**

You should also call police if the abuser disregards a part of the order of protection, because that is another crime: violation of an order of protection. If arrested for this crime, your abuser may be required to have a risk assessment evaluation and wear an electronic monitoring device.

## **WHERE YOU CAN GET HELP AND ADVICE**

Illinois Domestic Violence Help Line: 1-877-863-6338

Local Domestic Violence Program: \_\_\_\_\_

Form available from the Office of Illinois Attorney General Lisa Madigan  
Web site at <http://www.IllinoisAttorneyGeneral.gov/women/idva.pdf>.

Officer's Name	Star / Badge #	Date
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# MANDATORY NOTICE FOR SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT\*

## MEDICAL AND FORENSIC SERVICES

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Survivors of sexual assault should seek medical attention as soon as possible. You may request transportation to the hospital.

### Services Available

If you request medical forensic services, the hospital must offer a general medical exam, treat injuries, evaluate the need for medications, and collect forensic evidence. Upon request, a hospital must perform a forensic exam and complete an evidence kit up to 7 days after the assault regardless of your age.

### Evidence Preservation

You may not be sure whether or not you want to participate in the criminal justice process right now, but it is important to know that critical evidence may be lost if you change clothes; bathe, shower or douche; use the restroom; eat; smoke; or brush teeth or gargle, depending on the nature of the attack.

The sooner the medical forensic exam is performed, the more evidence is available for collection.

### Storage of Evidence

If evidence is collected from you, but you are unsure about allowing law enforcement to test the evidence, the evidence will be stored, for 5 years or if you are under the age of 18, until your 23<sup>rd</sup> birthday. You can consent to test the evidence at any time during this period.

You will NOT be billed for any services provided in the emergency room. In addition, if you are eligible, the hospital will give you a voucher for 90 days of follow-up care.

## HOSPITAL INFORMATION

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The nearby hospital below provides emergency medical and forensic services for sexual assault survivors:

Hospital Name <b>The University of Chicago Hospital</b>
Hospital Address <b>5841 S. Maryland, Chicago IL 60637</b>

This hospital employs a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner: Yes /No /Unknown (Circle One)

\*This form must be provided by the responding law enforcement agency at time of initial contact pursuant to 725 ILCS 203/25(a). This requirement was effective December 21, 2016.

## CIVIL NO CONTACT ORDERS / ORDERS OF PROTECTION

Survivors of sexual assault may petition for a Civil No Contact Order (CNCO) or an Order of Protection (OP) that can order the offender to:

- Stay away from you and away from specific locations, such as your residence, your work, and your school
- Have no contact with you

The CNCO or OP can be obtained in civil court at a local courthouse. You will not pay a fee for requesting the order. While you can obtain a CNCO or OP on your own, it is best done with the assistance of an advocate or attorney. If the courthouse is closed but a judge is available, you may request that the officer provide or arrange transportation to the judge.

*You may be able to obtain sexual assault support services **for free**. These services include advocacy, counseling, assistance with information about the medical forensic exam, understanding the criminal justice system, and obtaining a Civil No Contact Order or an Order of Protection. You are encouraged to contact:*

Rape Crisis Center Name Rape Victim Advocates	Hotline Number 1.888.293.2080
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### RESPONDING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

Responding Officer's Name	Star/Badge Number
Responding Law Enforcement Agency Name University of Chicago Police Department	Agency Phone Number 773.702.8181
Report Number	Date

### LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY WHICH WILL COMPLETE INVESTIGATION

Law Enforcement Agency Name
Law Enforcement Agency Address
Law Enforcement Agency Phone Number



**VICTIM ASSISTANCE INFORMATION**

Your Report was Taken by Officer:

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Report Number:

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Classification/Charge:

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Court Branch:

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Court Date:

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Court Time:

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*I acknowledge receipt of the UCPD's Victim Assistance Information brochure.*

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



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